

NUNCIUS

Sibilize Tiburtine a 1700 allills
Circites.
Tyes Braisel, physicis 6 0100

Tych, Brahel, Phanicis Altronomorum.

Jb, Kapleri, III. Imppp. Mathe-

Hen. Alfredig Viri undequique Ominola Contant

Trium Novorit Siderman, 1572. 1600. 1604. Trigoni Igael, inde avo domi-

Annie, Annie, Annie, Bonner (1984)

Martiglis & ignitifium Compa

Opiniola Conjunt. It & u.

Congraticanus.

Archi-Mathem.

Novimies Tranicae, Tubo Batavico detectae, Vacillans Anglice, trifilite actionniae flatus.

Pelicites sitimi, J. mijamoj inflanisticuli J. massas, five planditais Mundorum.

Compar, Magnitudinis Sobs. 2: Terræ.

Apologia pro Centilibus literis.

Navi Arid stelis in Mathematicis.

Bucomium Divinils. A Gronomium.

Orthodoxum de massasas Terræ.

Mo u. Paradoxum.

P.Ration P.H.F.

Line 31 outel 1642

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SUMMULA rerum, que ex profesto, five & manipy . intra libelluli hujus anguflias continentur.

Sibillæ Tiburtinæ â 1700 atitis circitèr.

Tych. Brahei, Phænicis Astronomorum.

Jo. Kepleri, III. Imppp. Mathe-

Hen. Alstedii, Viri undequaquè doctifimi.

effectus & Significationes,

Trium Novorū Siderum, 1572. 1600. 1604.

Trigoni Ignei, hoc avo dominantis.

Martialis& ignitiffimi Cometa. Ann. 1618.

Ominofæ Conjunct. h & 4, Febr. 1641.

Novitates Vranica, Tubo Batavico detecta. Vacillans Anglia, triftifs. Hibernia status. Felicitas ultimi, jamjamq; instantisseculi ? Millenarios. Heavesthia, five pluralitas Mundorum Compar. Magnitudinis Solis & Terræ) Apologia pro Gentilibus literis. Navi Aristotelis in Mathematicis. Encomium Divinis. Astronomia. Orthodoxum de manus Terræ Moin Paradoxum.

Copernicanos.

BEILVM

TICUS.

Nuncius Propheticus: 4

SYLLABUS MYSEVM
BRITTAN
NICVM

SELECTISS. VATICINIORUM

Theologico-Mathematicorum,

Quæ ultimam hanc Mundi senectutem, necnon perturbatum Ecclesiæ,&ReipAnglicanæ statum respicere videntur.

QuifquieDcum res magnas, res novas moliri, & Conversionem Statús in umversá Europa non videt nibil videt: Utinam salvin nobis & Ecclesiá! 1.H.

falvis nobis & Ecclesiá! I.H.

Cum his temporibus tot existant Prodigia
certum est impendere trististimas, & borribilistimas calamitates, quas, ut Deus
mitiget, ardenter rogo, & ut hoc idem faciant omnes pii hortor. G. B.

Has Phanomens funt tanguam votes, & faces Dei O. M. é culo concionantis. & fub Mandi finem nos ad seriam panitentiam cobortantis. B. Keckerm.

Quis cordatus dicat Stellas Novas & Cometas (Am.1572.77. 80.85.90.93. 96.1600.602.604.607.618.) nibil fignificare? Quis dicat Deum frustra alsquid facere? H. Alsted.

Bapt. Laurus PP. Urban. VIII. à Cubiculo, Epist.6.

Caelum tot facibus, quasi linguis, apertius nunc quam
anteà proloquitur.

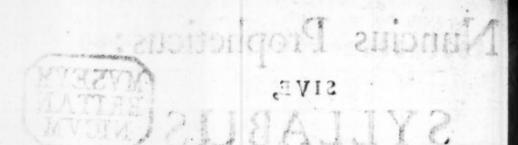


LONDINI,

Anno post Deum-Hominem juxta vulgarem Occidentalium

Christianorum computum M.DC.XLII.





SELECTISS. VATICINIORUM

mirror to menta be Co-original I's

Our whilmam henc Mundi fenedarum, necnon percurbatum Ecclefice, & Reip. flatum respicere videntur.

Steady or a grown was no file . . . See they was the See along the state of the state of the maint 5 : inha leta mhtenn . The l falokadis & Berleall I.H.

to large about of the emino es en interdigiona e la comina de la comina del comina de la comina del la

first tradition to adjoin of color en electric h. Kriskens.

A format of the fall of the format of the first of the format of the for Lendon H. Mart.

> Bapy Lacrus PP, Orbest VIII; à Capicale, Epites. Calar to lection, grafilinget, speniets cume quans anca preloquing.

girlano. Annopolt Denn-Homindan justa vulgarem Occidentalium Christian tow competent M.II C.





Illustrissimo & Excellentissimo D. D.

HENRICO VICECOMITI NEWARKE,

BARONI PERPOINT, &c.

ROBERTI COMITIS

De KINGSTON.

FILIO ET HÆREDI;

Heroicæ Virtutis & Omnigenæ Eruditionis laude clarissimo:

Author humillimus, chartaceum hoc munusculum (fudiorum Primitias) non obscurum maximæ observantiæ

> TESTIMONIVM ex animo

> > D. D. D.

章章者名言者者名言章者名言章者名言者

AUCTORI:

Aces (Amice) summi Stmul & und Seminati, mati; pares in cunabilis de crepundiis, teneris ab unquiculis pariter collusimum; sub oddem ferula militavimum, in codem ludo, & cadem classes endemq; mater Academia Cantabrigiensis imberbes ambos expobiris. Impares inde summi togamego gesto splendidiorem sortasse, & entrinsecus speciolam, sed

intus babet tua duplicaturam multo magio pretiolam. Vt alter è Lycurgi catulis, ego lambitare folso lus avidius ex ollà prædiorum; tu feram in campii invoftigare fagacius, carnifq; delicatiorisin/ettari prædam. Mihi quidem à librorum findys avocato lices re-currere ad finuofa morum evolvenda volumina; tibi verò fælicius omnimodam compatrare scientiam, supellettilem animiopulentiorem, artibus gandere melioribus, genióq, allubescentes eligere labores. Pilus ego lusorias nonnunquam retorquere volo: Tua sedalitas vel animi oblettandi gratià Baronios & Tostatos integros evolvere, ac desforare; quam & ulteriùs evolantem interim aly mecum suspicient & admirantur è longinquo.

Collettà muterialiam incipie urchisettus adificium ponere; quod alsius surretturum pradico Nunci us ipse PROPHETICUS] nominque tuum (simulac absoluta fue-

rint opera) affine futurum infinito.

Quam evanidum null'imque fuit inventum ab interitu vindicandi memoriam baredis loco, Colossus Pyramis? columna quam ruinosum, Columna? quam aperta latebra, Sepu'chrum? Mausoleum cum incolà, domus cum Domino, sepulchrum cum mortuo nonne mortua sunt & suo cinere sepulta? Quin è coniuge silii, monumenta (si dis placet) vivaciora, Epitaphia valde soquacia, spirantia verè marmota censenda sunt: Esto: Hi tamen pro subitu exasciari, dedosari, ant adiscari nequenut.

Non liberorum sed librorum sola sælix progenies numerosa; ubi nulla frans olet adultera; quibus artificiopropriotuam tibi possis immortalitatem insculpere, quam evi nulla dintui usun abliserabit, l'isaque lucem accendere, cui tenebras vix allatura sit aternitas.

Qui veto se obligarunt audiunt à vulgo mortui; quia de illis actum est quantum ad uxores & liberos: at Monachorum sobolem vel nostratium Gildz, Bedz, &c. totini Europz samilia cuius vis nobilissima, prolimascula videmui adhuc bodie superstitem: Quinimo nostrates Vetl, Gallies Montmorenel, Belgicique Bredrodl issdem sunt multo intertital

Soboles hec qua concepta perfectaque pacio multo minori quam inlucem edita obfletricantis typographi malitià (que tot purios interimeniza est parsus blaterones obfirepentes ac balatrenes egrecios) elaboravit diu puerperio. Iam tandem è parturubenti panniculum hunc effeço linteum; non cò, quòd nudus exiens infans meis egeat invo-

lucris, sed quòd aliquià ad come flandum afferto promore, privitat animus.

At ne videar intempestive loquacio pietenet omnino sterilis (cui ubera sunt prorsus exucca, mamilla pensiles ac strigosa; cui nec adsunt meretricia phalera, poetarum scil.cincinnuli calamistrati, quibus sa sepisu comere solent infacundi sveluti nutricula locuteleia, qua recens natum amplettensibus conatu magno satagis ineptiam importuniùs osteutare sun amplettensibus conatu magno satagis ineptiam importuniùs osteutare sun amplettensibus con con actum anno portuga Lectoris.

R. le Wright, Armige 2 Soc: M. Temp. J.C.

XV. Cal. Novembr. An. MDCXLII.

ক্ষিণক্ষণক্ষণক্ষণক্ষণক্ষণক্ষণক্ষ

Ad Bibliopôlam.



Ost tot dicaces, pessimos libellulos, Segmenta Volusi putribus ex Annalibus ; Birecos, ineptos, horridos libellulos, Queis vicus omnis, oumis angulus seatet,

O bone! rependu dam na chartu perdisis? Quin jam beafti nos mero myreshecio, Polituloque, delicasulo & libro, Nuncium banc compact, & noblem, super tor move, marillon & marine Nec fomniando Peripati umbris cognita, Suggessit. His portenta stellarum vides, Facela Calo Subditis terris graves Plagus minantes : Martis ignitum jubar, Sidus Comatio Viveres Da MOCALTE LEUCIPPEUE! En (jam creditis?) Mundos novos!
Nullas sed Atomos. Quin supere etiam lices Hic fecla, prifci face deenfit, nova Promissa terris, & datos populos novos: Longag, nocte dogmata intenmertua, Et jam sepulta Antiquitate plurima, Rediviva terris, Veritatis arbitra Astrucia tandem prapotenti numine. Lunaque geritur quicquid, & toto polo,

Lunaque geritur quicquid, & toto polo, Nostrisque terris; & quod exteris, vides, Vno libellulo. Ohe! fecisti satis, Post tot dicaces, pessimos libellulos.

> GVII. BURTONUS Schola Reginea, qua est Kingstonz in Regnis ad Thamesim, Prafectus.

*Contraction of the Contraction of the Contraction



menerda s

Sebah, dette.





Vicunque in intimis Mathematicarum adytis, futurorum pradictiones latere non arbitrantur, nailli arcanam numerorum vim, figura-

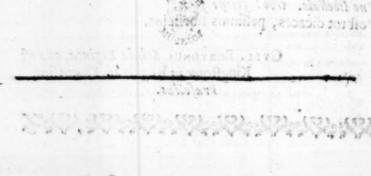
rum virtutes Ideales, directionum rationes, radiorum opificia, universi demum harmoniam, ignorant; Quare Nuncium bunc, Calestium tefferas ferentem candide excipiant, es nobiscum, (qui ingenii Authoris eximit, Platonis alis, & oculis Galilæi, in facris Vrania penetralibus, perpetuas vigilias agentis amuli semper admiratores fuimus)Prophetam venerabunds suspiciant; Quod si in oris rabidi Pseudo-prophetas Justus * dolor & indignatio lætitiam animi, prophetia necessariam, detrabere potuisse videantur; meminerint quod filius Vraniz simul est & * Aaronis.

* Rambam סודי חחורה n. j. o.

* Abraham Sebah. Anner. in Levit. X. 9.

SETH WARD.

Col. Sidn. Socius.





Το επευξοιθέα,

SIVE

S. MINISTERII,

SIVE

STUDII ASTRONOMICI CANDIDATO

D'Onnein

Amice Leftor,

ANGLES CI.

Ira & misera est hodie rerum facies, ita ut non ineptè quis usurpaverit illud Homeri,

Пата в араги, удтаги, таратага водийт. Digneris itaque ut te turgidiori idiomate, turbidæ huic tempestati congruo, alloquar : Ciceronianus flylus non mffi placidæ & tranquillæ atati convenit.

Iliad & verfate.

On fum nescius quam numerosa spuriorum libro- rum proventum rum soboles dietim in lucem prodit; lpfz vel Annushic anulit: plateæ Metropoleôs populofissimæ scriptulis titivilitio haud dignis diffeminantur. Plures fanc hodiernus octo prodierunt. dies libros quam liberos parturire videtur, cum libros qua- Allufio ad Plinin les quales vel Eunuchi (ut ille ait) gignant, steriles pariant. Plurimi hac pra-Certe si enumeres nuperos prælorum fœtus, quos hæc sertim tempestaetas extrufit, vix Arithmetica fufficiat. Quid multis ? Major libellorum Londini sesquianno elapso cerebrum (quod numerus excuditur, quam ab artis Typographica penes aiunt) in digitis nos incunabulis: Usque adeo vera est illa Famiani Strada tamque inconfide prodigios a librorum copia querela : Obruimar libris; derata quidvis oculi legende, manus volitando dolent. O egregia spolia ti- chercis illinendi

Magnum libello-Nullus fer è dies quo non fex vel lib. 1. Epift. 13. te scripturiendi fcabie prurientes, habent ; ranta eft neis Guil.Ha'l.

Regna By lanna libras ter centum mille quotanni; Expendit morbos accelerando novos. Non opus helleboro, nam quifq; Tobaccon ab 2u'5

Principis, ad caulam paupe is ufq; bibit. D. Vangh. in Orph.lun. * Radix Indica hodierno ufu notilsima, πολυώρυ-MG. Herba Nicotians, Medicea, Petum, vulgò Tabacus & forfitan Be. tele, cuius meminit Plutarchus I. de facie in Orbe Lune.) Facete vero ille; Quod vino madidis detur Tobaccio, vo-

non rectius ille folet ? † Home scmidectus est animal peftilentiffimum, Prev.

In libris SS, Pa-

pagma, in quâ

Episcopi, Pref-

byteri, Diaconi,

Do-Baccho cur

cari

neis blattisque futura ! ni interea devotiffimi Nicotiana Deitatis cultores flammis facrificent. Arrige aures Tobacobibule, qui nil nifi fumos loqueris; &,ut Cacus ille Virgilianus,

Faucibus ingentem fumum , mirabile dictu, Evomis, involvisque domum caligine ceca, Prospedum eripiens oculis. -

Ecce satis multas superque schedulas, quæ tabificam, & * Multinominem herbam in aternum accendant.

At at parcite, Reverendi Ecclesiastes, vosque diviniori mente præditi, quotquot non ore solum, sed & calamo, (juxta talenta vobis divinitàs concredita) contra monstrofos indies pullulascentes hareticos, speciatim Brunistas, juratissimos Ecclesia nostratis hostes, acriter dimicastis. Ausim dicere, sera posteritas memoria vestra vigiliarum ergô gratias rependetamplissimas. Tenebriones autem. & ejulmodi furfuris homunciones, è limo & fimo emerlos, indigito, quorum furibunda penna Sacros Ordines, & pias fanctiones, plaustris conviciorum conspurcat. Quæ si quis calumniose à me dici somniat, næ insignis est calumniator, & plusquam talpa, quippe qui negat lippis & tonsoribus potissima, plurimisque exemplis testatissima. Testor præ aliis tractatulos hominum ad fummum † semidoctorum penè innumerabiles. " Quid enim hodierni præferunt li-"belli quam incredibilem injuriarum & conviciorum fe-"gerem? Ecquid sceleratum, execrabile, inexpiabile exco-" gitari potest, quod librorum novorum tot,tanta, tam im-"mania examina non contineant? Quinam se nunc die-"rum ad scribendum conferunt, qui non putent sibi in li-" teris omnem maledicendi licentiam patere?

Inprimis Antifites Ecclefia, Archipaftores gregis Christiani, & supremos sacri Ordinis Magistratus, Antichristi netrum fer è non eft scio cujus Vtopici con-fratres ad fastidium usque inculcant. idque veleo nomine, quod in eminentiffimo gradu Eccle-& ordines exteri, fialtico constituantur : & quo idiotis, & * Globost capitis

led & Sacerdores, quod nomen alii manime execrantur, non eum honore nominentur. . Qui caput habet glatefum ,laborat defectu fenfus & rationis, Alfled Encycl. (edit.infolio) 773.

hominibus



PREFATIO.

hominibus fucum facerent, Textus è Sacro Codice ad infinitum usque multiplicant. Venuste Musarum ille delicium & cupido,

> Et Latro, & cautus pracingitur enfe viator; Scripturam Haretici Catholicique legunt.

Deinde Liturgiam nostram prioris & purioris sæculi Galenus dixit se formulis simillimam, & à multis retrò annis apud nos & avos nostros celebratistimam, venenato stylo, & exploerato strusuram huma. animo infectantur. Accipe palmariam multumque detri- ni corporis minitam objectiunculam. Liturgis Anglorum, inquiunt, ex. mutare, neque tracta eft è Romanis Ritualibus, & Pontificiorum Milali. dubitare le fura. bus, ideoq; à puris putà-manibus pedibusque sugienda. fateri cogeretur, O infipida & malefana capita! Pari jure illicitum pror, non alio nec perfus aurum ex sterquiliniis, uniones è conchis squalidis, gemmasque è bufonibus & draconibus eruere propunciabo. demego cavillan-Alii, ridendi potitis quam refutandi, adhue audacitis eam, tibus Liturgian plenissimam impieratis, & horrendæ (dichu nefas) blasphe- Anglicanam. miæ sparsim in aculeatis suis scriptiunculis insimulant. κοσμογρ /ευ Απαι. Immo verò Dominica Epitome Evangelii, Bombarda Iticap 3. Christianorum, & Omnipotentissima, ut verbis Germani ciis dicitur Orac. Elia loquar, Oratio, jam coepit (horresco referens) male Dom.namilla est audire. Sed quid iftis Graculis cum bac dulcisona chorda; Afinis (ur aiunt) cum hac Angelica Lyra? Religio- rand rational lib, s fiffimos denique Ritus, tanquam quisquilias Papales, & c.f. num.17. Romanæ superfitionis reliquias respunt abhorrentque. teros mittam, ge-Geffus, verbi gr. humillimos, misellis peccatoribus quoties nuflexionem s. vitulos labiorum DEO ter Maximo supplices offerunt, vel Synaxi maxime Menfam facram (fit venia verbo) ferculis Angelorum, & miter urgent, dapibus verè coelettibus intructam accedunt, convenien- sp. winton. Conc. p. tissimos, Papismum, & quod pejus est, Idololatriam redole- 101. Ep. Norw. re infinuant. In tanta quidem vanitate multorum è fece D. sof Pofile. plebis, qui etiamnum honorificum Theologi nomen arri- 198. D.Dan. in piunt, nel mirum eft cot al sta, horrenda, ne quid durius Featles Core.p. dicam, tam à prælis qu'am fuggeftis, & oculis & auribus 391. D. claris fatuella plebis proponi. Quin caveant mode irreverentia des incore, 638.

Momo daturum loe, annosut ma velex parte fectiori modoid fieripotuiffe. I-Crobusin puxpo-[a] & condimentum facrificii.Dupropriam unaniconc.p. 115. D. Kelletinfus Tenan Chrifting, ang 69 181.481.636.618.645.652.



Patroni, ne quod Apostolorum ulcimus simulae Primus de quibusdam morosophis, idem de iis verificetur, ganorres Gren orgol, querarbroar, Rom. 1.22. Vercor fiquidem ni sedulo vitantes Charybdin Artolatria, (penè dixeram Autolatria) improviso incidant in Scyllam contumacia, dum justis mandatis pientissima ac indulgentissima Matris, non tantum non obtemperant, sed etiam hostiliter se opponunt.

Sutores crepidam rattert,fabrilia fabri. Hu u ce faring hom nibus cum Africano Patre dicerepoffim: Vos C Lim pau i, & tam turbulents. & tam novi, nemini debium eft quin ni i' dignum zuto. ritate praf. ratis. S. August.lib de utilit c:edend. 43p. 4. * Expedare enthyhalm s, da.

bitur mila bora, neglectis mediis vertiginolieft ce schelli, ad Anticyras porius quamad Æg ptios cum Mofe relegandi, D.D.

Prid Ep. Wigorn. de inflit. Mofis,

mbi plura sa'sè.

Inon.

Nihil hie dico de Sutoribus, Honifius, alisque perfricte frontis Mechanicis, baculo magis quam calamo castigandis, qui petilenti afflaru fiderati, Pulpita aufu facrilego (beu quanta est hominum licentia!) conscendunt, itique verbum D. illoris, ut aiunt, minibus tractant; vel, quod verius est, misere excruciant. Si hoc non est cum scaro fine pennis volare, refeio quid fibi velie Plautinum. Prætereo ignorantia Fratres (ô quảm ferax eft hoc avum huju modi fratrum!) quibus candida vestis, quam superpellicium dicimus, non minus formidabilis est, quam tunica Martyris cujuldam (nomen jam excidit) horr bilibus Cacodamonum fimulacris depicta. Non attingo * Anabaptiftas , neve Enthysiastas, nostrorum temporum pestes, omnem moventes lapidem, ut omnes humaniores disciplinas extinguant, & quorum iniquissimis judiciis gemellæ nostræ Academia Cantabr. & germanaejus foror Oxon. (celeberrima Musarum domicilia)vapulent, quafi illæ fint seminaria hærese p, & pomum Eridos. Taceo denique Giganteam audaciam istorum, qui mansionem Deo Omnipotenti dicatam (inde Bagiarai, Kepiari, מלחים dicam) nihilo magis quam Angaum stabulum honorant, necnon SS. Ambrosium, Augufinum, Hieronymum, &c. Orthodoxæ fidei Antesignanos & Primipilares, veluti tot delirantes seniculos, contemptui habent.

Ca erum nequis dicat morofior, Quis homo, unde prodiens, quando natus, qui folus ista ad nauseam inculcat reculcarque? Appello saniores nostra & exacta atatis Dofferes, è quibus alii repurgatam quam profitemur Religionem, vità, calamo, lingua, & fanguine, propagat mnt, En inprimis BB. * Cranmerum, * Ridleum, * Latime-

FHTD.

rum, &c. † purpureis Martyrii coronis in cœlis jam triumphantes. Dein confummatissimos viros * whitgiftum Archiprafulem, & infime fortie fed prime nore 'Hookerum, de virginitate aliofque fine fine diebus Debora & Davidis Anglorum innumeros: Tandem mille coæraneos (quorum nominibus parco) Pracones, tam propter profundam doctrinam. quan morum fanctimoniam gemino honore dignissimos, qui universim rebus ultrò citroque pensitatis Hierarchi. am, Liturgiam, Ritufque nostros Ecclesia sticos divinis pagi nis admodum confonos esfe uno ore & calamo asseverarunt.

Si quis jam tot majorum gentium Theologos cum gregariis trium dierum Theologastris in Sandum Santtorum Ir- longe fint ocularuentibus potius quan intrantibus componat, num à noauis istis acutins quam ab illis aquilis confpectam fuisse cre Jat veritatem ? Immò quis fanæ mentis perpaucos diverlæ mentis Anglo-Genevenses concionatores, alias non indoctos, & quorum auctoritas in cateris falva efto, coelefibus tot columinum christi Ecclefix ingeniis audeat antelerre? Nihilominus si qui, aliquanto quampar sit perti- vatorom consternaciores, & catis iftis animabus iniquiores, fecus fenti- na it Anno 1604. tiant, validiffima horum † argumenta cum infirmis ac ftramineis excutientium Schiffraticorum ratiociniis fideliter Ecclefia Angl. conferant. Nec enimisti solidis & invictis rationibus, fed tantum fcommatis, oblecutionibus, calumniis, cavillis, atque impudentibus conviciis ac fugillationibus caufam suam scurriliter agunt : * optimosque quosdam (in verbis Chryfostomos, in factis Polycarpos) omni officiorum vircaftigatiff mi genere cohonestandos, multis criminibus & probris immeritò aspergunt, malitiose que illorum famam plusquam. Quin nugamenta canina quadam rabie traducunt...

Deus bone, ignosce illis supplex efflagito, qui nesciunt qua scriptitant, quave balbutiunt : Iftis tamen deplo- ones in schedulis. rati ingenii hominibus, qui sub velo zeli & pietatis, & ra- tri bola ibus bido calamo, & Stentorea voce, five marsupii implendi, Nugatorum item

furt colo dignitatum corona vel candid z,vel de passione purpurez,vel de doctrina laurez. Divus (pace Bellarmini Recogninum.1.)

August. * Mirum fi illi talpa fuerint,&. multi è comte mporancis noffris non tam magni. nominis, Argo tiores. Ti usilor dua. Sias Textinosop में देवदेश याह copose a répass. Siagigalas Plate. Literariff. Rex lac. factofinate ma, Arie es no-(Vide D. Barloi Collat.) exinde gratiffima habuis Halcyonia. † Argumenta manipulatim praber (inter tan. tos) Dn.Hooker, ... judici in Pol t 4

cavillatorum, & ventola depoßa-TEFTOF EXCEPTI-

Object, nervose confurat ceem Fifber, 'ed S.Biblis oculati. Imas, in Defenf. Lyarg, lingua popular in feripta. * Si quid anostratibus Epise pecca um sier, t homines sunt & lati possint, quan oque bo. nus dormitat Homerus, & aliquando finctus dormit Petrus, primus non primus Apoltolorum, Pia. Conft. M. dixit fe Sacerdotis vitia purpura fua contecturum effe; dictum au o cedro exarandum.

five popularis aura captanda gratia, Sacra tua violarunt,

Severus esto Vindex.

Vósque HEROES, & PATRICII, ipse humilis inter S. Theologiæ studiosos omni qua possum reverentia supplico, ut conjunctis viribus, & consociatis animis, Ecclesiam Anglicanam, pulcerrimam De I sponsam, fartamtectam conservetis, tam à levis armaturæ militibus, non sulmine, sed a densa satis grandine pugnantibus, quam maxime à capitalissimis ejus hostibus antedictis, qui falcem cheu! nimis dentatam (ni sulmina vestra sacrilegis debita metuerent) in messem Ecclesiasticam satis alte immitterent. Attendite, Viri Magnanimi, humillime obtestor, que Rev. 2c Cl. Theologus rotundo ore de istis beresiarchi, & impuris nebulonibus, quos intus & in cute novit:

"Corrumpunt (inquit spectatæ dudum pietatis & eruditionis vit)

"fidei dogmata, distumpunt charitatis vincula, & Christi tunisam in"sutilem, idest, Eeclesiamnostram, sub CAROLO Augustissimo ejus
"Nutricio, inter tot inrbulentissimas alibicomroversiarum tempestates,
"alma pace storentem, & maledictis scindere, malesatis lacerare ma"chinantur. Ex Anglicana Synagoga vel extundum vel pereundum
"impie vociserantur Artic. 22. Consessionis Brounisticæ, eaque de no"bis fratribus, Christianis, Protestantibus Anglis, & scribunt & sen"tiunt, quanes stagelliser Hispanus, nec Atheos Tuxea, nec Antichri"stius Papa, nec aliquis Judau, aut si viveret inse Judas unquam per
"somnia cogitaret. Horum invidia & crudelitate neque Barbara Scy"chia, neque sylvestris Hibernia, neque ferox Hyrcania, neque mon"strorum alirix Africa, nec ipse Sol, oculus mundi, quicquam apexit,

Vos ergo, verè carrus Anglicani Israelis, & presantissimi Equites ejus, Ecclesiz laboranti mansuetudine vestrà succurite, saces seditionis accensas opportune extinguite, monstrosas opiniones herì aut nudiustertiùs natas supprimite, &, ut uno verbo dicam, compescite surorem populi Cleromastigis, aliorumque Schismaticorum, quos, si semel caput attollere permittantur, ipsis Hybernis, imò Anthropophagis & tigridibus truculentiores & crudeliores suturos auguror. Hac, hac seriò & cum curà agite, sicut antehac Maiores vestri, quorum memoria sit in benedictione, summà cum laude secerunt. Cambden, Annal, R. El, pag. 71.86 275.

a Nemo non videt quomedò vitilitigatores nune diesum nihil non in invidiam vocantrapiúntque in contentionem; & quâm multum movent (non de feriptis loquor fed & factis)ubique litium & calumniarum ob res quafque minutulas.

Vide Præfulis
Norvic-quem alii
Christianum Senesam,ego Anglorum Chrylostomum
appello) Apolog.
contra Brunistas.
Item Cambd.
Annal. R.Elizab.
Anglice p. 257.82

Faxit

PRÆFATIO.

Faxit D E u s O.M. (ex animo precor) cursum præclarè coptum feliciter consummetis:

Hec mea funt, fed non tantammea vota ; nec unus Hoc petit ; unanimis turba fat ampla fumus,

De'abampin Vo to Davidis,

Sed quid ego in hisce parergis, & à re nostrâ alienissimis Lectorem teneo > Ad 1em tandem, ne quis mihi dicam σιλυσραγμοσιώνε scribat, deveniam.

Cum vetula ilta, ne dicam malefica, quæ olim Shiptona Hac feripfi, quòd audiit, quafi Prophetiffa divinirus illuminata, five Sibylla Eboracensis veridico spirituaffata passim decantetur; ejusque folia tanquam Canonica ab indocto vulgo attentiffimis oculis legantur, Confultum duxi vaticinia firmioribus fulcris superstructa, quaque à nominatissimis auctoribus ante annos aliquot conscripta, conjunctim invulgare. Hujulmodi funt,

1. Vetus, & admodum memorabile Sibylle Tiburtine Oraculum, quod à magni nominis autoribus Cassiopeiano Iubari Anni Gratiæ 1572 applicatur; idque magna, ut mihi videtur, verifimilitudine, cum nullum ejufmodi oftentum ex altissimo coelo Terrigenis antea conspectom ulla argutias corum,

literarum monumenta testentur.

at,

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2. Vaticinationes Incomparabilis V. Tychonis Brabei, Astronomia, nemine contradicente, Principis; & Ioannis Keppleri, Rudolphi , Matthie, & Ferdinandi Caff. Mathematici; quémque Fromondus, ei licet propter Religionem iniquior, fexcentis aliis palmam præripuisse fatetur.

3. Verifimiles Pradictiones Henrici Alftedii, luculentifsimi sane divinæ Apocalypseos de novissimis temporibus Interpretis, & qui omnium ore & calamo, non folum augufle Domine SS. Theologia, sed & aliarum artium qua unt. Theologiæ fructuose ancillantur, peritiffimus judicatur. Atque hæc in Antecessum monui, ut prudens Lettor a char- a Intertot mille tulas profanas, qua temporum vitio in typos irrepferunt, & alter à cuius & centum annorum fabellas fabulofiffimas ludibrio habens lectione quis me-

Prophetiam fub S hiptome nomine invulgatama male-feriato capine confictam putem: fin certe mihi constarer, talem vixifie,taliáque ante centum iam amplius annos dixisse; divinam virgulam in e jus mulierculæ vaticiniis agnoscerem. Confundit Dem artificiofas qui inflati scien. tià Magistres sese profitentur, elegirq; fibi proin-Arumentis cos qui vel mente capti, vel fimplices. funt manifeste. Plusima quippe Vaticinia ab huiulmodi hominibus etiam noftrofeculo proveni-

libellos viv unus. lier evadat,imo

a Plus hodie periculi est in copia malorum librorum, quam olim in penuria bono-Ron peior rum. Keppl,Opt.pag.127.

Vaticinia.



Vaticinia seriatim sequentia venerabundis brachiis am-

plectatur.

a Fortuita mentio Frædidjonum DD.Tych.Brahei, Kepleri &c. inter convivas Vari Honorati fimi Aprili nuper elapfo, mihi confu anea ifta,& consarcinandi, & publicandi, quod fincere d'co occasionem sub. ministravit: quod adcirco addidi, ut qui non ignofcat ingenio, velignoscattempori.

Restar denique Lectorem etiam atque etiam exoratum habeam, ut hasce pagellas * præproperè, & rapto calamo, pauculorum dierum spatio exaratas, ac præsertim Notulus lucidioris intellectús causá superadditas sereno vultu ac candido (prout decet generosum Lectorem) animo excipiat. Quòd si ista qualiacunque arrisssie intellexero, plura propediem (savente Numine) in Philomathôn gratiam ad sideralem scientiam spectantia, copiosius ac paulò, pro meo modulo, limatius in publicum emittam. Interea Vale, mi Lestor, & subitaneæ huic, ut dixi, scriptioni veniam indulge.

Hanc veniam petimus, Dabimusque vicissim.

Scias velim, Lestor, ut hoc in limine te moneam, quò Vaticinia majorem mereantur fidem, nullum ex præfatis Prognostis inter vivos esse, siquidem

Sibylla Tiburtina, nomine Albunea, vixit devixitque paulo ante Deum Incarnatum.

Sol Aftronomiæ Tycho Braheus occidit Anno 1601. OSob. 14. stylo Iuliano.

Casareus Mathematicus Joannes Keplerus super astra evolavit circasinem Anni 1630.

Divinissimus Vir Henricus Alstedius hominem exuit

Anno Salutis sue 51.

Salutis nostre 1631.

De



Novo & MIRACULOSO

SIDERE,

Quod fulfit in Asterismo Cassiopea, Anno M.D.LXXII.



fpettacula

Nno Æræ Christianæ 1573. (ob lanie- LVEII Mater nam Parifienfem leu Bartholomeanam, (Vos nates Deinfami) Mira Pfeudo-Hella in fedili Hac adeo ful-Cassiopea illuxit, tanta quidem pulcri- gebat illustris, ut tudinis & magnitudinis, ut ab initio umbram nocte ilnon Lyram folum & Caniculam, inter corpore fundefixas primi ordinis principalifimas, fed ret, qualem parit

& Jovem Acronychium, ipfumque Hefrerum, cum terris vi- Luna quartz cinior ampliori vultu collucet, longe superarit. Immo taccio, Non secus verò mole sua, juxta apparitionis primordia, universam a: Venusin ipso terra corpulentiam 360. vicibus adaquavit, iploque Sale, oculatis vifa fuit. præfulgentiffimo cœli jubare, per duas vices cum duplici Tych Cypr. Leovis. tertio alterius (viz. 2 ;) major fuit, uti magnus ille Tycho (omnino * nescius spurii capillitii lucidi quod visib. Diam. che & antecessostellarum millies auget) demonstravit Progym. Tom. p.485. Verum iftis, que omnia iple T.Br. pleniffimo tra-Catu prosequitur, valere justis, accedamus ad Sibylle vati- miterin afigcinationem ante annos 120. miraculose repertam; quam nandis magn. Rellarum erra. Cornelius, Gemma illius Phryfii filius imingres, primus prælo runt. commilie, & libro de Mundi Charaderifmis, five Cofmocritica Arte edito Anno 1575. infemit.

diei, Tefte Sanmeridie à benè

* Nescierunt Tyres, fellas circundarı radiisadventitiis : hincenor-

Capillitium lucidum, id eff, falfrom luminis in-

crementum detrahunt Claritudo Crepule. Tubulus vitris caffus, Charea sut lamella toramine perrufa, & his omnibus longe prz flans Talefrojina, idque que per lettids, hoc melius fungitur officio.

Vatici-

NUNCIUS PROPHETICUS.

Vaticinium sibylla Tiburtina Itala, quod in antiquissimo marmore Latinis & vetustis characteribus apud Helveties, in Tauri Montis visceribus aquarum & nivium rapida vi detectis, suit inventum Anno 1520.

Hæc, cognomine
Allumea, ex appanitione ingenus
Cometæ adhortataest homines,
nominatim Au
gustum Cef. ut colerent puerum è
Virginena citurum. V. Sixt Sewenf, pag, 136.

Rietour Sydous in Europa Soupra Theros ad magnam Septentrionis domum, cojus radii orbem Terrarum ex impro. viso illoustrabunt. Hoc verò erit in tempore desideratissimo mortales positeis armis pecem onanimeis complectantor. Certabitor quidem varieis per diouterni interregni occasionem fudieis, coi Imperii habena tradantor, Sed vincet tandem aviti sanguinis propago, que eousque armorum vi progredietur donec fatis contraria fata obstiterint. Nam eodem fere tempore hoc demorfo Sdere, coavum quoddam ejous loumen longe ardentioribus Mavortis ignibus exardefcens Antipodum finibus occludet Imperium. At prius bonic summittet cervices Gallia. Ad ejons genoua souplex adnatabit classibus BaiTAN-NIA. Italia egrè ad ardua sceptra respirans olli languentem protendet dexteram. Perum bacce jubar ante diem ingenti mortalium desiderio fe Divim nubibus condet. Quo extinflo poft deiros, & Sanguinolentos Cometas , Perpende Lector, ignicomifque celi facies nibil amplius toutum faloutareque erit. Ofque animantibus celi firmamentum pugnantibufq; Planetis Of contrariis corfibus labefall abitor : concurrent orbibus orbes. fixe coursu anteversent Erraticas, equabunt equora montes : hac omnia denique erunt nox, interitus, rouina, damnatio ac aternai tenebrai.

Non est meum nebulos à huic Prophetia facem prasere, nedum eam minutatim enucleare. Illud humeris nostris onus impar libens agnosco. Hoc saltem in transitu moneam, quòd gravissimi auctores, (quos inter Danicus ille Hipparchus) Sidus pranunriatum à sibyllà indigitari sidenter autumant. Quod etiam mihi (falvis aliorum judiciis) rationibus non paucis inducto probabilissimum videtur.

2. Qued Peregrinum illud cœli fidus inter admiranda fpectacula:



fpedacula, que à mundi primordiis in tota rerem natura extiterunt, principem locumobtinet. Non minus fuit miraculum (inquit Tycho verbis aquipollentibus) quam Solisstatio, inhibito motu universali, tempore Tofue Ifraelitici populi Archiducis, (& Caroli V. Ge. Schein, Calest. luxerunt, ci quafi Refrast.p.62.) Retrocedatio regnante Ezekia Judæ Rege, vel Eclipfatio abfq; fubtercurrente Luna quando | E s u s CHRISTUS victimam Ærerno Patri pro redemptione generis humani in Arl Crucis fe obrulit. Siquidem Luna eodem die paulò post sepulturam Christi, haud procul à Cauda Draconis ad Septem digitos, hoc est, ultra dimidiam partem defecit. Vid. Calvif. Chronolog. Quibus pralibatis, quis tantum miraculum vaticino tanta Prophetissa spiritu indignum judicabit ?

2. Quia Phanomenon illud reverà fuit sidus : quippe iplis genuinis, mundóque coævis fideribus fimillimum five (quod perinde eft) à Comerir alifque facibu ignitir omnino differens, cum forma ipsa nullis erinibus ullam in partem diffusis, tum situ immoto atque scintillatione perpetuâ. Quod hoc loco, ne multis in brevi charta, notaffe

fufficiat.

3. Quia tale (fidus nimirum, idque fulgoris praeminentia stellas primi honoris excellens) à sæculo sib. Tiburt. usque ad annum Dom. 1572. interlabentibus plusminus 1600 annis, coelitàs confpedum, ex ullis historiis satis tutò & certò probate vix ac ne vix conceditur: quamvis anteactis faculis alias adventitias fellas, fed exiguas & minufculas, effulliffe par fir credere, fi modò ftellarum & coeleftis Militie habuiffent excubias.

4. Quia idem fuper Iberes, magnamque Septensrionis damum resplenduit : Erenim amplifilmis Rufie & Tartaria, Magne GH & M o fubjecta, regionibus verticaliter incubuit. Correrum Mofehos, Septhafque, non Hibernes, nedim Hispanos Iberos denominario lenistima fidem faciune Livim ille Gracus Iofephane J. Indaise Belli, & Exet. 0,38,80 39 ubi Gogue Septentrionalis plaga incola, fummus Mefach Vox Heb. Me-

Adde, fi Juber, miracula chryfol. & Bede noftrais pie conficts. Nato Domina ftella plus folito conclamantes, Hic eft Dom. Deus nofter, & c. Beda. de Incarn. L4. Sol, qui Domine patiente præter horam abcefferat, ipti refurgenti ante tempus occurrit. Chryfel. citante Lorino in Pfal,117,14.

Nemo priscus vel lemiprifeus auclor mentionem fecit Nova felle (fi exceperis Hipparchusam ftellam ante Christum 130. annis) a Mundi ortuufque ad annum Chriffi 1573.

Teb. Gr. µboox,

& Larim hovelt Molchi cum iberis. weet cap 18, & 34. Portjung fair item cap. 17.12. ubi fic legitur, Greci, theri, Mafebi. At vulgate verto pro lienienbique zahai haber.

(i. Moscho-



NUNCIUS PROPHETICUS..

(1. Moschorum) & Iberorum du etor plus semel nominatur. Consule textus Hebraicos, Item Comm. Castellionis, Com. à Lapide in ipsa, & consimilia s. Bibliorum loca, una cum nervoso Alstedii tractatulo de Mille annis Apocal.pag.43. alibique.

5. Quia Cometa sit multi, juxta genuina Oraculi verba, nempe 9. aut 12. minimum, novitiis stellis adnumeratis, (quas quis Simias & Spadones Cometas dixit, i. sine cauda & imberbes) successerunt: è quibus terribilis Cometa 1618. verè sanguinolentus audit, propter cladem nescio quot myriadum Germanorum; adeò ut nunquam aptius conquadret illud grandiloqui Maronis:

Non alias calo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, nec diri toties arsere Comet a.

Superfunt aliæ rationes satis speciolæ, sed levioris momenti, quas enumerare longum, nec pio modo scriptiunculæ hujus. Sequitur

Prognôsis summi Viri Tychonis Brabei, de effectis ejustem prodigiosa stella M.D.LXXII.

Vemadmodion mitifica hac ftella rari simum ex bibuit miraculum, fic quoque raripimos & ingentes babituram effed w verifimile eft : ex forma quam ab initio pra fe ferebat, que Ioviali & claro latoque fulgore emicabat, videtur profperum & exoptabilem rerum mundanarum ftatum prafignificare, nisi qu'od postmodum Martiali tinda rutilantia, quippiam turbulenti atque tumultuofi violenter immiscere videatur : Religionum quoque ex isi que ab aftris sunt, & Iovialem quendam fplendorem & pompositatem pra fe ferunt infignem alterationem, fi non emnimodam enervationem abolitionemq; ex Ioviali quam retulit figura, portendere apparet : ita ut que externa specie & formalitate plusquam Pharifaica ignares & incantos bomines longo tempore fajcinarunt, fuam nune demum sentiant periculum. Ac paululum inde. Quemadmodum e superiori celi parte toti pene terrefiri arbi imminebat, oculisqu conspi-

Poft =n. 1572. Cometa lais dense infecuri. viz. Ann. 1577. 80-85-96.93 91. 1607.& tres anno 1618. queram meminit Licet. in Contr.de comet. Tycho (etfi migravit ex hoc Horizonte temporum ad aternitatem 1601. I ribit fe 7.cometas proximis annis conspexific. Tres insuper fiella, una g.claffis in Cete 1594. 2. fulg diffima in Serpentes 604. 3. Tertia tertii benerisin 63.0, quæ hod e præ luminis renuitate captum oculorum evafi.

conspicue incurrebat: Sic etiam universalem per plurims & potissimas terre regiones, presertim eas, quas ab Aquinodials verfus Polum Ardicum (que etiam pars Orbis terreni pra coveris maxime oft babitabilis) disponuntur rerum catastrophen impendere credibile eft. Intellige tamen ifta non nifi post aliquot annos evenire, quod subindicant sequentia. Nam quod aliqui existimant hujus sielle portenta (Hæc scripfit paulo ante imsioni, circa annum 1600) jam prateriife, nibilque amplius babere, quod reflet ominis ; id ego pro magnitudinis rei exigentià minime confentaneum existimo, Immo ne incepiffe adhuc , vel faliem admodum tenuia & latentia habere suorum decretorum exordia probabilius effesentio. Quin fi di- Hzc dhu conredionem Zodiacalem è conjunctionis illius maxime loco (qui tigit propo finem incidit in 21. H) ad felle longitudinem in 7. pene gradum & completum per gradus Ecliptice inflituerimus , eveniet es annis 48.ab ejus prima fulfione proxime praterlapfis, septimo Videlscet senario jam propemodum exacto : tuncque in pracipuo vigore fiella decreta futura & principaliter fe ostenfura annis prafertim aliquet sequentibus, satis probabiliter conjectari licet, post videlicet completum à nato Christo annum 1632, aut circiter, quando etiam trigoni ignei, cujus hac ftella antefignstrix extitit, vigor, & effettus elucefcet. Omnia enim fielle kujus portenta cum hac Trigonorum periodo magnam fortiri analogiam indico. Deinde, paucis interjectis, ita pergit. Omnino aliam instare mundanarum rerum inversionem, tam quoad Religionie, quam Rerumpuh, administrationem ex has flella, ejufque cum Trigono novo familiaritate auguror. Ventum ad supremumest, patientur summa ruinam , qui Dem in calis regit & reget omnia terris. Plura non addam : Hec intelligentibus & oculos aperire volentibus sufficiunt : Ignaris & obcæcatis ne quidem plurima sufficerent. Quad si qui ca adduus : mundi exitium jamjam imminere objicere velint, ideoque quò alia rerum fiat Metamorphofis vix tempus superesse ; illi Pau- ca, Quinta Nolum aufeultent, qui Iudeos ante Mundi consummationem Ecclesia miserandos (qued forte durante buj's conjuntionis sexta Novembris

Apr.Anno 1583.

Hoc ipfilsimo anno Guffavus A telphus victoriofisimus ille Rex Succia (cui hæc ft. l'a verticalistuit) post tot palmas & triumphos interfectus cft Nov.6 .: Qua atro die viginti præcise annisanterils, Hewicas Princeps Wallia, Martis Pullus, mundo eteptus, Lux, Gens Anglivembr.s, Lux infaufta tibi

Carastrophe Vniversi'neque congo post tempore, necne præ foribus, Adhae duo è prima-ris l'agnost restant implenda. 1. Subversio Actichristi, 2. Conterso ludzorum, Vid. Cotter fuper Apoc 20. & DD. He to . Apol.1. 1.cap. 2.led 4.

maxt-



maxima circuitu fiet) discrete pradicit. Quod sanc adbuc nequaquam factum est, nec exiguo tempore, in tanta sudarum multitudine, quanta forte durante eorum Republica in Palassina non extitit. O per varias terras dispersione, in executionem deduci posse, humanitus loquendo credibile est. Pie tamen o recte de rerum visibilium interitu admoneri securas bominum mentes, quò aternitatu memores sint, non insicior.

Hæc nuperus ille Ptolomaus, alter Hipparchus, fæculi sui Atlus, Parens Astronomorum, solo Copernico minor, Dania sua gloria & corona, & vir vaticino, si quis alius hoc

& elapfo faculo, fpiritu afflatus.

Hie vir, hie est primus T A B. R V D O L P H. auctor, mille finarum ordinator, Solis & Lunz monum explorator, & Planetarum omnium per 38-annos admirabili faccessu observator. Kepl. Prafat. Tab. Rudo'pb.

Ætas Tychonem novisset prisca Braheum, Ipse coruscasset Tycho, cestisset Orion.

Oportunissimè hoc loco superaddi potest Prognosticon, quod Tacitus ille Gallicus commemorat hisce verbis.

"Nonnulii è Britannis novam Stellam Cassiopez postea
"ad sunestam Marie Reginz Scotiz mortem retulerunt,
"ex Astrologi cujusdam Oxoniensis sententia, qui per
"Cassiopen Cephei Regis sorotem in Boreali plaga Re"ginam aliquam denotari aiebat, & ex 16. mensium dura"tione, juxta Arabum nescio quod Apotelesma, & ascen"se stellz in superiora Reginam illam Septentrionalem
"post 16. annos in cœlestem regionem evolaturam:
"cui vaticinio eventus postea sidem astruxit. Aug. Thuanus Nobilissimus, integerrimus, ac uberrimus Historicorum.

Quod los Scaliger de losepho Iudes dicit, id in Thuanum (mutatis mutandis)

vere competit: Diligentissimus & φιλαληθές στ @ omnium scriptorum Thuenus, de quo nos hoc audester dicimus: Non solum in rebus Gallicis, sed etiam in exteris tutins illi credi, quam domesticis plerisque Annalium suorum scriptoribus.

De

De Trigono igneo, qui inchoavit Domipium Anno 1603. & continuabit usque ad Annum 1800. fi tam diu Mundus du-

A Nno Christiano 1603. Magna seu Climaterica (quam Anno demum vocant) duûm superiorum Planetarum Conjunctio serudo) anno demum post exactas à Mundi conditu septem magnas Revolutiones alia magna conj. 800. annorum, prima rurfum in signo Sagittarii (quod h 4 accidet, hoc

tertium est ex triplicitate ignea) contigit.

Ioannes Keplerus, Aftronomus inter primos primus, ex- Verdm ubi runc actam celebratissima hujus d'ais descriptionem nascituris per hos succedentes odingentos annos legendam transmi- Britannia ? Et fit : fi & illa falva, & illi capaces futuri funt : neque vel quinam fuccessomundus interierit, vel univerfalis aliqua pestilentia, cujusmodialiquot exhistoriis legimus, potistima parte gene- erunt iquidem ris humani extincta, reliquos à libris ad arattum revocaverit welf ceda quædambarbaricarum gentium illuvies luxur Muhdimachiefforminatam, & libertate diffolutam Europam inundave- nam confervabit. rit, omnibus partibus, ac ipsa etiam Aquila scientiarum, Eo szculo Greg. prout voluit PHILO-MELA Germania, funditus ex- computus luliatirpatis. Harm 5 mire Gent in garan anim. Noftrum eft au- num 16 diebus. dire quid Imperatorius ille Math. de effectu Trigoni ignei nostra hae tempestate dominantis, pronunciavir.

Christi (numero rotundo) 2400. eft post annos 760 præter propter. nos, & medd florentissima nostra resnoftri,an & memores noftri fummus cœlorum artifex coulque

antevertes.

Pronuntiatum Ioan. Kepleri de significatis Trigoni. Ignei, fuam præfenti avo exercentis activitatem.

Degnabum Reges Europe de Imperiu, bie vi res agetur, illis infidits, pro diverfis nationam moribus, in Germania, atque etiam alibi , magir magifque exacerbabuntur animi: quò magis convalescent, qui antiquitatem defendunt, hoc proprins coibunt que libertatem : & quò prosperiori bi utentur

fortuna boc acerbins invicem mordebunt, consumenturque invicem : Fierique tunc potest ut nova factiones, novaque opiniones emergant. Quanquam contentionum fiudium apud Po. liticos in declinatione est; existent igitur compositores, qui ipsi non minus turbarum concitatunt , quam si novam fectam Juaderent. Krabbus dixit eadem de oritura Religione media, sed oculus à calo in Regem aliquem Europa, inque rumores nonnu'los aulicos retortis: Mutationes contingent non fpernenda, Magistratibus bis intermortuis, illis diversa professiomis succedentibus, suasque secum trabentibus Provincias, & qua priùs ille didicerant, dedocentibus. Hec omnia sic dico. nt is qui folum naturam intuetur. Interim divina Providentia non sum immemor; qua sic natura interdum utitur, ut quam ipfam providit : at certe à natura non accipit Leges, pemas, misericordiamque suam inter eos qui placuere dispensandi. Sic adverbum Cesarea Majestatis Mathematicus.

Hic verò prætermitte e non possum, quin Authoris vestigiis insistens, vanissimos quosdam Astrologos, qui sutilissimis denominationum ludicrarum sundamentis Prognostica sua superstruunt, redarguam. E quorum numero sunt.

1. Qui occasione hujusce Trigoni Ignei somnia sibi singunt magnifica, de convertendis ad sidem Christianam vastissimis Asia & strica regnis; eò quò diste Trigonus patrocinetur (secundum mentem eorudementem) Religioni Christiana. Christi doctrina, asunt, sub igneo cœpit, qui primis 200. annis post incunabula Christi duravit: Ergò eadem sub hoc igneo, ab anno 1600. ad 1800. latius propagabitur. Ridiculè: cum sides Christi sub aqueo Trigono, viz. ab anno 1500. ad 1600. usque longius per Orbem à Lustanis, *Hispanis, Anglis & Hollandis suerit disseminata, quod spatia Terrarum attiner, quam inde à prima ejus origine. Non sum dicendo quam multi paulò supra nostram memoriam conversi sunt in Oriente, in regionibus latissimis Indiarum; quam multi in Septentrione, in regnis

• Tameth dectrina (brifli pluribus fuper litionibus Papiflicii, Indis Orientalibus, & Occidentalibus traditurab Hiffanis: non tamen

negandum eft Christianam teligionem Barbar's iftis perpuni. Veinam deine gladia era, non

Laponiz;

Japonia ; quam multi in occidente, in regnis America; quam multi in meridie, in regnis Brafilie & in finibus Africa. Sed & codem carbone notari debent,

2. Qui ex nuda Trigani Ignei denominatione subitane- Dammatio, & am & irreparabilem Othemannica familiæ fubversionem & punitio. Mainteritum minitantur; existimantes, cum absurdiffimum hom, (ur phradogma impurissimi olim hominum, jam damnatorum 6 uter Dien. miferrimi Mahometis, quod Turca pracipue amplectun- 12.10) indies tur, fub Aqueo Trigono coeperit, fub Igneo interiturum; A heantur dunec perpendunt jam semel sub Igneo Trigono ab Anno metisono: ficut Chrifti 800. in 1000, perennaffe, & convaluiffe. Vid. S. Aug olim de Alstedium Encycl. Fol. 1084. col. 1. prope medium. Tur- Ario dannazz earum quidem longe lateque patens Imperium rerum in- cornalen inter telligentes multum de pristinis viribus deperdidisse suoi celebris, (Consule D.D. Heyl. Geogr. p. 594.) nec esse impossibile amiriaReform. illud, conspirantibus inde Persarum, hinc Christiano- Relig. Luth. & rum viribus everti, existimant. Naturales tamen causæ Cal . sup. 1. ex Trigono Igneo nullæ peti possunt, quibus Turca potius erunt. Christianorum quam Persarum dominatui accessuri proben- Luculentus iltur. Utinam, ô utinam Christiani Principes, populique pres defia con. delisterent manus, gladiólve imbuere illorum fanguine, 1696, ext emi pro quibus Christus profudit sum: & demum collatis terminum Iuviribus, superbissimum Thracia Infestorem, archivastato- Brighta in cap. rem, & rabidum omnium qui fese profitentur Christianos 9. Apoc .-- sed hostem, animose oppugnarent; juxta saluberrimum D. ins reportedulus Mulerii de Aftr. meritifimi confilium:

> Parcite fraterno fedari fanguine, quotquot Ex animo Christi numen veneramini, & arma Vnitis in Turcam animis convertite, & iras. ex Tabb. Frificis, pag. 459.

Profecto fi Europai Monarcha, jam mutuis sele bellis 1024. atterentes, communi hosti reconciliatis animis obviam irent;

*Lege Titu-Ium Sultani Grandilo uum & bla phemiam spirancem in Sphynge (ul: edit.) p. 1261. & in Turc.hift. pattio fermone conferieta, folirent: Haud dubie Amichristus ille Orientalis brevi corruerer, Lunag, Falcata (Infigne Imperii Imperiolistimi)

Soli Iustitia subjiceretur.

Obmurmurabunt hic forfitan aliqui, quod excerandum "Hineridicule Antichristi nomen Archiprafuli " mentaro, etiam quarto, ut Tiplex Co. illi opinantur, modo proprium à Roma ad alteram Roman rons DatVr. & * Septicollem wibem, Conftant. tranftulerim. Refp. age 666. A is mesty. P.P. oft inimicus Christi, at Tarcarum ille Typoc 13 16 Riberam I. ra:nus irreconciliabilis ex.profesto Christi & Christiano. 3 de Sacrisveft. rum in acceroum hoftis; nec unquam ceffat Turcicus ifte *Conflant, f. Moleffus contra nos plenis faucibus delatrare: Uter ergo mul se Rema († modo hic vel ille) fit ipfiffimus Antichriftus judicio fenomine Sepihomini Christiano Deum Tri-Vaum aliafque veritates montil. Herofolyma holojanioms (fuis etfi fuperleminationibus adukeratas) item eft irla tenenii & defendentihorrendum Antichristi er igoglio no-Bur G. finte eRo men appropriare. Si alium à nostro Deum, Christum alium manifez. qui coleret, si aliud ambiret cœlum, si symbolum aliud; Romanum I- aliud baptisma profiteretur effet profecto cur & Anti-Ture. fin Pronuntiarem. Nihilominus fi quis eum, (vel Vrbanum Magnum effe VIII. qui jam Roma Cathedram * an is 20. fe me occu-Anticht Plu pavit) de grege Antichristorum velit, non repugno. 3. Qui ad inane ignu nomen respicientes, non ficciveniffe contendunt, nee pau tates tantum, torridas aftates, & horrenda incendia; ciores paris au fed etiam in misom, i.e. conflagrationem Mandi jam jam inftare bucerpitan : afirmatifime docent. Quidam ed amentia (Kepleri Qu fque fun verba) funt progresti, ut quia certum habemus Christimuni nola ani Cuelos & Terram qui nune funt igni refere wi in diem Iutanta in ze dicii, Hunc illum ignem, hoc tempus ducentorum an-Nullus Pont, norum illud tempus elle adventus Domini, diei novissi-Rom, ab annis ma, & Indicii extremi aufi funt conjectare. Qii præter 460, rex ttam du ledem Apoftaticam (me ab mis \$50. prat T PP. Alex 121.) Vid. Thelaur. Temp. Angl.ch. Pat. 1. pig 70. cols. ftultitiam

stultitiam opinionis de ignitis temporibus, impietatis etiam rei siunt, statuentes hunc Mundi interitum suturum secundum natuta cursum: sic ut ex motibus Cœlorum tantò ante prædici possit, còm teneant sideles omnes hunc adventum Domini sore planè improvisum, adeò ut suris alicujus irruptioni comparetur. "Contra hujusmodi vesaniam inculco sirmissimum hoc axiòma: Rei Naturali, qualis est iste reditus Trigonorum, non adharere ullam significatione ullius præternaturalis, nis accedat voluntas & arbitrium ejus, in cujus potestate res illa præternaturalis est posita, ut sum stride res habet.

Itaque conclusumesto, non minus vanum esse metum constagrationis Mundi hisce 160. annis suturis ex solo nomine Trigoni Ignei, quam suerit alterius Notici diluvii exacto Aqueo Trigono ab An. 1400. ad 1600. Ubi incidenter memorabile Astrologia ludificata exemplum

accipe.

Anno 1524. Conjugabantur trium Planetarum fuperiorum centra in 10. parte x, cæteris Planetis, & cap. Drac. = aut x, aquatica figna, occupantibus; exinde Aftrorum Advocati toto terrarum orbe ad Orbis confpirare interitum, aquarum eluvionibus terram inundatum iri, tam constanter affirmare, ut non defuerint qui naves fibi, & excelliffima ædificia ad agdarum perfugia fabricaverint. Quos inter erant Auriolus Tolofas JC ius & Boltonus nostras, novissimus Abbas S. Bartholomei Londini, ut legere est apud Cambd. Reliqu. (edit. 1629.) pag. 141. & Halli Chronic. in vita Hen. 8. fol. 124. Utereque sempiterni male memor fœderis, quod cum Noache ab aquis erepto Deus percuffit, juratus etiam mundum fe hunc nunquam aquis deinceps pessundaturum. Non defuit tamen eventus, inexpectatus verò & diversisimus à mente Astrologorum, cum Aftrologi (ita Keplerus

alícubi.) An. 1524. ex opinione Trigoni Aquei luctuosa ac horrenda diluvia prædixissent, creduli nonnulli defertis planitiebus in montana sese receperunt. Atqui non aquis illi, sed paulò post sanguine Agricolarum inun-

dante non pauci periere.

At profecto nihil opus est Asequari, tanta & tam receptæ veritatis stabiliendæ ergo, somniis & deliriis: Scilicet senescentis (pulcrè sirus ille Oxoniensis) mundi, & ad occasum præcipitantis, satis multa supérque vidimus certiera indicia; Intemperiem cæli, malignitatem,

*Quidim t and addunt alii, non ego, * mutilationem corporum cælestium, ro Plantas de-ventorum tui bines, nubium cataclysmos, maris furores trimen um uz non ante cognitos; quæ dira omnia justè mortalium melis & figura mentes horrore ruentis cæli, & expirantis naturæ pervidintur opi-terrefaciant. Huc igitur Astrologi, huc vos tot faralia

Quis seit an symptômata jubent oculos intendere. Hæc non suat inpaulo minores ania nominum terriculamenta; Nihil enim interest (me.
sint & bieviojudice) ad accelerandam rerum mundanarum Catastroquidam Plane phen ab igne, an ab aqua Trigonus denominetur: Sed
tatum jan, veiæ, ut prisci Ecclesiæ Doctores dixerunt, agritudines

Quis è vicino

adiciatus est an nihil de sphærich persectione mutilitum? Certe enasperatam verrucis, collibus, & moutibus totain Lunz superficiem deprehendimus, & de Vence etiam sortean probabile, que minstat Lunz superficiem deprehendimus, et de vence etiam sortean probabile, que minstat Lunz success se espoculatus sum testa) evidenter corniculatam aspeximus. Eromon s. de com 1618. Williem sontius Solem (me sucretione, squid valent austoritus Kpl. in Opt. 222.) probert statutes i Massan endetermoum anaxyma etections validam testas elle Solis persus sciencias i octe de que eructantis exhalationes, quales in terris ab Aetna, H.cla, & Vsiuvo Solis, smill de Comet cap. 7. Idem w. Snell. & cometa 1618: nihil aliud sucretic qualm a managaritus Solis si statut de Comet cap. 7. Idem w. Snell. & cum eo Clasomontius maculas Solises autumant ex densistima solis materia suc validissima consignanti crustati. h. c. exhalationes esse substancia. Solis vicaloris intus xsiquantis; sed fallor, aut uterque salisium.

Chm Luni, (fatence A issue a liste) terre naturam maxime sapise. Line aliqui illum continuo Solis calore & lumine (nam semper duridi atasulget, unde magis oco, Luni nuaquim minus; suna, quam e sua lumi, vid. Aguiño 2 Opticafol. 412 & Blunc. 5 pher. (in 41.) pag. 149.) veluti exesum aut ambusam, tales hujusmodi habere magnas in equalita es, aque appritates in superficie, que montium atque convalium Tubo u'entibus speciem presse senum Ces. La Galla de Phenom. D p. 233 Plura vid. sis Fromond. Metror lib 3. cap. 2 Art. 6. ubi inter alia sic loquitur. Dum moutes & valles to ugas sque Casutas & in D aspecio, quid ni dicam sumare icham rad o solari & in vicinum aerem

le expirate?

Mundi,

Mundi, quæque extremum mundi funus non longe abeffe demonstrant. Neque tamen ferenda est quorundam temericas, qui ipuffimum diem Diei Decretorii, ipfis Archangelis, reliquisque Cœlitum Ordinibus ignotum auda der indigitant, cujulmodi funt (ut hos cmnium vice Omnium calreferam) qui Annum Domini 1666. mundo gravem si cultarium dinon faralem fururum conficiunt : quod omnes Characte- qui dixit non res Numeri Romani ad illum annum expleti fuerint, quippe en veftrum qui illos complectitur ut in feqq. Literis videre eft. 10, Las. MDCLXVI. Arqui nolo istis Naniis immorari.

Verissime ad rem ille inter Heterodoxos celeberrimus;

Confitetur Hilarius, confitetur Chryfoftomus, confitetur Interhumara Augustinus, omnes Patres, omnes Doctores, omnes mied. Cusanus "Angeli confitentur se magna illa momenta nescire, quæ Card. & Nege-" Pater posuit in sua potestate. at quidam superbissimi in Baro atr-" vermiculi tempora ilta & momenta definire non erubef-vigularum nu-Ita vir inter Purpuratos sui avi Senatores eruditiffi- meratricium, mus. Cujus militare nomen ne quid insit ominis, studio & Legarith.) filemus. Sed hæc extra eleas.

Dimittam hoc argumentum verbis Keplerianis pau-Hic fatalem lùm immutatis. Qii plura & majora, vi naturali Trigoni dum intra An-Ignei ab Anno 1603. novum initium fumentis in poste- nes 1688. &: ium sperant, quam quæ Patrum sæculo contigerunt, 1700. Ille inpro stultis censeri debent: Nisi forte existimant novum 1734 figir. Cualiquem orbem detectum, aut artem volandi repertum iri, san. fil 932.60. qua in Lun.m eamus, aut in alium mundi globum; quibus pro, of. 14. Efhercle jam iste telluris globus angustus est. Sed calamum penc. in i Tim. jam fiftimus. Nobis non licet in hoc breviffino tradatu pso. Wille sp minus necessaria prolequi.

deftiff,fuerunt. no f (noviß. edit) fot 1181.

Serp. 142.6.

De Portentosa & infolenti stella, in Serpent.

Que SApparuit Octob. MDC IV.
Disparuit Febr. MDC VI.

Migni qu'dam CIrca finem Anni Dom. Incarn. 1604. labentis, quem viti, qui prio. Aftrologi universi Trigoni Ignei principio eventurisvidrant hanc que prodigiis cœlestibus p: amonitionibus designarant; multo pronur novum ac mire flammans fidus, Cassiopeano illi 1572. lutiaunt major minis majestate, scintillatione, colore, magnitudine, forte profin- &c. simillimum, post magnam superiorum Planetarum quitate ejus ad conjunctionem (qua de supra) in Serpentario, figno lovis, Ho:izontem , effulfit. De hujus admirandi Phanomeni effectibus naturalirempestate.

Kell de stella bus idem Dn. Keplerus, prædictionum licet parum pro-

digus, hæc inter alia notatu digna protulit.

Reftaurabitur publico Concilio Disciplina Ecclesiastica, emen-Hxc particula respicie forsan dabitur Ecclesia, tolletur libertas juvenilis, refranabitur suror Aunm 148. el- populi, valebit ausongaria Collegiorum; Cum quibuldam aliis fioni) celena- vis appen valde ominofis, quorum complementum fatis tum,1618. Et Magnum Theal, superque comprobarunt atque etiamnum comprobant, Anglie. quem Imp. Germ. & Monarcha Catholicus; Illius fiquidem potenant clamus, tia à bellicolis Suecis, hujus à Lusitanis & Cataloniis, qui conventum presenti lec dudum desecerunt, Eclipsin passa est: Ne nunc dicam de Anno CIO Monarcha illo Spirituali, cujus fatalem ruinam quidam è DC XLIL Qui felix fau nostratibus Theol. opiniosissimi & suis nimium indulgentes placitis, propediem instare confidentissime præftufque fit. dicust. Nec minori fiducia Dux eorum Dom, NEPERUS Rom. Pontificatum funditus everti ad annum 1639. novissime absq; eventu aliquo insigni elapsum prædixit:

quod dicum volo, absque detrimento memoria & honoris tanti cætera viri, numerorum peritissimi cui non folum fua Scotia, fed totus orbis Christianus plurimum debet. E: mox subjungit, Addunt aliqui, quia sexagesimo die post exortum fola, Saturnus ad novam venit; rataigitur fue tura ista post annum sexagesimum. Et paulo deinde. Illud tamen non diffecile eft colligere : quia stella ultra integrum annum duravit, rem fignificari valde diuturnam. Hac fummus Tom. Dobitius ille Artifex; valde tamen hæsitanter quod testatissimum Anno 1612. faciunt verba seqq. Exposui omnes modos, quibus puto ad libellum, qui fignificatum fella pervenire poffe; quos rogo Lectorem iterum inferibitur atque iterum, ut ex affumptis principiis astimet. Negatis enim ubi multa egreque queque loco affampli, ruent & illa que superstruxi. In- g'a ex nova genua sanè & tanto viro non indigna confessio. Extre-stella 1604. & mum enim vtrumque (fi perdo fum Barthelinum audia- Planella um mus) fedulo cavendum, ne ad impostul deflectentes nimis de l'entre de liberali manu omnia concedamus Aftrologis, corúm ve felicuate entefia Canones pro Edictis habeamus Pratoriis; & ne in in futura. All. peccantes, prasagia corum non pluris quam fabulas & Dietr. psg 120. nanias aftimemus, autex artificum erratis artem, & res Engelfel 1076. iplas ponderemus. Bartholin. Vranometr. pag. (mihi) col 2.

Peropportune hoc loco, tametsi extra metas præsentis instituti, quæri potest, num præcedens of a hujusce sideris sub principium triplicitatis Ignea orti causa sucrit progenetrix. Zimua sanè scrutinio dignissie mum: Iaannes Anglus, citante Apiano, scribit plurimis in locis copulam q & u, qualis singulis vicenis annis contingit, stellas novas procreare: Atque hinc puto Mollerus & Crabbus longè antè prædixerunt novum Phænomenon oriturum An. 1604. Adde. Licetus Peripate-Ut aqua citius ticorum hujus ævi Choragus, ideo Magnis obs Cometas inglacem constitutione.

aux nuper effert uerit : ita cœli pars ea citiùs in novum sidus condensaur que proxi na à Magne : Anc multim digregata suerit. Liest de Nova Afric & Com.

plerumque:

plei umque enasci docet, quia æther aliquot Planetarum in unum conspirantibus radiis fusus & rarefactus, cocu diffoluto acriùs fe densat, & in Cometam alligat, ut aqua post cale factionem faciliùs & duriùs in glaciem rigefeir. Ingeniose hæc, ut multa, Licetus, fed magnus ille Aristotelozeletes nimio forte acumine à veritate deerrat. His non obstantibus dico, suffragante etiam experientia; (quam qui negat, tollit principia Astrologia,) Si & & 14 stellas asciticias producat, cur maxima illa omnium Conjunctio An. Christi 1524. cui nulla, inquit Keplerus, ex magnis obes à condito Mundo comparari possit, ne-An. 1924 Feb que illa An. 1583. cui similis, inquit Kepleri Magister

ma fuit.

da 12 d'qu. T. B. intra 800. annos non datur, concurrentibus tum 10 % 2 paucis temporis ferme omnibus Planetis circa finem * & * grad. ante ipsos primordia, nullas ejuscemodi stellas sive caudatas, sive in fine . Ergo rotundas conspiciendas præbuerunt : Utque taceam copulatio radi- alias combin. & config. ponderostorum Planetarum ex co orum aichiffi tempore cœlitus evenientes, quæ (nisi hanc excipere velis) nullas novas stellas, aut Cometas procrearunt: "Intrabismil- Rogito cur nostra atate, * Magna illa coitio & & u in le ann.vix pro- principio Sis, signi, uti vocant, fervidi atque astuantis, quam dicto an. An. 1623. contingens nihil ejulmodi proximis annis

no 1623 & cum progignebat. pauciffima ferupula (scil inxta

Hæc delibaffe fatis fit aucarii loco. Alii, fi velint,

Tabb. Redulih. fusius de bac lana caprina litigent. 3. Praten. 10.

interfine inter latit & & 11; non equidem tantum tribuo calculo ut negare audeam corroralem fuife (avi, Addid t etiam illis in St. Vim altitudo figni in hoc Boreali Hemisphærio,

De Novissima Stella Cygni, Anno 1600. que diutissime Stellahec 8. maxima cum omnium & Physiologorum & Astrono. morum admiratione emicuit, & paucos ante annos evanuir.

Laffici Astronomiæ Decleres insolita Phænomena, Opus operofiquoties præmissu Dar in coelo fulgent, nonnihil præ- simum de alteter consueram naturæ legem proculdubio portendere, & ra 1572. ad fingulari Numinis providentià & dispensatione in hac nifet, mundana Occonomia antequam evenerit, infinuare.

Pro fideribuscunctis * Was to depla Sol inter fidera, nobis fufficiat magnus Braheus: Philosophus enim summus & Mathematicus incomparabils suit, ideoque ejus in re quam phrasi usus. jam expendimus authoritas infinitis aliis, qui in hac aut Pindarica, fununquam aut non admodum altè se dimiserunt, præponde- um condiscirare debet. "Etsi decreta Phænomen» cœlitus illuces-thenis & fami-"centium ab iis qui artem Astrologicam profitentur, præ liarem S. Baf-" fagiri, fat evidenti experimento nequeant; non idcircò in Epif. 10. "flatuendum Daum & Naturam talibus noviter formatis "corporibus, inaniter ludere, nihilque præfagii mundo "oftendere. Si ejulmodi faces cœlitus præter commu-"nem naturæ consuetudinem illucescentes, multum qui-"dem habere portenti concederent; Sed & quicquid eft; "à mortalium cognitione exemptum, omnémque corum "captum exuperare affeverarent; equidem illos à verita-"te minus absona decernere non inficiarer. Ita vir eximius, Nam fi Daus & Natura, secundum axioma Philosophinihil frustra faciant, certè finis aliquis & quidem satis, ignofce verbo, ponderofus erir, ob quem tot novæ ftellæ noftrå & Patrum memorià cœlo conspiciuntur. Hinc Poeta neotericus,

> Hand alto frustrà celo nova monstravidentur : Sunt impendentis fymbola certa mali.

Inter alia adventina sydera princeps locus meritissimo, jure debetur fellæ tertia licet clasu, que anno 16 00. primum conspecta, eundem situm & magnitudinem absque

aut 9.menfibus antevertit morrem incomparabilis, Math Tych. Brabei,

ullo augmenti aut detrimenti figno per 20. aut plures annos continuos confervavir. De hujus annofisima, ut ità di cam, Pfendo-fella portentis mentem nostram breviter ac-

Baulò post fade Nova Troia, dicta)obfidio triennalis feræ miraculo, fed gemini Nis ergo ejus tum aptissimè indicancis. Offentle nobls paCeM. IKOI. OftenDaM 1604.

* Aftrem in retg; non val- gat, valeant. de festinare ad

pag. 168a

1. Probabile est stellam hanc, qua de sermo est, admomoliffima o- dum diuturnos & contumaces habere effectus, quos uti Bende (quz,in- tarde & non nisi post aliquot annos à sua disparitione in-& Artis Mili-choabit, fic diutiffimo tempore propagando, continuabit. taris Academia Si enim effectus novarum Itellarum ad longe plures annos quain Cometarum extendunt, (ut de effectis stella Anni cuts est: Quod 1572. ad hunc usque terminum nostrum è certissima.D. quod effet effe- Tychonis prædictione id verificetur; ita magnus ille maximi ctus adaqua- Tych. discipulus Longomontanus, An. 1620.)hac fc. ratione, rus tanto natu- quod stella sunt vitaliores Cometis, quorum atas magis folennis bimestris, ad summum trimestris est : Certe hæc Chionogramma- parefishmer stella fignificationum durationem in temposa initium & exi- longiffima protendet.

2. Probabile est eam res novas seu novas in Repub. Mundanâmutationes, easque multò universaliores quam quas sublunaria ostenta, subindicare: Nam quòd stella l'ac adeò altè in Octava Sphara fupra omnes crraticas re-Inlela paCls. giones fita fuerit, non unam aliquam peculiarem terræ partem, fed potins totamejus superficiem,omniáq; terrestris Mundiregna suisdecretis eam completti consectaripeftore Cygai, um videtur: Verum cum hæc arbitraria fint, & quæ quifq; annos jam 26. unius diei Astrologus pro ingenio non difficulter confine

3. Probabile est dictam stellam mutationes non univer-From Meteor. faliores folum, fed graviores etiam portendere, idq; prop-13.cap.4.Art.5. ter pertinacem & prorfusinauditam durationem : Singula-A Stella in pe-ftore Oloru ab ris stella 1572. 16. menses paulò minus, & illa 1604. sessere anno 1600, ad quianno ferme eduravit; at hæc stellula ultra 26. & forft pus, viz. 1627. tan 30. plurélve annos vitam egit; quamdiù nulla indubie quo etiamnum asciticia stella, quamvisorbi fixarum inserta& inoculata, fulgens omni-um in feocu-um in feoculos & voculas crit. Urcunque hallucinari * Fromondum & * Bartholinam, concitat. Partholin.de stellis vel 27. clare fulfiffe, ac omnium oculos in fe concitaffe,

confint

constat ex observationibus Bayeri & Schilleri, quas huc afferre operæ pretium duximus. Joan. Bayerm, antequam lethali morbo corriperetur, novitiam stellam Cyeni, Jan. An, 1614. pristini quidem situs, quantitatis vero non omninò fextæ inter fidera adhuc observavit. Quam & ego(Schillerus loquitur) in Autumno ejusdem anni 1625. aliquotics . Plures quam meo judicio infallibiliter deprehendens nonnihil tamen fex aliz magu. minorem tribus minutulis * leptimæ magnitudinis ei vici- differentiz inniffimis, modo prorfus disparentem, modo subinde sicque magn, sexte inconstanter apparentem. Licet autem hæc visus acie per Perspicispræpollentibus adhuc apparens eft, tamen hoc loco, viz. cet: quarum in via lattea, ftellarum maximus numerus cum, qui tube ve- majores, magni lituti, facile confundit, adeò ut eam difficulter jam discer- sprime invissionendam, & sugitivi quasi ac per vicestantum percipiendi ium appellare luminis stellam, totali disparitioni proximam esse ambigi possumus, &c. non possit. Quidnam autem rationi magis & veritati con-side 16. fentaneum fir, dicere, eam penitus extinctam, & in nihilum redactam; an verò inufitato & incognito motu in excelfum unde priùs potuit descendisse, reversam, & sic prospe-Qui paulatim diminutam, aliis discutiendum relinquo. Hæc fcribit vigilantiffimus Schilleras : Cui subscribit hodiernus in libello Ain Acad. Norica, Math. Prof. Nova, inquit, in pectore from forma Cygni, 1600. primò animadversa, jam motu perpendicu- octava, cui Tit. lari, ritu Cometarum, rursus sublata est, ut oculis non am- spherica. An. pliùs obvia sit, perspicilli tamen adjumento utentibus ad- 1637 in lucem huc appareat. Denique Ego ipfe cupidiffimus vifendi peregrinam hanc confenescentemq; stellam, superioribus Annis oculis cam fatigatissimis, etiam tricubitali, multaque virtutis Tubo armatis quæsivi; punquam verò vel vestigium ejus, ne quidem sideratissimis noctibus potui deprehende- + Sex hellis re. Jure dicam multa virtutis Tubum, ut qui non folum Tauri, quas infinitas stellas, hactenus inconspicuas, sed etiam complu- cunt, aliz plures simul visui clarissimè repræsentat. Cujus rei hoc esto res quam 40. testimonium.

Nobilis + Pleiadum manipulus continet 50. plus-minus nulla ab alistellulas, ut oculissimus (tace Prisciane, Plautina vox est) dis sex ultra Galilaus suo saberrimo Telescopio primus observavit ; senigradum Jam ex his Tubus noster 30. minimum uno intuitu (fre-elongatur.

invitibiles adjacent:quarum

quens



quens anolla me docuit) comprehender; Quod, Galileanum adeo decantatum Tubum, Magno Hetraria Dacidono datum, vix ac nevix præftare poile fubdubito. Non excusriofitates , que ram hic latius: Plura de divini hujus Dioptrici Organi inomnem anti-quitatem latuquitatem latu-erunt: Innu- tiplici usu, deque" Novitatibus Vranicis Tubo nobis post tot merabilitasFix millium anno um revolutiones detectis; aliquando, fi Deus arum, Appendices Saturni, Sa- captis annuerit, vitamque mihi prorogarit. De hisceinterea tellites Jouis, per otium consulentur, Kepler in Dioptr. M. Anton. de Dom. Metamorpho in Opticis sparsim. Sirturus de Telescop. Hortens. Discognita) Vene- fert.cum Gaffend.pp.39.40 &c, Des. Chartes Dioptr. Gal. ru, (quan fate lice. Oculus feu fundament. Opt. Scheineri (opus ut Blancavabundus vidi) nus, abstrusis experimentis, ac nová necessariaque rerum Macula niger-cognitione refertum.) Sed ante omnes ROSA VKSINA. rimz, faculz-qued infiniti fudoris opus, & ingenii fui perspicacis monuma satis, nec mentu nunquam intermoritarum in ufum polteriraris Manon Lune Pro- themticæ publici juris fecit Anno 1630 idem Scheinerus ragines, Cher- i mlouatione. Paneli, &c.

Hæc de effectibus ejus in genere pro virili dicta sunto: In particularibus nullus ero, partim quod predictiones particulariorum effectuum irritos penè semper sortiantur eventus; præsertim quòd neminem habeam ducem, seu præseuntem cujus vestigiis insistam, qui quidpiam de significatis ejus dubio procul gravissimis, adhuc in publicum emist. Vnus Ers naturam sellas edere dico, res tamen quidem de operatione, déq; intento Architectricis, Natura,

ad Deum Au- quæ ipsam posuit in Stellifera Sphæra, scripsit.

ctorem universitatis, ipsiversitatis, ipsiusquature olorum Phasmata; á stellis nimirum noviriis & imberbibus,
paticim redit. ad Novissimum & Barbatissimum (si fas dicere) cometam An. 1618. calamum convertamus.

Exfinaturam
stellas edere
dico, res tamen
ad Deum Auctorem universitatis, ipsiusig, natura opasseem redit.

De Nupero Cometa, quem horrenda magnitudinis & sefert, tota tein Acinacis forma, cauda infignem; ingenticum admiratione Europa fuspexit. Anno M.D.C.XVIII.

Nter cœlectes comminationes Divina manus, & flagelli ad indagands Imminentis, non postremas vendicant flammer & hor-materiam Coribiles Cometa: nam & hi pizlia & cades certo & refpon-metarum. dente femper pene eventu præfagiunt. Teftis fit famo- Eoden Anno fiffimus ille

Rubescens ferali crine Cometa

Anno faculi decimi-fexti 18; qui feprem amplius hebdo-ris accidit: madis, omnium oculosad se afficiens, exarsir.

De hoc Divini numinis oftento, fcil. de ejus subitanea uno momento comparitione, infolito progressi, repentina disparitione, oppidum Placaudag; productione quid atrinet dicere? Ifta & fimilia ne preffit,ing; canimius fim, merafque fibelluli (quod genus feriptura tan-daveras 500. quam unice legitimum præli fostum, præfens annus videt ar rudera filenagnovisse excedam, de industria mitro; remittoque talium didiffima adirerum cupidum ad Keplerum, Longomontanum, Sarfium, ficia redegit. Puteanum, Snellium, Gaffendum, Cyfatum, Fienam, Fromon-cidis in August dum: qui præter alios nuperos Cometographos, de nocen Anna 1571. tiffimahac face largiter feripferunt. Quin & eruditiffimus V. hibent Ama-(fic conterrancum appello) D. D. Bainbrigius. Prof. Affron, les cand page Savilianus Oxonii, infignem fibellum de ejus motibus & 315. & Sia p. effectis vernacule edidir Anno 1619.

Tria folum magnopere mirabilia; viz. 1: Circumferent que amplifs. tia capitis. 2. Prolixitas barbat. 3. Sublimitas fittis, pror- tom terra more

fus intacta præteriri nequeunt.

1. Capitellum ejus, five invisibilium stellularum glome fuper pagum, ramen; adeo ingentis fuit ambitus, ut quis duobus vix men- operus e que fibus quotidiano 40. mill . Angl . itinere circumcurrere fi sepulcus fine, potuerit.

2. Barba, cum prolixissima fuit, extendebatur ad 50. gra-per Scalas Credus, bor est, ultra lesqui-fignum: unde barbatior longe infigu Adi etiant ni illo Cometa 1577, cujus barbam seu caudam longist. From Mereore emenfus P.214.

Har Graffu in pore quo Co-meta ille apparuit,nullas in fole maculas cospectas effe : quod non parum conducie

1618.miraculum zquè ftupendum in ter-

Ingens mons fuo loco morus Vidi ego (in-Cardina) ingen-

imum circula potuerir.

* Tanta fuit emensus Tycho 22. tantum graduum invenit, Nec mirum ti,ut septuagies tantam "Coma à tantillo capite (quod apparuit magnitudine torum terraru quali Arcturus) diffundi; cum pyrii pulveris gramulum acligare per max censum, adeò ingentem ex se flammam in orbem spargat, ut globulus ille ignitus ad fuum fomitem eam habeat rationem quam 125000.ad 1.atq; ideò flamma millies centies atque amplius major fit iplo fomite . Sic Snellius apud From, Meteer. p. 29. & 70. & 105. & 220.

Cyfarus Comemartem & Solem, Keplerus tricies Lund altiorem ponunt.

3. Situs ejus fuit non superlunaris tantum, sed etiam futam hunc intra persolaris. Nam Cometa iste nequaquam (reluctentur licet Aristotelismi propugnatores) in elementari mundo extitit, fed è profundo æthere Orbi illuxit & inter cœleftes Planetarum circuitus curriculum plane Olympicum, & regu-

lare confecit.

4. Quod denique attinet ad effectus, Deum Immortalem! quanto ille plures de sele ferme opiniones, quam crines sparfit. Nunc cædem populis, flammam agris vrbibusque portendere, nunc tabem spirare atque virus &c. Sed nec à Regnis Sceptrifque abstinere, verum his, illis, mutationem, inteeccessis ritum, huic illive ex regibus diem dicere. Eccui Regi, eccui Regno rogites ? Tum plures sensus quam Capita, Quic-Vefetici, Didii quid fit, fi quis eum dixerit * homicidiorum Regalium putà juliani, severi, Augustiff. Imp. Germania, & Sereniff. Anna Reginarum amplifimæ;itemq; prodromum cruciatuum Germania, quæ abannis 23. vel 24. variis bellorum ignibus calamitofa famanos Cafates ciem inferorum induit, & Lita Quid dixi! induit: immo adhuc bello conturbata est, atque confusa: Hoc Anno 1642. (quo hæc (cribimus) sævientis vbique ac fulminantis Martis, * Comera 1618. ac Bellonæ impetuofi fluctus totam ferè Germaniam inundant fatalis fuit Imp Matthie & An ejulque prælentiffima(nifi Supremi Moderatoris divinæ prone R. Britan. videntiæ aliter visu n fuerst)ruinam minitantur. Sed quorrum mentium fum hæc! Nam ita me-Christin amet, ut omnia quæ hactesedes migravit nus Cesariani & contram litantes exercirus patrarunt, præ magnitudine tanticælestis miraculi planè vilescunt. Verbo dicam: Quis mortalium novit num istud, p. ne dixeram Monfrum Cali, in nos etiam & nostra maligna tempora digirum intenderit. Sane opinor fignificara ejus, licet vates non fim, nondum expiraffe, loc eff, ut luculentius agam, univertas mu-

neta 1577, coius barbam feu

Cometes an-(Dionis fide) Marrini &c. quibus adde nuperos Ger-Carolum v.& Matthiam.

Mar.s. Anno. Sui Jefu 1619. ille mar. 10. Stylo Anglia,

tationes, que per hoc infolens & portentofum oftenfum Abfonum mihr innuebantur, necdum terminari. Nec deeft ratio: Niliil ad- videtur comehuc (fi infelix illud & calamitofum Germania bellum ex- mundo oftenceperis) ex anno 1618. accidir, quod (pace aliorum dictum fum, in tomulefto) cum magnitudine & infolentia tanti spectaculi digne tus bellicos coparari possit. Horret animus explicare quas ominationes tim trabere, ac instans | 20 miles atas, & presens Patriz dulcissima Ang- finihil aliudin mundo fit vel lia facies in hoc diftracto & fuspecto rerum fratu suppeditet agédum reftar, Ecquis etfi cecus non audint, etfi furdus non videat, etfi utro- quam qua illic que sensu captus, non pa'pitet tamen, quid hae dies divina- guncur. tionum, quid præsagiorum, quid portentorum apportet & cierus Anglicaaccumulet? Equidem circumípicio & prælentia cum futuris aus hodie voti cojungo, ecce extrema cuncta impendent, nec fingi malum, & querelam quin urgeat, poteff ou the courte mile state multired

1. Eximins ille * Cleri & Sacri Ordinis decor perijt: Vilif- am facmbis, fefimo cuique, ludibrio (quod magno cum dolore millies vidi) fac mois, qua funt fancti Evangelij Pracones, cum Mechanici a facro Re- fais efficiente higionis Tribunali intonantes ac fulgurantes, veluti calo de minus comlapfi homines à bardo popello venerentur, a de mail de 1933.4.

2. Sacra & Angelis tremenda myfteria, conculcantur & Nemo verè deridentur: itaut jure diceret, fi revivifceret invica ille Christiani fanforcirudinis Heros; O mi Deus! in qua tempora me refer- guinisfuit, qui est ris regard tit to a nos. Recenfer Irenam heretheories leckus ver ifine

34 Loca a pientiffimis Anterefforibits cultui divino dica verenter habe-14, & in quibus DEVS iple, cum nu perolifimis ejus Au- itaq; in diver-tiri, ut Theologor n ore loquar, prefentifimus; porreis, barif sum abeunt su-tivi, ut Theologor n diebas tiling ceu grunniunt de grege per-quibus volupe ei, Idololatrarem ritibes coinquinatis)poll ponuntur. Da va diucunda ell, Bone, Juste DEVS, qui vides omnia, qui regis omnia, quidomnia rehaccine pateris? Ergone fax illa fronte abenea impiorum tro annorum diutius graffabitur Quousq; tandem abutentur Divina Dua fecula proba-Parientia? Permitte ut recum loquar fervus eum Domino; LegeConc.de Quifit ut cos non fratim atque tam enormia facinora patra- Reclegi à Di runt, præpotenti wirga ferrea confringas, atternis cruciati. Medo habitan bus tradas & Salana permittas. Vejum ipie MICHAEL in Templo cum Damonarche de corpore Mosis disputans ab impre- Camabrasta carionibus abstinere nos docuir, cui Archangele una cum apagas ad 350 officiolifit. o " Angelo meo cuftede, fi quem mihi Divina " Deus provina

ri. Ab omnibus

N'uni-c'am culto ais-

endi nos Ange Mamificentia affignavit, libentificae & fubmifilime aquum lis, Cœli &

est per omnia obtemperare.

Terra internuntiis, deman- 4. Econtra, luxus, libido, fastus, & omnimoda impietas. davittanautem quando major, quando impunitior? Vt ipfos angelos ad Twelpempra-tantam impietatem eradicandam necessarios exiltimem; fecit necne, nil & quod caput malorum eft,

temere dicam. Conf.D. Down. B. 440.B. Alfted Encycl. 653. Relig. D. Austin. Lin-

253.)

Anni. 1641. & feracissimi. Settaru qu.berme, corum licet

S. Bafil.coquo Imp. pro enti. Taum en & lepultæ, excitari hoc tempore à trivialibus opificibus & dixir. Pulmenta * vilinfimæ fortis hominibus, non fine magno Londinatum

wingrium in-

Bellet, at le miffas faciat eaufas Theologicas. Wolf. Memor.tom. 2.918. Notent ifta moppedyunus nostri, qui sere via perciti extra metas vocationis ad quam divinitus vocati sunt, erumpunt; & nova regna moliuntur, novály; Hierofolymas archi-tectantur.

5. Exercitus effrænatorum Hareticerum genuinos Pro-Corc. fol. 422. teffantes odio plufquam Vatiniano, & puriffimam Religionem nostram sub ementito devotionis velo hostilissimo animo profequentiú magis magifq; multiplicantur. LONmedici.p.76.18 DINIUM Amplissima, Nobilissimaque Insulæ Britannica coln.meditat.p. Urbs, ac Regina Occcidentis; modo veritatis Antiftita & yeræ Religionis Corona, jam confluges & fentina omnium hærefium audit. Olim dictum fuit unicam Luteriam 50.

41. Sectarum Atheorum millibus, (ergo multo magis Atheismo quam Lute fœtet) onustam esse: Sane unum Londinum eò probe mala fuccre- lapfum est abominandæ impieratis, ut tot millibus hodie (aut verunt uberit- fallor) Schismaticorum & Hareticorum scatet; pluribus cras jam mefemme- forfitan, adeò in tantum numerom in dies excrescere audio. tere maximam. In summa; Plures ausim dicere Sectas ibidem 13. Anno Allus ad Plaus, proximè elapso exortas esse, quam in universoorbe Christia and ab Apostolorum temporibus per totos mille & fexcens tos annos. Recenset Ireneus hæreticorum sectas varias circiter viginti, Tertullianus 27. Theodoretus 76. Epiphanius 80. Augustinus, 88. Damascenus, 100. Philastrius, 128. arranis garri- Que omnes jam inde a multis annorum Centuriis extincta

vangelium ex- malo, atque ab inferis revocari videntur : Nec adhuc multi-Pomere. Corn.a. plicandarum Religionum finis est. Quis enumeret vel innumeras (ut de Nicolaitis, Catharis,

Peucerum divina tractantem genus Phreneticis ad Hospitale Bathlam juxta suburbia justit, ut suam Londini relegandis, nihil) pestilentissimorum Anabaptistanam sutrumy, rum, petulantifs. Brunistarum & Barreiftarum species (nam

VIX

vix duo aut tres in tanta multitudine de rebus iisdem eadem loquuntur) aliasve novatorum, aut nugatorum sectas! Quibus omnibus, idque jure optimo cum TBRTULL. (arrige aures Phanatice) dicam : Quis estis vos? Quando veniftis? unde modo proditis ? ubi latuistis tam din ? Nunquam Ballenus de vebu audivimus. Lib. Præscrip. Hæret. Eccum Ht-LARIO. Serò venistis; nimis tarde surrexistis: Jam olim didicimus quid de CHRISTO, de Ecclesia, de Sacramentis credere debeamus. O Devs meus! Fratres, popularésque noftros miserè seductos revoca, & pro summa, qua polles, bonitate, illos è Satana denfissimis tenebris erue, ut Te deinceps laudent, Tibituisque sacris debitos honores reimpendant, & illud Psalmographi concinant. Anima nostra sicut paffer erepta est. &c. +al. 124.7. [Interes, Ego, inter filios quilles flamenis Catholica Ecclefia minimus, vos omnes & fingulos, quibus aterais dignif-Dominus amplifima Talenta concredidit rogo, provoco, & fimos bue illue in nomine De I obteftor, vel adverfus hoftes hofce dome- tificio, & per flicos cogitationem, linguam, calamum & opera dirigatis. "disperios Siqua salutis, siqua beatæ Æternitatis vobis cura, lupos hu-qui quidem j scemodi rapaces ilicò ab ovili Christi arceatis. Si vel scopum apeti-veritatis at que timoris divini scintilla vobis sit, portentosa- impissimi aurum Opinionum fautores Criptis, verbis, precibus aggredimi- dores collineni; non tam, ut propriam famam tueamini, quam ut Magni perverit lecti-NUMINIS Majestatem finceritatem Religionis, & Ecclefix one, incaura Num IN Is MajeRatem, uncertatem Religious, de Decemb, de Anglicana honorem à monfiris hom num passim grassaningenia maletibus vindicetis: præfertim cum in hoc corruptissimo fecu-feries lethilo homines, nescio quot absque jugo, absque Deo jactabun-ferum vene di exultent, omnibu que non Ecclefiasticis solum (quorum alii Des diù noctuque serviunt) sed etiam quorum Humeris populi regimen innititur, elata manu infultent. Quod fi timidi vel torpidi reculetis, Deo tanta ignavia, tan æq; pulilla- Olim Christinimitatis jaffiffimo vindici poe nas dabitis graviffimas.]

Hæc cùm ita sint, lippiat necesse est, qui atrocia stagella, Templorumez & miseriarum chiliades huic Regno impendentes, nosque reverenti secri loci, (quod veluti interincudem & malleum positos non videt; nisi de-nec approbance bitus cultus atque honor DEO imprimis, deinde Sacramen-improbo)Corn. tis, * Templisque Cœlicæ Majestatis, & Satellitum ejus (si 13.12. fas loqui) hofbitin fincere, & mature reddatur. Sed parcius Heu quam dif-

ani ofculaban-

par hujusce temporis facies! Multi vel Bafilicam,ceu Turrim Babylonicam, five Papalium fuperflitionum (ut molliffime dicam) Armamentarium, **fummoperè** deteftantur.

tione novæ 1604 in Ruf ha, Suecia, Livonia Poloniá, Daniá, adcóq; postca toto Romano riarum est. Longom. Aftron. Dan. Agrend. P.14.

Hylem.Sang Sugar plus quam 8 Myriadas Pratestantium breviffino tempore madarunt : tentofa crudelirate, ut omnes ornnium schiporum crupræ illorum feritate.

ista in hisce temporum ulceribus. Hac Religiosis. Rege PROCERIBUS, caterifque Senatus confultifilmi ORDIaplam magnifi. NIBUS (fcil. curatoribus Ecclefia nostræ & Politia) cura cam S.PAULI funto: Necdubium, quin una eadé nque manus Corruptores Ecclesia, que Mulctores Reip debito tempore prostrabit. Verè & severè dixitille qui dixit,

Necdum pana finis, scelerum quia necdum Finis; tolle scelus, catera nulla nocent.

Atqui hic luctuofam vicinæ Regionis, quæ dies & noctes mihi obversatur, no possum no dolere vicem; vicina dico, imò & Germanam Regionem, quæ jam omniu in toto orbe habitabili tristissima eft, quæque propter armorum strepitus, & Vix ab appari- large profusum sanguinem, non compugnantium modo fielle in sep. Gallorum & Hifanorum, fed omnium Europearum gentium quasi oculos in se conversos haber; Jam diù mulcumque omnium oculos in se conversos habuit Belgium, multories Gallia, aliquando Dania, Suecia, Hispania, & jam diu ebria fuorum fanguine Germania, nunc autem HIBERNIA flam-Imferio à bellis mis bellicis undiq; exæstuans. O slorentissima modò Hiberac dis coten- mia! quis ruentem tuam libertarem, quis afflicam Religionem, me find netigio- quis inteffinas tuas clades, civiles rainas digne defleat ? etian obcentu fe amfi (cum lugubri facræ belundera au fore, Jer.9.1.)

In fontem frontem, atque in flumina lumina vertat. No magnus, sed infinitus pene numerus hominu internecinis armis jampridem periit: Neque adhue prospicere possumus, quid fera vefpera preterea mali, ri Dar Mifericordit, Regina, ftylo B. Angustini, Calorum interveniar, allarura fir. Horresco referre cades horrendas, & ipsa crudelitate erudeliores, quas Tygrides illi Hiberni vel ad pecunias extorquendas, velad vires experiendas, vel ad delectationem & voluptaté idque tam por- capiendam in infinitis focis exercuerunt: Infantes medios crudeliffime diviferunt, viros fæmirá q; vivos, proh fcelus! excoriarunt, neenon Ecclesiafticos amputatas suorum cordelitares lafer, porum pudendas partes (fir honos auribus) devorare coegejocufa fuerint runt : ac deinde ventres aperuerunt, ut videre polfint, nunt concoqueret edulia hujulmodi storr ac':us humanus. Vno verbo; Omnes omnium, qui fuerunt unquarn, Tyrannorum Annales legite, item omnes Barbarorum res crudeliffime

gestas, Tragicas etiam Poetarum fabulas ac sictiones, quas ad homines terrendos excogitaverunt, Speluncas atque antra Tygridum, Vr forum, Leonum perluftrate, nulla profecto unquam nec inter homines, nec ipfas inter feras talia (teftor libellulos de rebus Hybernicis hebdomatim editos) crudeli- Nuperrime tatis exempla reperietis. Vah sceleratissimos Caini generos, prodiit libelcompatriotis suis tam inhumanos, atque indulgentissimo de immanitate etiam Principi adeò rebelles; duplo quidem quam ipfi Hif- Hybern. Rebellipani cæde mille millionum Indorum cruenti Gehenna dig-um, ubi plura niores! Verum istos Deo suo irato relinquamus. Vos de- Fanda nefanda inde afflictissimi Exules, qui ad extremam inopiam redacti malo pagim pernusquam non oberratis (ad instar Sanctorum, Heb. 11. 37. 38.) destituti, oppressi, malehabiti; præstolamini paulisper aquo animo(uti monet Regius Pfaltes val. 27.14. & 37.7.34) Vultusque Catonianos, Christianos debui dicere, sumite. Hoc unum Davidicum & Horatianum vobis cumulate satis esto:

-Non fi male nunc & olim.

Sicerit. Is, qui mari furioso ventisque impetuosis leges ponit, issque mista, val. 30.5 imperat, quando ipfi videbitur, graviter increpabit iftorum -Dabit Deus motuum & auctores & fantores. Coquant, recoquant millies his quoque fifua impia confilia, femper in fumos abibunt. Illud firmirer sica ould. tenendum, vix unquam Conjurationem quamvis speciosis. Flebile principifimâ Religionis larva tectam fucceffum habituram, nifi quam tuna fequetur. tanta Tyrannis præcesserit, quæ cœ um moveat & DEVM Itemille alter: ipfum precibus lachrymifque în justam vindictam promo- nici que non veat. Nequit ergo nequissima ista contra Pientiss. & Cle-perabus bora. mentiff. Regem conspiratio esse prospera, proindeque prasens vestrum calamitas tantummodo mubecula est, ut ille olim, citò transitura: Luctuosissimam hanc tempestatem grande, fidenter dico ferenum, & tranquillitas excipiet lætiffima.

> Nube folet pulfà candidus ire dies: Post nubila Phæbus,

Solent qui pusillæ fidei & curtæ spei excandescere, infanire, hostes diris omnibus devovere, atroces voces in Deiprovi. dentiam jactare, Diaboli machinas execrari, &c. Apage iltas vanas, steriles, homineque Christiano prorsus indignas E 2

Heratine. lib. 2. Qd. 10. evuques Tal* In zrumnis & doloribus unum Gratias rebus profpe-Agria.

Multi-jugz plene enumesomur à Salmer,tom.1.p. 153.

quam in meaut cilm onnia vel dicere vel cogitare majus positis, aut melius, quam hoc fint turbatiffir ipfum, Dominu dedit, Dominus, &c. Idem prorfuseft ipfe Die.

cantilenas: Providentiam divinam nec ægrè capite nec tacité accusate, miseriásque utut gravissimas leniter & cum Gratiarum actione perferte. Author fim, ut unufquifq; vestrun, quaties ibi dubio pugnari Marte vel hostes ob prosperiorem eventum cristas surrigere audiverit, manus mentémque cœlo attollens, * Gratias tibi ago, inquiat, Demine Deus quod fanctissima voluntati tua placeat exerceri Des plus valet me longiori cruciatu : Scio boc mihi valde a profuturum, quam 6000 in quandoquidem nibil in boc mundo geritur absque tua Providentià. Nihil in hoc mundo evenit absque Providentià a Sapè protra- Divina, fine qua nec foliolum autumnale labitur, & vos pugna, ut cref- domos incendi, fortunas eripi atruculentissimo hoste omnia est corona vi- ferro & flamma devastante, sopità & dormitante hac Pra. videntià putatis? Omne, inquam, Der nutu, imperióque fit, quicquid fit in Orbe: nihil ulli uspiam adversi fine nutu voluntatéque ejus potest accidere; Hujus rei testem locumileria JOBI pletisimum vobis fisto Josum ; Hic integerrima vita vir fuis omnibus spoliatus, cognatorum & Conjugui etiam lingua misere laceratus, ebu lientibus undique vermiculis scarens; nihilominus inter tot turbines erectiffimus stat, & velui triumphans super simeto Athleta, generosissimo spiritu vo-Fiducia in De Ciferatur : Dominus dedit, Dominus abstulit; Sicut Domium nunquam no placuit ita factum est : fit nomen Domini benedictum; enitefeit magis Millies hoc dicite & vos, millies hoc cogitate, millies hoc

> qui non deseret vos, nec hostes impune dimittet. Porrò an putetis ad tam horrenda homicidia, ut taccam execrandas fibidines, aliaque grandia facinora qua caruli isti Catilinarii heri & nudiustertiùs patrarun, dormirurum Numen! Nihil minus. Homicidia non manebunt inulta. Sanguis (or Sanguines, Gen. 4.10) tot millium injuste oc. ciforum ultionem DET avidiffime experir. Confitti igitur, ut paucis multa dicamin Dio nam Daus Proseffantium neque furdus, nec mortuus eft, ut Elias lufit Biadism,. quin iple mature medium inveniet; quo Ecclefia for &:

ille Dem qui Jobi avo fuit, aquè potens aquè mifericors,

CAROLI

CAROLI nostri (quem in Throno Patrus diutifime, * fre- Cim Humgari mant, frendant, furant licet Hib. Cojuratores, conferver, qui Regem exturconstituit) Desensorem, & Vindicem unice fore tempore quidam renuaccepto oftendet. - Sed audio non neminem dicen- ens, Quemcii, tem, Miles Rebellibus copiosus, multorum millium cense- dixit, jacrá cotur, & plane instructissimus ab omni apparatu bellico, Galli videro, etiama & Flandri suppetias identidem ferunt, &c. Quid inde! DEO Sacro-Sauto & MILITIA coelefti vel ludus est copias quantumcung; adorato, Bonmaximas five Zeranas 2. Paral. 14. 9. five Xerxianas, (He-fin.in Hift. rodotus annumeratis lixis & calonibus ad 5200000.homi- Gemella iffis num computat,) & univerlas Diabolorum catervas debel- Heros Angl. qui lare.

Dictis Coronidem addet illud optime note Scriptoris; vir patrocinio. Solet providentissimus Deus deterrimos etiam amicorum Camd. Reliq. suorum eventus, latifsimis successibus commutare. Quare pti Vah quantum nauræ omnia ad navigandum comparant, ventum a Deo ab corum præstolantur; Ita vos officio vestro non desitis; cætera juratores disce-Dem, spectator calamitatum, auditor suspiriorum ac gemi- duntidum contuum testis lacrymarumac precum vestrarum curabit.

Faxis, DEVS EXERCITUUM, non ulcra istud malum adde justu n & ferpat, ac Bellona ista infernalis procul inde in æternum elementem fornon reditura faceffat. Vel fi hisce votis ob causas ignotas lerate infurnon injustas abnuis; faxis denuò precor ut sit Pax Anglia gunt. in diebus nostris, quò ea quam diù præbeat Ecclesiæ Chrisfli tranquillum hospitium. Addo, Bellum etiam Theologici m, quod jam exardet in Anglia, & late fele diffundit, de iis que Adiaphora vocantur, selici simè componas.

Chrifto volente in ultima Hanc effe tutam ab hoft bus Orbis fenectute imperat Jube, atá, iniqua Ecclefia Regina nune BRATANNIA; Tu regna perde Barbara.

Hac pietasin patriam juffit; fimul ac impietas " Montontolium for long qui anream Patria nostra dulcissima pacem profigare & sectante su ferenitatie jus nubes (fiqua fides rumu culis) inducere sub- or projection in the co è conantur.

Nos quod spectat, si Daminum nobis servis ejus propiti. Interes vis.

Nos quod spectat, si Daminum nobis servis ejus propiti. Interes vis.

Helerativis.

um velimus, nos confervir nothris propitii firmus: & certe ni- m, val at.jo. fi in bestias aut in laxa degeneremus, fieri non porest quin profugos, & a patria ejectos Hibernos. Omnia fua fecum

Regiz caufz' forcunas licatra legitimum

omnia catera rectè facta justorum, & Has commemorare dignatus eft.&c. Au. tom.10.hemil.

viri eruditi

omne cere-

mum instar

ftillårent in

ter memoria

Divina volumina incitamentis pleniffima funt, unicum proferam. In magno Die Judicii extremi nemo Scholasticus interrogabitur de textibus Aristotelis, nec de Aphorismis Hippocratis, nec de Titulis & Paragraphis Justiniani: Neve quis Laicus, quot fervidas preces fudit, quot facras bibulis Tacet Daminus auribus in Templis (nedum obscuris, ut mitius dicam, adje bus) conciones audivit, quoties divinis epulis accubnit. quant úmve olei, sudoris, sanguinis ad cultum Dei promoiolas Eleemoly-vendum infumpfit; fed omnes interrogationes de fold Charitate erunt, quot nummos egeno, quot buccellas famelico, quantumque lanæ seminudo, &c. consulit. Mirum, ter mirum! In plenisimo resurgentium catu, coram universis Angelis, tacet Christus (ut vere & venuste Hipponensis Pra. ful) quod Abel primus Martyr fuerit, quod Abraham obedientia excelluerit, quod Mofes legem tulerit, quod Petrus crucem Jes u primus ascenderit; Hac,inquam,tacet Juden, & Solum proclamat, quis sibi pauperi cibum dederit, quis mudo vestem obtulerit, quis domo foverit. Hæc, pauculis variatis, QuocReges in- Gemma priscorum Patrum & Sydus, B. Aug. in Epift. Aufignia, ftatuas, Civitates con- dite, & feriò perpendite qui Christum dimitritis in pauperididerunt Quot bus nudum, & equos phaleris deauratis, (Peraldus, non ego, loquitur) & deargentatis ornatis. Plura hic possim argubrum per cala- menta, opulentos ad charitatem erga miserrimos Hibernos chymicorum di- accendentia ad pompam ufq; coacervare, veluti ista: quod Eleemofynarii per tota Biblia largissime commendantir. charras, ut in- quòd immortale fibi cum feliciffima illa "Peccatrice nomen dignos repone- comparabunt; & denique quod præmium à Des capient rentur, qui ta ampliffimum: Etenim pro centonibus, pro obolis, pro node involuti menfarum miculis, paludamentum gloriæ, thefauros cœli, jacent: At Ma- & delitias non finiendas in Die Retributionis recipient. Rerie Magdal.faliqua our pro fuggestu declamantibus remitto; & ad mahactenus duravit,dura- infaustum Cometam, five Mavortium Ignem, cruentiffimobirqi in ater rum bellorum quæ confecuta funt, prænuncium revertor.

Ante Capitis hajusce Cometici (etsi maxime præter in-\$6.13. tentionem excreverit) claufulam, allubefcit modum expira-Niceph. lib. 12. tionis ejus attexere, prout Astronomus non unus è multis Eccles. Histor. gemino Tubo Optico, altero 6. altero 9. aut 10. pedes longo

fideliter

fideliter observavit. Hac funt ferme ipsius verba: Anim-cap.37. seribic. adverti Cometam prius in suo capite solidum unum veluti nu- Cometam cleum habentem; dein findi in tres, vel quasuor irregularis fi- plurimis stelgura glebulos; deinceps bos diffolvi in plurimas minutas fel lutis circa ululas cum tribus majoribus, qua demum difaruerunt in mino- rem, ut aper res disipata. Ita vir ingeniosus, cui nomen, quia * Austor sine circa Regem, nomine est sine authoritate; Cysatus, laudatissimus successor confluentibus Scheineri in Math. Profest. ingolftadii.

Hæc addidi in favorem tam acutifiimi Phile fophorum in Met. pag. Democriti, quem Aristoteles nullibi non immeritò perstringit, quam ejus de generatione Cometarum sententiæ hacte- "Autter sine no-rus à rigidis Peripateticis, piæter unum Licetum, tantopere thoritate, ut Auimprobata. Democritus cometas coire & formari credidit, for magni incum plures Planeta juncti radios communicaffent, ut plures nominis & aucandelæ in fascem composi a perdunt ex longinquo imagi- doritaris.com nem multitudinis, & mentiuntur facis unitatem. Que quidem 46.4 de Kom. cpinionon eff adeò abfurda, ut prima frome videtur, ac Fremondus, Peripato in valid and nimis-quam inclulgens, judicat. " Stin fpharie Plu es enim qua n 7. Planetas (latiori fensu) in cœlo repedegeremus, tiri nihil miri eft. Non abmuo 7. tan ù n numerari, quia non plurima forte plures ocu'us noster advertere hactenus potuit : Sed quid coelestium neimpedit adhuc muliò a plures, cosque parvos esse adinstas lera que spuri-sipatorum 4 & 5 noviter repertorum, qui videri à nobis mi- os Planetas de-camen, toto znime poffunt. Verbi gratia: Puteanus, illustris Mathemati- there passim cus arbitratur numerolam Solis Sobolem, nimirum maculas dispersa vide-& nubeculas ejus, fidera effe (feu Planetas, nam hoc in fenfu jam species efunt (ynonyma) fed errabunda, fed imperfecta, fed luce caffa, vanefcie nimi? fidera non fidera ad modum 9" & 21 circa folem commean-pedine. From. tia; il'emque * Tarde Gallus, qui Borbonia sidera in honorem Mengara. Christiani fimi fui Regis cognominavir, attestatur. Hæc rap- a De ufque ad tan, ne prolixor cvadat hæc tractatiuncula, qi à n instituto y a q versar. conveniat.

Nectamen me teneo, quin addam unicum Cometem tria schemis Apell. Stagirita placita radicius evertific. 1º Situs ejus intra er- Hic conjicie raticas Sphæras manifeste evincit, Cometas dari cœlestes, maculas Ois, i-supra lunarem semitam existentes, quod Philosophus per- esse Planetas tinaciser negavit: quim ex adverso nobilissimus T. Br. pro rantes & aliflupidis & infulfis habendos air, qui Cometas fublunares in quanda folire

tante Fromond.

errones com-

posterum

in massam unam conglobatos,magnitudinem ac figupro multitudine ac modo dnis corum prope discum Ois,inter ejus corpus & noftrum oculum contingente.

* M. Mer fennsus nter cruditos dirate inter neotericos omnium præclæ Co nin. in Gen. Col. 812. & inde.

veritus eft aftam effe en pasis

præcurforem

rios, aliquando posterum asserucrint. Epift. ad Rothman. Jan. 14. 1595. 2º Transversum nerà Polo ad Polum per omnes coelos, funditus tollir, quod & aliunde fit verifimile, imperviosillos " orbes & duriter concretas concamerationes cœlorum, quas ram variantem fomniavit idem Aristoteles: tale etemim iter liquiditate pegata fine coelorum penetratione fieri non potuit. Ubi etiam lectorem incidenter moneam nihil contra ex loco illo 106. Cap. 37. 18. inferri posse: quia 106 vel Deus non loquitur fed Elihu qui à Capite 35. usque ad 38. semper loquitur. cujus dicta omnia tanquam Vera probare non tenemurs (uti notavit Dominus Fisherus in Defenf. Liturgia Angl. p.213. & 208.) 3º Diffolutio ejus præpollenti Tabo per eundem lui Ord. Minim. tractandi peritiffimum Cyfatum observata fatis evidenter procali liqui- probat, nonnullos fieri ex a coalitione (quicquid contra clamitet Aristoteles) plurium facularum & scintillularum Coleflium, bic & illic vagantium tamerfi nobis ob hebetudinem riffime differir. oculorum fint inaffpectabiles : quippe diffolutioni par est ab initio fuisse correspondentem ejusdem Cometæ generaa Cardanus in- tionem per earundem stellarum seu facularum in unum cortèr doctus, non Escape gationem.

Faceffant ergò devotiffimi Aristotelis Assecla, qui omferere Cone- nem fcientiam intra pugillum cerebri unius Ethnici terminant; Neque amplius metas ingenii humani feripta unius variarum fiel- Ariftotelis figant, multo minus S. Scripturarum lucernam (ub modio Aristotelico ponant, Salfe Patricine de Cataphra-Suntyquiaffir- Hario, suo judicio, milite, & qui se par doctum credidit, mant Ariflote- lem non aliter magni cæter oquin nominis; Vir fuit acutus, sed qui pro Arifuisse Christi stotele contra manifestam veritatem etiam pejerare lubens in naturalibus Sustinuerit: Julius Scaliger is est, Senatus Critici Princeps, scientiis, quam & gloriolæ mancipium; Cujus nomini & famæ libens parfuerit Joinnes cerem, nisi, ut fuit insignis scommatum parens, nos multo ralibus myfle- iniquius quam aut P. Jovius, aut Pol. Virgilius perstrinxriis. Salmeron. issettinique Jevius, Vniversa gens Anglica supra cateros mortales* conviviorum fludiofifima,ca enim per varias & exqui-

* Sentes lensim fit as dapes interpositu musicis at a joculatoribus in multas satatione tanta

inceffit voracieas, tanta ingerendi cibi dilicatioris aviditas, ut nullis escis pleriq; expleri queant-Bc. H. Boel Jaft. Scot Lib. 17.

pe her at extrabant, lib a. Histor. Iniquids Polydoria: Londisensium filis raro parentum virtues peculiari quodami fato amulantur; id qued prava educatione mimiag patrum indulgentia in urbe omni lucus genere affluente fieri cereum eff. Hill. Angl. L. 1. Iniquisime omnium Scaliger; Scati (co-infulani noftri) funt bellua; Angli perfidi, inflati, feri, contemptores, falidi amentes, inertes, inhaftitales, immanes. Hæcille aliorum acerrimus cenfor rudit, non lubet recalcitrare, pedum asperitate ac verborum amaritudine savire in mortuum. Interim maxime arridet Wendelini pronuntiatum; Amicus Aristoteles, amici Interpretes (etiam inimiene nobis Julius) magis amica Veritass Addo ego, Amioifsima SS. Pagina univer fa Vertsatu norma. Wendel. Phyl. Tam. 3. pag. 202.

DD. Heylin juftè excandescie vel in manes I. Scaligeri , aded capitali odio totius noftræ Gentis flagrantis : Geogr.p.

71876

Tergeminum Przfagium Henrici Alftedii ufquequaque Doctiffimi, qua facris Oraculis, qua Aftrolog. Decretis innixum.

I. A B Anno 1603. ad annum 1642. maximam univerfue Dorbis experietur matationem : nam istorum annorum

40. Patio ad finem decurrit feptime revolutio Planetarum, & Numeri in Danieli & Apocalyp. (quod perinde ell) Max. Conjunct. h & 1 conjunct. h & 1 conjunct. h & 1 conjunct. h & 2 conjunct. Speculo Mundi inferto fuz Chronol.inter pp.481. & 489. Confimilia iftis profest in Encycl. pag. (edit. 1630.in felie) 46. Quia feptima Revolutio Planetarum incidit in fextum millenarium, universalis & es quidem longe maxima mundi bujus mutatio portenditur ab anno 1604. ufq; ad anmm 1642. Nam abfoluta feptima bar Revolutione Planeta redeunt ad (na initia ; unde finie Regnorum Mundi à peritis rei Astronomica colligitur, Vbetior istorum explicatio habetur in sua Chronolog: Mg. 143. de deinceps; & inprimis in Tractatulo Supra-citato de 1000. Annis Apocalypticis.

TES.	CHILLY		143.64	256
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Obletva

Observable Auctorem nostrum hac primitis (niff ve hementer fallor) ex ipfo Tych. Braheo haufiffe, cujus ta men nomen obnixo filentio premit. Audiamus itaq: [placet) Tyshonem, fuo proprio flylo loquentem : Septima has Trigonorum (quæ viz.incepit, An. 1603.) in integrum al orbe condito refittutio, SABBATISMI quandam occultam rationem obtinet, & pra cateris peculiare, & magui mamenti quid denunciat. Et teliqua.

DIATRIBE de mille Annis Apocalypt. quem tractatum arcano Sapientiz plenum,contra gemmas & aurum charum habeo.

ro. Nota :

Nulla of 4

11. Ab hoc currente Anno 1623. ufque ad 1694. erit Protasis sive praparatio ad mille annos Apocalypticos, quibm elapfis incipier bellum Gog & Magog, & hoc excipies illuftris olle adventus Demini ad Judicium, qued quando fit futurum ille folus novit. Nos ex Scripturis hoc folum novimus mille annos & bellum Gogico-Magogicum,ut appellatur, antecessuraultimum Jadicium. Quod fi quis hæc & fimilia primafronte non intelligat, hunc oro, ut libellulum (Eodem Alstedio authore) à margine notatum oculo inconniventi perlegat, quam foum Judicium de rebus no intellectis ferat. III. Anno Christi 1642. (puta Febr. An. 164.) accidet

conjunctio Saturni & Jovis in Ariete (Igneæ Triplicitatis figno) qua portendit novi alicujas imperii revolutionem. Sic Hxc 664 2c ad verbum Alftedius; vel forfitan alius quis peritus Afrelitu medio: in * gia, ex quo (more fuo) transcripfit. Quilquis fuit, Wendsvero motu ve- lina minime placet, Phyf . Tom. 3. p. 596. Me quod att net, nolo judiciolum meum de decretis hujus (diræ olimac stans per cam divinitus fignificetur. Ego equidem Challelid fermonis ws non fum, nec coeli figna cognovi : Qui Deum aperte hogenere per minibus quod veller, fignificare literis coelo exaratis, unde & monum cor- many mynn ab Homero facrorum vatum fcoptice dicti. If i. pocum: alióq: 47: 13. Quive in cœlestium motuum pulcherrima politia Scriptura ge-depictas esse Convers. Rerumpub. & Religion u existimant; bet nonmisia- hanc messem metant, Spartam suscipiant, prophetize; muhe vel en ate nus per me licetarrogent. Iple fane doctrine (quod inge-

ti de ultra, Sed

iple magna mundi corpora, opera digitorum ejus. Kepl. Affine est illud Damestra: Loquitur forms & imagines diverlas ad corunden terrorem compolitis,

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14 The 198.

nue fateor) Afronomantica minime credulus, in univerfum temperare ab omni fignificatuum explicatione decrevi. Nihilominus omnes & fingulos, quotquor falutarem illum & gloriofiffimum Diem Apparitionis Christi Domini expectant, hocominoliffimo alpectu commonefactos velima ut à securitate (qua sub hoc mundi effecti postremum faculum maxima pars humani generis sepulta jacet) expergefacti, vitam denuò infraurent Christianam, itaque se comparent ut Christam Dominum jamjamq; excepturi. Hec norm durillima (if quic d'a trip en hactenus.

Nunc autem alterà vice paulò pracifius concurfum di dum, diriffima, putà bella, horrida bella, pettes vehementiffimas, aliofque morbos venenatiffimos fublequentibus annis minitantem aggrediar. In but bugg samailnem met

Ecquid portendat terris Deus ille Deorum Novit, deftendent tempere fata fue. unagen and

Additamentum, de Ignea h 4 Conjune. Anno fugacis hujus faculi acidi 342. qua non paucas calamitates, (fit fides penes Aftrologos) Orbi Terrarum, vel certis ejus tractibus denunciat.

Prolemans, Cardanus, &cc. & minorum gentium Aftro- 11 funeflas no logi à calvo ad calvum omnes, ponderofiffimam (apage objevant que carnifex verborum) Conjunctionem Saturni & Jevis, hor- Auffeum fi renda bella, regnorum funera, imperiorum translationes, rem bee m * pestes lethiferas, &id genus prodigiosioru prodigiosiffima Pri portendere contendant. E diverso Theologi penead unum 1481 pen omnes, ut ecnon pauci primæ claffis Aftronomi ista tan-mariam cui quam melancholica tantum somnia plenissimis rident buc. minas cum per cis, et corum turgida volumina, nugaciffimarum nugarum tare por farragines (veluti Haly Judicia. Albuman. Conjunts. Card. port & Lin Aphorism.) dignissima judicant, que sammas sentiant & m & 8. Pa-fumo incantentur. Non is sum, qui me inter tot tantosque cam alia h o viros animofiffime corrixantes dreopagitam feu Palame Levin min nem interponam, negs verò noftram est santas componere ercent. lites, tanto fervore utrinque agitatas; quandoquidem na- CandinCorn. tura mea semper hactenus à prædictionibus eventuum ex passadic

* Princeps Antiqueriu notras, optime adver-

Sic Guido de Card, in fui Chiragia; pefrem omnium opinor peftilentiffimam fuo tempore bit unice of h 14 & of que præceslerat. An.1345. in . M3 14.

aftris abhormit. Fatoor fopertaleftie maxime ac diverti me in hec fuberleftie dunta afpectus finos, stangulo verles insuituamageres Eateor ctiam coitum for Emphum (quod sotoftanturomaii matti Annda) melora Iliade ut phrimum comiteri, & confequentor mulque An. 1343. aferi energia, & portenti habere ; fedad quiequid aftentra bu manem feientiam, atque dijudicationem mofatom aum To Br. in renondificalli arbitror. Quamobien commission requilibrio vacillat animus utróque ourans pideiros abas fectuum hujus dirissima (si quid d'bus tribuendum) parasesi entis, qualicunque pradictione fuperfedere datus. Non fum (ut paule ante inna) ex eributori in quien aftis fixera intrepide pronunciant, neve illorum qui Numiois afflatum mentientes apud credulam & Superflitiofam plebeculam vates wohunt Imberie eriam fia viris quialiquid ampliùs ingenii & Mineryadabent, pro impeliaribar habean-Solent Pfeudo- tur. Ne multis: nihil opus est revera nostris conjectationi-Astrologi in suis nugacist. Prog- bus; Belgics fat scio Prognosticorum annorum compilatores, nofficis, omni-fuis ariolationibus anniverlarus, hujus occalione vasicinia vel potius vaniloquia quædam intertexent, quibustam Ar-Themas natis si huic quam fibi ipsis non levem labectilam quotannis in-prescribere in verecunde aspergunt. Gulliei quoque (fi Diis placet) Ca-qua din lacere lendariographi, quasi tot interpretes Cali de Astronomenvenam, cospus subernales, mala omnia & amplius, fatalibus coeli tabulis pharmaco puro rubernates, maia omnia et quali digito in fuis annuis sare, cuentibe descripta oculis prevortunt, & quali digito in fuis annuis milia authora emissionibus ostendunt. Interim maximopere miror utrosdivide fangue emilionibus oftendunt. Interim maximopere miror utrolmen eminge que invenire quibus imponant; quum (ut quod res est, di
men errore cam) quid rudes isti de hoc infausto aspectu, aut alio astroutobalci, carum positu judicăriut, non plus quidem interest, quam si m radere de caci aux lippirudine oculorum affecti de coloribus, quos ben tadere de Carl aut implimitue of district autorial autorial de la company de la co ritten & or multis pagellis unica reperiatur lincola, que veritati de av-feit quid con perientis amnimod confentiat. Deinceps acquid fidei diene, ariela, publicas calamitates, conversiones. Religiopum,

haben

bus etiam fub diversocceli .

altris.

habendum : chimut plurimim turpifime dalmiturirepre Quideours austindis meters, ocuplusia alicies mbium mifilibus, experiretur, mutationibus aura sec. quod sufficientifum e singulisande fratim anni magno numero probant vulgata prognostica, quo singulo initio in suo rum dicrum confitutiones praedicum contrarias spet, fal- aurhor plurimubulalqi,muriora, caq; non ab obleuro, infimo aux ano smiliqualamili

Quicquid fir; fi quis divinorum fignorum, pite ingenti quillum, iple infolentia contempor, congression best there levinders venedum; abi ultatam natura viam, ideoque nihil habere figuineationis ipe nubilum. obganniat, Respondebit illi, non ego nullius nominis, sed dans vertente inquiens, etiams naturales causas habeat, omnino aliquid por pradictionis, temis. quod prissimuo etiam unus e erimatibus pranie al ac se multis ferit hilce worthis : Quod unnique ef, quodig ob continue ocen & certiperiodos miento infottenpo pid regimen Orcanomica mundana tem Altalana minus portierbat, quam qu'ed taro ficui Qual les intenutes inten Cale (pergitidem) faporiorano Planetamini venijantilanes qu'a non dirioris flending Processay Solmagnus ille Carle Profer acamandi lucentiffima Lampas , & alterum univerti luminare, Lami, veturis intelli Opernaturaliz quadam proligatificant, quories adolinatis ac anverce fus ministeriis apparetes desicientes invalelinates que qui distinguis dem Luminaria curlibus fuis plane naturalibas admittunt) mane ked incurrant, quod non moltivit & Wirille and water from bag (ur) Epif & miraculum olim Concionatorum, jam in fum: Winter fol. 719. mis Bourmedeliciis, Paricer freitofifionim illudiagotes. ron, & pulcherrimum Phanoment Ecslaf 43. 110119 114, feu Areus caleftis vulgo dictum, res licet naturalis fit, viz. in atra e radio folueibus in veridam nubem reflexis : si quiate tamen pachum glod quod De as mifericordifinius poft inti att diluvium cumdominibus focilinempe mundum hunc haud amplius aqua interiturum p circule fuo carulee in nubibus horn apparente, admodum fignificanter exprimit : Sed & altero quis noi on circulas qui junta compicina, id abique dubio fignifican with the quied this Dross Person vanicinatur, mempe must be

3.895.6 Scheinin SOLE Eclips.)

mundum ..

Gregs. Hom. s. mundum aliquando igne conflagraturum 2. Epift. co. verf.7.10.12. Qui plura de malignitate inftamis dui h in Bret. defiderat, adeat Appendicem dudum evulgati lingua patrid libelli de Cometa 1618.

Satis opinor nos nimíla; funcita tractavimus, nunc ad la tiora,eaq; non ab obscuro, infimo aut anonymo homuncione, fed à T.B. viro in omni literarum genere (quod Sister Senenfide Card. Gufano) admirando, Mathematico, Philofepho & Theologo fuprajquam cuiq; credibile fit, eruditi (sime

madem voce 64.44.

TTActenus nil nili fulmina, etiam nobis Angli ob nupe Fram à pictatis equilibrio divaricationem, hinc ad Gen Jesin Annia tilem superstitionem, illinoad Cyclopicum Sacrorum con-7 annos ju- temptum, valde metuenda. Hactenus, inquam, libellus nos giter clamavit. fter Va, Va, uti Hierofolymitamus ille, idemque infelicifsimi. Tandem mus vates, etiam arque etiam inculcavit; adeò ut quis paladdidit, Ve et- lens de hoc libello dicat, quod non-nemo de nomine Aldibalo icus in lantis, dum vixit, Rom. Ecclefia,

Bella fonat, fonat arma, minas fonat, omaia Martin amilit spiriti. Quamobrem ne mortalium animi tot portentis, tantisque axid Hierofol, imminentibus malis consternentur. Accipe Braheanam Prophetiam de felicifiima & plufquam aurea atate paulo poft futura quidem omnibusin hoc vilissimi metalli ave & faculorum face, maxime nobis in hifce periculofiffimis

temporibus solatio esse possit.

*Prima Reftir. Trig.in Essecto & florenti Ecclefiz ftaru, Terria in Mofe & liberatione populi à fervitute Agyptiaca, Quinta in CHRISTO & falutis humanæ reftauVaticinium fumme confolatorium Dn. Tycheni Brabel, de beatifimo jamjam infrante facelo, quod ut or gratificarer valde anxiis pro mo monata Coronide offero

Animadversione dignum censes quod velutirestitutiones Trigonica, qua impari namero exhibita funt, velut * prima; tertia, & quinta, falutares mundo fuerunt, fic un bene fepto mam (qua initium cepit 1603.) numero impari pracis ratione absolu- gaudentem, magni cujusdam boni er felicioris status elle pra-County 49 5. 5 Scientin SOLE Pelipe.) raubnum

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O DESCRIPTION OF

CHIEF CITIES

nunciam. Neque etiam hac à veruftifimis sapientifimorum & divinitus illuminatorum hominum vaticiniis funt aliena, ant ante universalem rerum omnium conflagrationem, pacificum quoddam & concors faculum aliquamdiwin serris futurum, in que Politicarum administrationum, de Varietatio Religionum tumultuaria confusiones transmutabuntur, & ad Prisci bujulco Divina voluntatis conformiorem analogiam adaptabuntur, Sententiz de vaticinati funt. Quod & ex Prophetis ipfis non obscure col fix in hac vita ligere licet, qui aureum quoddam faculum aliquando in terris falicitate Pafuturum pradixerunt, in quo cudent homines ex enfibus fut marine cam vomeres, & spiculis falces, nec gentes alia aliti arma inferent, ex Mar. 10.30. nec amplius bella discent : degent sub suis vitibus ac sicubus, (vid. Maldana. futurum pradixerunt, in que cudent homines ex ensibue fuis troni; confirexterrente millo, ut bubet Micheas Propheta, Cap.4. & Ifai. in loc.) Cap. 11. vaticinatur de codem in bune modum: Ferfabitur (D.Dan. Conc. cum agno lupus, accubabitque Pardus bado, copulato que vi-folica.) tulum & leonem ducet puer parvulus, & vacca ur sufque com- (D.Barr, Comc. pascentur, concubantibus corum pullis, & les more bouum paled sel 191.) vescetur, & ludens super aspidu for amen tattens infans , fu- Apec. 5.0.& pérque vipera cavernam delicatulus puer manum agisabis, 20. ver. 45.6. nusquam male aut nequiter siet in meo santo monte: quont 68. loca que am tanta erit Jehova cognitionis plena Terra, quantis ope-Assed è V.& ritor aqui mare. Tum etiam ea qua Isai. 60, ad mysticam N.Tallegat in Diatride mile Hierofolymam feu Christianismi perfettiorem quam hattenus Annis Apocat. fratum referentur : Vbi inter alia dicteur : Pra are inducam aurum, pro ferro argentum, pro lignes as, pro lapidibus ferrum, efficiamque, ut pro tui administratione fit pax, & pro Magtfiratibus, Jufticia : non jam crudelitas in tua terra non vaffitas aut calamitas in tuis finibus audietur, tao que muros Salutem & portas landem appellabis. Et qua pracedunt sequentur; Vbi fiatandem concludit : Id quod ego JEHOVA suo tempore accelerabo. Reperiuntur quoque plura loca tam in Prophetis quam Apocalypfi, infolitam & minime feratam rerum terrenarum fælicitatem pondentia,quanta fanc hactenus mullo Mundi ave extitis. Vrigitur Prophetia veritas adimpleatur , que fallere non potost (ominino enim Dei vexidico : piritu prolata) ante univer falem verum interitum, eam adhuci instareeft. Quid igitur fi in bor nove Trigonorum decurfu פורוא כנ בניטכופי Sand of the Like Contr. Mark illa omnia funm forsiantur eventum?

Hæc

Nota: CE-RINTHUS ejúlque lequaces, Millenerii dicti, apertz Hzreleôs eo nomine funt Terram hanc, non tam Paraquam fordarum volupcarum lupanar, jucundiffimè fomniarine. Eufeb. 66. 3. cep.27. Aug.de Haref. cap.8. Atque Idem tenent, non folum recutiti Judes fed & nostri retineti Anabaptiffa.

Multi Leclefeafticarum virorun of maryrunt. Hieron.

Refurr. 1ma Martyribus & Confessoribus præ reliquis glorificaverunt Christum bus fuis, nequicquam exterriti minis diris & crucia-

Hæc omnia fucci plena nunquam abfque novo laudisti. tulo nominandus T. BRAHBUS, vir etiam in Divinis lite. ris nobiliter docus. Non decrunt forfitan Neophyti & Ti chevimoftiges, quibus tantus vir temerarius valde, imò le mi-hareticus, ejulq, prophetica verba - anile delidamnati; quod ramentum, & altero faltem pede intrare hærefeds limen videbuntur; inquientes cum S. Pauli Antagonistis, 46.17.10. dijum spiritus- Audusta paine mei pari aim alages, Et cum detortis S. Hieranim verbis: Quifquis es affertor noverum degmatum, quafe, cur poft annes quadringentes (mille & fexcentos) decerenes niteru, quod anteà nescinimus? Cur profers in medium qued Petrus & Paulus edere nolnerunt? ufque ad hane diem fine veftrailla doctrina Christianus mundus fuit : Illam fidem nos fenes tenebimus, in qua pueri nati fumus.

Relp. hanc fane de millenaria, ut fic dicam, felicitate doctrinam, non effe novam, hesternam aut nuperrime inventionis sed ipsa canicie venerabilem; utpote que ante mille & 4, aut 500. annos, ac tantum non in ipfis Ecclefie nascentis primordiis viguit. Et profecto, Viri Sanctifimi & Doctifimi proximis faculis post Christi incumabula non folum confona Braheanis, sed & aliqua durinscula atque à vulgarium Theologorum auribus magis abhorrentia ablas omni hærescôs, ane à rectinudine fidei declinationis inquinamento, de Sabbatifmo in terris futuro docuerunt. Alii geli.4 in Herem, minam Resurrectionem: 1. Particularem aliquot fidelium. præserim Martyrum, & Consessorum; deinde (2) Vaintr falem, quam Catholica Ecclesia, utcapitalem Christianismi Articulum firmiter credit, & inter utramque Auren Mille Annarum Asatem Statuerunt. Lege mi Lector, & rogativa debe- perpende Apos. 5. ver. 10 & cap. 20 ver. 4.5.6. ubi haccime ri videturiquia interprete) quafi Solis radiis (cribuntur.

Neque est, quod cui dicta quorundam Sanctorum preuliaritera Da ofegregatorum ad hoc tale præmium capienhic in corpori- dum refuscitatio scrupulum injicias quendo talis particularis refuerectio olim Christe patiente five quod mihi ex S. Historia verifimilius videtur) refurgente conti-

zibus hominum : nam juffum eff (inquis Tetruft.) DEO ille exaltare fameles fins, so fine ief nomine offlicti. Lib.3. Contr. Marc. omice leave fortisative execution.

git; quo tempore confurrexerunt cum Christo * primi pa- de hisce Prirentes, S. Patriarchæ, S. Matriarchæ, pii Reges, Divini Pro-mitiis Refurrephetæ aliquam-multi, nimirum Adam, Eve, Noab, Abra- Cionis habent. ham cum Sara, Ifaac, Jacob, Job, Moses, David; vel sal- Bin. Annal tom. tem, quod aliis placet, Joannes Bapt, Zacharias, Elizabeth, 6.fol.412.453. Symeon, Anna, Joseph Sponfus Bome Firginis una cum air. & inde. aliis qui CHRISTUM in carne conspexerunt. Nam cum will.comm.fup. hi noti erant Christi Discipulis melius ideò poterant de ro- Gen. 156. furrect. Christi teltari.

Act.7. pag. 29.
Alii insuper è primavis & primariis Ecclesia Doctori- & fusissimè
D. Kellet, in bus tradiderunt Christum ipsum à prima usquead secun- Miscell. Part. s. dam Refurrectionem mansurum in terris, ibique per 1000. Sparsim intra annos cum sanctis & electis suis regnaturum, maxima pace, pag. 13.65 240. affluente undique incredibili omnium deliciarum felici- a Ger fan. opina-tate. Pro omnibus disertus & lasteus ille cum solo Cice- resuresifte sirone, disertissimo Romuli nepotum, (Heinsio judice Orat. pro mul ac appa-Biblioth. 3. p.29.) conferendus, scriptor loquatur. "Ve-mz sponsa, "niet fummi ac maximi De a filius, ut vivosac mortuos ju- cámque fuife "dicet, mille annis inter homines versabitur, cosque justif folatam. Bar-"fimo imperio reget, tuneque erunt in corposibus vivi, Tom.t.p.311, " non morientur, fed per eofdem mille annos infinitam Somnium Pec-"multitudinem generabunt, & erit soboles corum fanca & tarum de au-"Des chara. Qui autem ab inferis fuscitabuntur, hi præerunt red zeate hinc
"viventibus ut judices. Et paucis interpassis adjungis : Lu. quod Proposa "na claritudinem Solis accipier, nec minuetur ulterius, Sol plerág; fic autem septies tanto quam pune est clarior fiet; Terra vero enunciane "aperiet foecunditatem fuam, & uberrimas fruges sponte quali jam per-"fua generabit, rupes montium mel fudabunt, per rivos enim divino "vina decurrent, & flumina lacte inundabunt. Et mon spiritu offere"Non bestiæ per hoc tempus sanguinolentæ, non aves eorum & vide-"prædæ, fed quieta & placida erunt omnia. Leones & vitu-bantur illa in "li ad præsepe simul stabunt, Lupus ovem non rapiet, Canis conspectus son "non venabitur; accipitres & aquila non nocebunt: infan-minari: que "tes cum fergentibus ludent : deniq; tunc fient, que poête Vaticinia co-"aureis temporibus facta effe, jam Saturno regnante dix-latim fama "crunt. Deinde asserés superioribus, versus Virgilianes vulgalit, con-tredecim ex Eslogà quarté, sed ad hunc modum mutaté or- ribus seculis dine 38, 39, 40, 41-28, 29:30:42. 43. 44.45.21. 33. illa omnia pu-

Vi taverunt. Latt

In Libro de

Viris Illuftr. numerolum

antiquorum

Patrum cata-

fencentiam re-

"Vivent itaque homines tranquiliffimam viram & cook "fiffimam, & regnabunt cum Deo pariter, & Regn "Gentium venient à finibusterra cum donis ac muner " bus ut adorent & honorificent Regens magunin, Bec; Hac "est doctrina sanctornm Propherarum, quam christi " fequimur : hac est Christiana sapientia. Talia Laste sins, li.7. Div. Infist. in quibus quædam prima fromespeci ofa, altius introspecta nisi ---- (ut verbo utar Paulini) dicta approbare nequeam: Sed autorem camen grato ache. nigno affectu exculandum arbitror, ob ingentem numerum illustrium Ecclesia & orientalis & Occidentalis Scriptorum, qui ante ipfum huic quafi dogmati authoritatem fio testimonio visi funt præbuiste.

Sed quid Lattamii nomen aut verba in hujusce sentes tiz confirmationem proferam? Papias Epile. S. Jamei Discipulus, Irenam, & Justinus cognomento Marin Apostolorum temporibus vicinissimi, ii sque suppares Totullian. & Hilarius, & parcins licet, SS. Auguftinus & Hitlogum in hanc ronymus iplius - Deus bone quantos Viros I Jeandem prope sententiam disertis & apertis verbis confir-

a full Applie decertantis, veheucuset füffragantes.

Porrò non tantum glifcit hoc www.dogma, fed plane convalescit apud modernos (ut intermedios transilism) DD. Halmillus maximi nominis Theologos : nominatim Pifcator S. Bibl. Commentatornon Ignobilis, Carlins Secundus way Alph. im.4. Conradus, Maethia Cottenius, cidem, (etfi quibuffiam hic & ernis, pradi-illic mimuulis incer fe varient) manus ambas dederunt Ex venerande Præ omnibus autem Advocatis, masculè & solide candem Antiquitatis Phalangi pro Atilles. Repu (omni exceptione major) in sua Clavi Apocalype. M. Arche-(omni exceptione major)in fua Claut Apocalype . M. Archerus de Perfonali Christ Emperio, Anglicano Idiomare publicato Anno 1641. & denique verfatiffingeillein Apocalypfi altiffimis fentibus & myfteriis fublimioribus refertiffima, H. Alftedius in fuo vere aureo Opufculo, Diarribe de Mille Annie Aproalype. inferipeo : quod

B Alfaffins

Budat.

Parcum, fed magnat Sedulitatie opus Vipote omnem dubimndi forupulunghacin re en quammanime opeandumme quis, cui hac feitusdig

CZDZ



cana Theologica cure cordiq; fint, è Remand in Anglicanam linguam transferat, p and in manning are all A :

Nec tamen mirum videri debet quod potifima pars S. Verbi Mioistrorum, alias veritaris apprime studiosorum, hoc doctiffimo faculo non tam fubito affentitur, cum contraria opinio ab avo S. Hieranymi ad nostrum usq; plesumquinvaluerit, Sieut enim in aliis inferioris Classis Artibus, ita etiam in Theologia, non pauci magni viri ab opinionibus quas primitus addidicerunt, se difficillime amoveri Tych. Brab. patiuntur. Infignit ct, & ad remipfe T.Ba. Viri alias non Affron. Proimperiti qua à Majoribus per inveteratam Antecefforum au- par. sal. o par. eforitarem acceperunt, ades religiofe observant, at etiamfi ca 512. aliter fe habere hand obfcure vel per feipfos abfque monitore animadvertant ; attamen a diù approbatà, atque longo usu con-. rmata fensentia difcedere piaculum ducunt, & levitati im- Lice major putant, ideoque jam non amplius mirum in Religionis negotio par recentium adeo pro avitis decretis pugnari, utut facra litera fatis aperte communis topcontrarium nonnunquam evincant. Et consentienter alibi. renco abrepta Sic humanitus comparatum est ut non confestim à din receptis aliger sencie; approbatifq; fententiis, lices erroneis defiftere liceat, fed pan-vulgaeit te te latim saltem à tenebris in lucem fiat commutatio, quemadmo-cepcifica in dum in aurora illuces cente videmus, que non subito sed pede-seculis opinie tentim diei lumen nobis suppeditat, doner o ipse exortus om ni prajudi nes tenebras abigas. Tale quid etiam in Religionis negesiofieri apparet, & perandum quemadmodum Antora nunquam in tenebras nocturnas relabitur, utus interdum den fioribus nubibus ejus progressus off wfeetur ? Sic etiam veritatem ipsam five Theologicam, five Philosophicam aliquantulum ex involucris, quibus obnubilabatur, fofe fuccefieve exerentem, resrpceffum non paffuram. Hattents T.B. totics anted a nobis perhonorifice appellatus.

Postremo, quo anno novus hic mundus & semi-calestis mortalium conditio continget ; Ecclesiag, militans, fi loqui liceat, triumphare incipiet, res disputatissimaest. Alii atque alii, alium atq; alium annum delignant; in propinquo tamen, & veluti præ foribus effe, uno & pleno ore confemiunt. Alifedim vexillarius notiro avo Millenarierum an-

num

num Gratia 1694. primum exoptatissimi hujus seculi desanit: Alii incertissimum dicunt; quorum ego judicium credo certissimum. Utinam, atque iterum utinam hoc Mille. marium Regnum, si Deo ita visum suerit, in nostris diebus adveniat. Obsignabo hanc jucundissimam contemplationem, quæ præmissis terroribus exanimatos rursus, uti spero, resocillavit, verbis S. Joannis Theologi, imò SS. Spiritus ejus calamum regentis:

APOCAL. 20. 6.

BRATUS, qui habet partem in Resurrectione prima:
Fac mi I a su, particeps sit Resurrectionis prima,

* Ita Hebrano Monarcha de le **al.116.16.(& **86.16.)

Per Ascillam, Ecclesiam Anglicanam Reformatarum Regisam & incorruptz doctrinz custodem,intellige Servus tuus, & filius Ancilla tua

T. B.

nis, altum atq; ale ra annum dengasiros pien, Xeveluil p; e lo ibus elle, uno de pl rese. *Mis alu*m venil mas polito e co c

Hæcautem omnia absque præjudicio 🛪 & 4 & 🏎 & præservato Anglicanæ Ecclisiæ (cui me,
meáque ex animo subjicio) sensu
dicta sunto.

Linam ECCLESIASTICI SENATUS proxime futuri momentis, Quæstio tam seria ponderetur.



Adtextum?

EFFECTIBUS TRIVM Mirabilium Siderum, quæ in Casiopeia, Serpente, & Cygno præsenti & proxime elapso seculo fulferunt.

Antequam manum de Tabula :

Olo meticulosos (ne nimis palleant) latere. alios de portentis trium nuperorum firmamenti hospitum aliquantò blandiùs, paulòque mirins fentire.

Aliqui non infimæ noræ nova Phænomena, quæ defuper apparent, innoxia censent, neque quid magis in cincinnato Cometâ, nedum in novâ stellâ crinium experti, prodigii, quam Sole, Luna, cæterisque Sideribus mundo congenitis, nervis omnibns contendunt; nifi quod hoc criniti fulgoris schema non quotidie oculos feriat, cateroquin non minus Cœli civem, Solis sobolem, ætheris partem esse, & partum. Addunt insuper, non quia Cometæ adfulgent fequi mala, sed quia hæc sequuntur Cometis affignari, bello Bohemico in luculentum testem dato, quod paulò ante Cometam 1618. ex arferit.

Alii confultius quorum T. Brah. coryphæus eft, infolita Cœlorum lumina multum quidem habere impries ignaviam & fordes

T. B. Aftrologorum vanitatem, inertiam plurimum deridere

HELD MANY TON "

& dereftari eft folicus; fic tamen ut fiderum effectus in Sublunaribus, partem Philosophie præftantiffimam nequaquam negarer, &c. Kept in Profat. Tabb. Rudolph.



& fignificationis concedunt, verum effects corum, five fecunda, five finistra profunde delitescere, indeque Divinatorum prædictiones, crebrò frustrari asseverant. Admodu abstrusa est inquit miraculum Astronomorum « & humani ingenii peripicacitatem quasi ex alto eludit " peregrinorum cœli Phanomenan prognôfis, cum ne « quidem stellarum ab ipså mundi origine cœlo mican-" tium facultates & influentias rot mundani zvi feculis "câ quâ par est certitudine, exploratas habeamus.

Palchre, ut folet, D August. Novi quéadmodum foleat contriftari lectorem, cum a libro quem gerit in manibus, in alium mittitur, quem forte non habet : idcirco verba Kepleriex Differt . non ubiq; obviå (ut lectori inveftigandi laborem adimam) fide-

liter apponam.
« Veri non absier mile eft non tanetum in Luna, sed etiam in reliquis " IOVE incolas er efle ; cum enim 4. Planeta Jovem er circumcurfitent

e: vallis & temporier novos non prier mario nobis in " Tellure versaner tibus, sed procul-

ec disparibus inter-

Ad extremum funt non pauci, iique execellenter eruditi, & à amatia alieniffimi, præfertim Copernicani (qui telluri nostræ jus civitatis in cœlo dant) qui non gentes tantum fingulas, fed totum hoc tuguriolum nostrum, quod tellurem dicimus, nimis exile putant, ut in ejus complexum omnes fignificationes novorum fiderum in altissimo æthere versantium effundantur. Magna namque mundi amplitudo est; nec absurda Tychoni ex confideratione valtitatis corporum coelestium, sed nec * Keplero in fua Differtatione, &c. ex contemplatione 4. aut 6. Lunularum (quas nos tandem oculis per tubum in Cœlum miffis vidimus) visa est illa Platonis, Ari-"Planetis v. g. in starchi, Democriti, &c. opinio, ceteris globis suos effe. incolas, fi non homines, creaturarum rationalium nobiliffimos, tamen ignobilioris speciei animalia, statuentium. Quo concesso, verisimile est aquè ipsis ac nobis in bâc contemptissima g'ebula versantibus homini-"bus, pater 4. hos bus, ex illå altiffimå specula fixarum sphæræ signa mittimigis forsan ipsorum, si sint rationis quadantenus participes, appropriata captui, quam nostro; ac proinde

" dubid Jovialibus creaturis globum Jovis circumhabitantibus, comparatos. Et poft paues. 44 Luna circumterrestris Planera sic comparata est, ut non postit videri aliis globis quam soli 4 telluri, quam cursibus suis cingit, destinata. Nam ea ex Jove conspecta non ultra 24 minuta 4 tellure discedere potest, veluri isti 4. à Jove sunquam quoad ad aspectum nostrum ultra 14. " mia. digrediuntur. Unde cadem pene ratio est Jovicolis Lunz nostra, qua 4. Planetarum et eum-lovialium nobis Terricolis. Nec abludit magnitudinis ratio: ut isti enim visum no-* frum,ica Luna noftra visum Jovialium (quippe que 12 tantum secunda habet,) Effugir plane " jgitur fic est; quod nobis est in tellure nostra Luna, hoc non est globis ceteris; & quod lovi " funt illz quatuor Lunulz, id non funt nobis : & vicifirm fingulis Planetarum globis, co-" rumque incolis, sui se rviunt circulatores. Ex qua consideratione de incolis lovialibus sum-"ma probilitate concludim as : quod quidem & Tychoni Brah to ex fola confideratione vafti-Titis illorum globorum zquè visum luit,

guen

quæri poteft non cui genti, aut Secta, Christiana, Mabumetana, Indaica, quæ multirudinem generis humani (fi Americanes excipiamus) ex æquo ferè tripertiuntur: sed omninò cui globo potius, 3. novitia sidera fuisse accensa. In Cometis super cœlestibus, elementaribus meteoris, cæterisque tomostim olaren disparest ratio. Ea etenim omnia terris, nullique præterea globo deputari existimo, propterea quòd nuspiam mundi nisi ex solà terra videri possint.

Cæterum in Cœlo multa mirabilia, perspicax ille oculus nuper calignanti generi humano divinitùs concessus patefecit, que quosdam alies Mundes à nostro di-

stinctos primo aspectu insinuant: veluti funt,

I. Ingentes fylvæ, campi, montes, cavernæ auxilio nos 1550. & oraperspicilli Batavici, adhibita simul ratiocinatione in Lund detecta. Quaro ergo; Cui bono tot montes feruit, num Lene nostris adsimiles, aut valles nemorosæ, ac frugiferæ planicies, vel juga humilia, & profundiffimæ cavernæ? Sane, sæpe laudatus Keplerus Lunigenas & Endymionidas de facie Luna, in istis cavernis habitare, illucque aufugere, ne Solis ferventiffimi radiis lædi poffint, omnino probabile innuit. Exempl. gr. Sæpiùs prope Lunæ مرموس, hoc est, semiplena medium, ingentem circuloque rotundatam, & quasi altissimis jugis circumvallatam cavitatem Tubo ipie crediderunt mediante attonitus conspexi : hanc foveam Lunicolas excavasse, dixit ille joco-sexiò ad captandam sibi umbram in maximis æstibus diei quam longissimi, nempe 15. ferè nostratium dierum, quibus Luna à Sole continuò illustretur. Idem ingeniosè alibi conjicit individua Modus, qui Deaugentis lunaris effe vel monstrosæ molis, vel constare ex numeros à multitudine; idque ex ingentibus corum ope- mus hominum deribus à 50000, mill. Germ. quæ quadruplicata efficiunt 200000. mill. Britan. nobis Terrigenis conspicuis: Cujusmodi funt, inquit, cavea illa magna, cujus modo memini, diametrum habens 40. mil. Angl. aliæque fossæ stupendæ amplitudinis & profunditatis, quibus matte terra cog-

Plutareb, ante antorie & argute qua fit altera Terra, num fint, & qui fint c jus incola. Libre (quem Keplerus 16:9 reftituit, O notu illuftravita Idem Pythag. Democ. Thates, er c. & ex parte Arilloteles vid. Wendel Conrempl. Phyf. tom.3. P 671.676. & Barth. Franom.163.

fetur fluxum & refluxum maris prique talis. Luna non in quantum humida vel humectans, sed in quantum eft maffa, nara, vi magnetica

erahat aquas, non ut humorem, fed ut terred fubffantil, & ipfas præditas, ob quam & gravitatis momenta lunt fortitz. Proleg. Comm. de Mota Marta.

Turrus



W De hoc libello tale exftat Kepleri Elogium : Elegantiffimum eft illud Plutarchi opufculum & festiviffimum, dignumque que se Philosophus depositis a squando Stadiis gravioribus obletter, Kepl. Opt. pag. 248.

*Terra inhabitantibus Lunam quadruplo penè lonnitur, quam nobis Luna; aded ut difcoruminftituta ratione, Terra 15. vicibus major fin Luna. Lege Kepl. Somn. Lun. p.54. 57.58.65.136.151.

*Non diffimilia habent Galilens, Keplerus, Patricius, Sarfius (anti-Galileus ille) Horienfius, Blancanus, Fofcarinus, &c.

* Medicei Planera mihi tanti per sele-Aiff. Tubum, illuni nocte apparent; quantæ nudis oculis fell 2 2 Hono-Stellarum Regina, POLARIS.

Turris Babylonica, Pyramides Agypti, Agger in Provincia Peruana longissimus lapide constratus, Murus Singi à Tartaris muniens, &c. nequaquam funt aquiparanda.

Plura de hoc argumento Lunari suppeditant * Plus tarchi libellus de Facie in orbe Luna, Kepleri Differ, cum Nunc, Sid. & Somnium Lunare; Item duo peracuri libelluli ante biennium populari linguâ editi, quorum alter inscribitur, Mundus Lunaris, alter Home Lunaris; quibus Selenographæ studiosum, ne Tractatus noster

p'ùs æquo excrescat, ablegatum vellem.

Idtamen ex abundanti addam; Corporeum Terre globum, Lunæ incolis (si tales demus)quasi*ingentem Lunam juxta Copernicanos, vel Planetam faltem maxigiori diametro cer- mum & lucidiffimum specie montis igniti videri. Planetam dico; Philosophi (neque opus est huc advocare Astronomos) hoc doctifimo avo superficiem terrestris globi à longe conspectam luce Solis eximia Planetz instar resplendescere, unanimiter concludunt, Effator unus Fromondus, etsi juratus ubique Copernici hostis; cc Si Luna & Venen, caterique Planeta, qui corpore space et & Terre simillimo funt, Incem Solis ad nos ufque tam u. ce bertim reflectant, cur terra vici fim ufque ad ipfos rejicere. ce non possit ? Credo equidem, quod si * oculu qui piam in orbe " Lunari foret, globum terra & aqua infi ar ingentis fideris " (nam Terrafere 40 ies. est Lund major) à Sole illustrem conspiceret. Itavir excultiffimus in fua METEORO-LOGIA omnigenæ eruditionis flosculis variegata, inftar Emblematis, ut Lucilius ait, Vermiculati, & Mufaici operis inulticoloribus lapillis intertexti.

2. Quatuor minoru gentium Planera, MEDICEAE stellæ à Galileo jure inventionis dicti quos iple * nou femel vilioris Tubi ope, circa love ferri more majorum Planetarum circa Solem, inæquali tamen interstitio & ris, certe multo lu. periodo observavi. Ad quid obsecro isti novi Planeta, cidiores, quam ipsa vel potius antiqui, sed de novo reperti? Ad quid, inquam, nisi ut Mundo alicui, tametsi nobis incognito affulgeant? quandoquidem minime nobis serviunt, cum nec iplos unquam viderimus. Certe nemo tam Argu,

non

non * Posidonius ipse, primus Corporum Heliacorum; (quæ alii Maculas, alii Nubeculas Solares vocant) detector; qui eos ante Tubum Anno (mibi natali) 1609. inventum hine vidit.

Porro, quaterni circum-loviales Planeta funt totidem milit) videtur ag-Lunæ; cum enim certiflime constet cos per se tenebrosos, & à Sole lumen recipere ; necessario sequitur des non multo jueos Jovialibus easdem mutationes figurarum facere, quas nobis terrestribus facit Luna. De hac jucunda hachabet liba, contemplatione, infigniter & fingulari nervo Campanella: Meteor. cap. z. Si quis homo, inquit, habitaret in Iovis aftro, is diceret : Fecit DEVS quinque Luminaria Magna, Solem luminare & circa iplum tanmajus, & Medicea fidera quatuor luminaria minora : funt quam Spira nebulaenim (adjungit ille) illa Sidera Medicea ad fenfum habitantium in love, quanta & ficut eft Luna ad fenfum noftrum teor. p.370. qui habitamui in tellure : Vnde & Lune lovis quatnor à Mathematicis ponuntur, dedue Lune circa Saturnum, uti SOL quoque & & Mercurius circa Solem. Hactenus vir acerrimi judicii. Verum missos faciamus Mediceos Planetas, cum c VL 15 variavelove Regulo fuo.

Accedant his (3) Comites Laterales senis Saturni, qui etiamfi nobis Tubo potentiffimæ virtutis ægrè confpicui, possunt alteri mundo præsse & in eum influeres quorum etiam altitudinem cum nesciamus, quis scit detur. Causacit, an aliqui Soles fuerint, five Lunæ minimum; quod posterius valde probabile est: tales enim ex Saturno illos tur, ut ex tribus virespicienti apparere indubitanter credo. Reliqua habes apud Kepl. Dioper. p. 16. Galil. delle Macchie Solari, p. 148. Licet. de Novis Aftris, p. 144. Blanc. Spharam, p.

292. & Schein. Difquif. Mathem. p.88.

Postremò (4) quis unquam demonstravit stellas, qua dubitat pronunciatot & tanta funt; non effe productas obalios Mundos, re videri stellarum. quibus fint instar Solis & Luna. Nam cum probaliffi- Kept Diff. p. 23.23. mum fit eas ex omni parte lucidas effe, & à feipfis lucere; & tamen nobis ex unica tantum parte ad no. conversà illucescant, quis censeat absurdum, sed quis non verum, eas aliis quibusdam incolis ex diversa parre lucem ministrare? Nec enim Beati indigent, nec dein-

* Polidenias coataneus Ciceronis, (cujus januz cum ad .. eum audiendum Pomp. M. adiret, Imperis falces fubnovitte Maculas Solares; nam cleomenior, ab co (prout fatetur jedoctus, Sol fape Maculasa, &c. effe videntur. Cottuv. Me-Audi ctiam Virgilium -nascentem M A-. rit ortum, Lib.1. Georg.

h Plerunque oblongus & qu. tricorporeus Tubo viquia duo laterones fic illi adjungunfui fiat unum novum fidus, Saturno .fimplici majus & figura elliptica.

Lynceus Galil. non

WHITE THE STREET

ceps earum luce opus habebunt, quibus Lucerna eft At. nu , & Sol CHRISTUS ex utero Bmz MARIA 'Annesino, tanquam ex Aurora cubili exurgens.

Campan, lib. 2. de fenfu Rerum, cap. 14. & alibi plures congerit & rationes haud contemnendas, & authores nec triviales; qui multitud. Mundorum, ut fatis probabilem, neque à Christiana pietate, alienam admittunt.

Brunus infinitatis mundorum affertor, à R. Elizabethá Angliz Heroinâ incomp. Awgu s inter, i ideas cognominari meruit, La Galla de Phoenom, in). P.25.

Dn. Bartonus duos virides pueros (quos suo tempore, ann, circ. 1150. Guil Neubrig. Rc-Tum Angl. lab. 1. cap.17. è calo cecidifle scribit) Luviali mundo venifie ·ludens afferit, in Anatom Melancho'. (edia1628,)p.240.

Possem hic alia aliunde petita coacervare argumenta poslem etiam prolixum satis Authorum agmen (quales funt viri doctrinà & gravitate supra popularem vanita. tem longiffime evecti, Card. Cufanus, Brutim, Campe. nella, &c.) citare; qui monquie sive pluralitatem mundorum, subsannet si velit profanum vulgus, sobrio sensa & Theologiæ minimè repugnanti affirmare non dubitant. Meam quod spectat sententiam : Ego is sum, qui abstrusissimis de rebus judicium facere nec velim, fi possim, nec possim, si velim; ne quis dum libere philofopher, me, ut novorum dogmatum architectum in hæreticorum album referat, aut amore paradoxorum incerto fundo conceptorum nimis quam irretitum fugillet. Liceat itaq; mihi verba Bellarmini, doctiffimi Adversarii nostri, de stellis ante diem mundi emortualem casuris pulcerrime disserentis usurpare: Nostrat IGNORANTIAE CONFESSIO, SIT NOSTRAE SENTENTIAE EXPLICATO. Equidem Brune minime accredo, qui de infinitis mundis fomnians, credit fixas, Soles; Planetas, Lunas seu Tellures; & hanc nostram regionem mobilium, nullâ fere notă ab innumerabilibus mundis circumpolitis distinctam. Florentinum Mathem. hic laudo & audio. " An in Lura " vel alio Planeta generentur aut berba, aut planta, aut ani-"malia similia nostris, an pluvia istic, venti, fulmina, &c. " producantur ; neque scio, neque credo, mulio mineu homines "ibidem habitare. Attamen in Luna possunt effe res alia, "qua mutentur, generentur, & diffolvantur, non folum à co nostris diversa, verumetiam ab imaginatione nosti a lon-"gissime remota, nobisque prorsus inexcogitabiles. Et mox. Talia in Luna generalisime loquendo esse possunt, qua esari fortafie vel Jo- cream exornent operando, movendo, vivendo, & fortaffe per modum à nostre diversissimum contemplande, & ad-"mirando mag nitudinem & pulcritudinem mundi, ejufque " Conditoris & Rectoris, encomiisque perpetuis celebrando

"gloriam

"gleriamejus, &c. Hæc pauca ex innumeris sublimis De Spf. Murdi, p. ille eruditionis & admirandi judicii vir Galileus, Magnis Solari. (Ital.) pag. Ducu Philos. & Mathematicus. Ego hic nihil pronun- 133. cio, alii me doctiores, ut sapius monui, judicent, In summå: Num plures fint mundi, numve aliquæ stellæ fint mundi, sanènescio; in tanto mysterio infantiam sponte Quis adeo difficillo profiteor meam. Hoc fcio; stellas maxime 1mx (quas datdari in vastiffivocant) magn. effe vastissimæ molis, & necessario ipsum mo illo Cœlispatio Solem, secundum pulcerrimum Copernici Systema, ali- corpora lucida Sole quoties excedere. Illud etiam scio, unum Solem no- tenf. Differt. cum stram banc domunculam (in quâ scil. nos pufilla animal. Gagendo, p. 62. cula velut vermes in cafeo vivimus) multories superare. Tycho Solem, terram (quam Philo, feu alius quis Sapientia Auctor, Guttam roris antelucani dixit) 139. vicibus, Copern. 162. Ptolem. 166. Longom. 196. Lanf- doctrina Lamberbergins 43 4. ferme, Keplerm 3469. circiter, & denique fuperat spharam God fr. Wendel. Lovanienfis 4096. vicibus excedere de- conflatam ex orbe monstrant. Sed quo properat calamus? Nemo vel tar. Saturni, cereterisque dissimi ingenii Marhematicus, nisi quem meridie noctis bus acuniversis econstitutum Comicus ille diceret, Ca: bunculum Coeli lementis usque ad globulum hunc ex terrà & mari coagmentatum longe Tanta vero moles longe superare nescit. Si quid ergo præterea post tot nimis liberales conconcordia omnium tum veterum tum recentiorum scientiæ coelestis antistitum suffragia adderem; juste lu- Tubo limitatas vimen Soli, de quo ipso sermo est, scenerari viderer. Ratio autem genuina tanti, tamque enormis, diffensus Ariflot. Solemterinter Principes Astronomia est ista ; quia experimenta ramajorem faceur Parallaxeos, unde eliciunt distantiam Solis, & appa- licet in quotupla rentis Diametri Solaris (quibus superstructa est vera proportione non magnitudo Solis) p'erunque vacillant; & multa impedimenta funt, ut ritubatio, & morus instrumentorum, enim Afronomia refractio, turbatio aeris, &c. que folent observatorem mondum adolove perturbare. Exitum huic infrugiferæ digressioni dabit Archipoêta nostras, quem (quod folus Epigrammatis Genium videatur possedisse) Martialem Britannicum di-

۵í

Phabe bis octoties terra pulcerrime major, Imumerabiliter cum videare miner :

53. Delle Macchie

eft, ut non conce-

Tenuishma Firmamenti scintilla, ex orbibus inferiorimundi centrum. fideranti Diametros stellarum à debuntnr.

lib. 1. meteer.cap.4. manifester. Ut ut ignoscendus est; tune

Omenne lib. Epigra

Qui mihi tantillo vermi, Sol Tante, videris Tantulus, hen videor quantulus effe tibi?

Totum hoc de tribus modernis & mirabilibus in fublimi facibus argumentum, tribus observationibus

Osseption notatu dignissimis claudam.

Galaxia eft qu. Annulus plurimis fiellis, ceu gemmis, diftinctus, Licetus.

" D. Tyche lacuna, ubi fidus Coffiopeia hæserat, notavit; & fimul experientia nostra ocularis olim ultrò comprobavit. Longomont. Nota: Omnis in vià lacte à lacuna, hiatus videtur, etfi la i bi fulferit.

* Fromond. Meteor. pag.124.

Etrinam avide amplexati funt in Germania, Gallie, Dania, Suecia, &c. Et rurfus : Innupro comperto habent terram moveri. Campan. Apol. pro Gal. (in 4.) pag . 1. & 40.

I. Omnes habuerunt ortum & incunabula, vel in ipså Galaxia infinitis stellis adornata, vel prope limbum & confinium ejus : ut quemadmodum ea (verè Blancanus) quoddam stellularum agmen est, ita etiam novarum stellarum quoddam sit seminarium: Cui quidem fidem conciliat *hiatus par Lunæ semiplenæ, quem 79cho ejusque Cungim, jam Copenhaga Professor Longomontanus, in eodem Cœli loco præcisè notârunt, ubi nova stella 1572. extiterat. Attamen nequeo calculum 77choni stellas ex Galaxia concinnanti, dare. 1. Quod lacteus ille candor non fit ission, fed queen, i. apparens confuliffimarum minutiffimarum stellarum nulla unquam stel- 2. Quod 'aliquæ nuperæ stellæ longissimè extra limites ejus fulserint. 3. Quia si materia novarum stellarum effet ex vià lactea, olim videtur Coelnm torum hoc lactis quod habet perditurum, quod non æquis in Philofophia judiciis excipitur. Ut ut nego ego, cuitam curta est cognitionis supellex, cum Tanto hac dere digladiari.

II. Eædem nullum alium habuerunt motum quam ex revolutione diurna universali, cui exacte obtempe-* Omnes hanc do- runt; five ea in Coelo, ut vult apastenni & nescia examinis turba; five in terrestris globi convolutione, ut summus ille Copernicus, vir ad miraculum doctus, & *Aftrono-ANGLIA, Polonia, rum pars & major & melior defendunt : quod agumento est omnes & singulas non modo supra Planetarias mori ANGLI, Galli Provincias, fed in ipfiffimo firmamento inter antiquiffima fidera inhæfiffe.

> III. Omnes tandem evanuerunt nullo post se reli-Eto fideris vestigio: unde liquet Recentium Stellarum interitum esse puram evanescentiam, non in faculas minores (quod aliquibus Cometis accidit) disfolutiouem. Neque moror plebeios Astrologastros, qui Cygneam

Cœlo

Cœlo inconsulto fellalam etiamnum lucere mendaciter * Aftron, Profest dicunt ; nam & de industria idem Coeli punctum, quo net, Afterifant ea illuxit, multoties, nec minus hianti, acavido oculo, eggi trequenter quam Catholici a Strologi folent, per ferenitatem puriffimam introspexi, nulla tamen vel minima notula istius quod occidentalem stellæ illicapparente, quod suprà plemus dixi.

MANTISSAE loco. Cum sidera in altissimo Cœli Palatio luce orbentur; quid mirum est, quod sorie square gemina scil. Sidera seu scintillantes capitis nostri orbiculi tandem caligent, & conficilla, hoc est, bis-oculos (ut consultissimo illi Naturæ * interpreti appellare pla- aprissimè recuit) in auxilium vocent : Hoc magis & valde mirum, Celum Stellatom me quidem judice, videtur; quod ipfa conficilla (fi he- chris. p. 11 47. terogenea ad misceam) adeo commodissima & maximæ (Gemina sidera mea humano generi utilitatis plusquam 5000. annis, tottan- caligare incipiunt, tisque artificibus industriis ac solertibus Opticis foe- da visrea auxicundis, penitus delituerunt. Nam nulla eorum apud in Epift. Plinium rerum omnium scriptorem diligent issimum, aliofve commemoratio certa, quæ tamen non alicui homi- mim (Plinim Arnu generi, fed omninbus hominibus tantum ad corrigen- diess) lib. 1. Novi dam & levandam infirmitatem & hebetitudinem vir A. Org. Aphor. 39. dam & levandam infirmitatem & hebetitudinem visûs afferunt, præfert im in extremå sene Stute commodi. Sisto in conspectum disertissima, plenioris restimonii causa, oculis infirmis ac-Hieron. Mercurialis verba. "Ocularia vitrea vulgo non-"cupata, quibus hebetes visiones mirifice homines ad-"juvant, certum est veteribus omnibus ignota fuisse, "quando non folum prisci medici aut perspectivi, ad "quos maxime eorum facultatem cognoscere pertine- tum eft, ut prorfus "bat, nihil de ipsis memoriæ prodiderunt, verumetiam "nullus alius scriptor reperitur apud antiquos, qui hu- iffe existimare lice "juscemodi instrumenti debilem visum habentibus us- ar, cum & Gordo-"que adeo necessarii, utilis, ac tempestate nostra vulgatiffimi, ullam fecerit mentionem. Falluntur ergo, bilitate, & Guido prater Thefaurorum Latinorum confarcinatores etiam Pancirollus, & Salmuth, De novis repert. Tit. 15. qui conspici- in cap. ocularium, lium sive conspicillum apud Plantum idem esse quod ocularia que lenes ad conspiciendes minutas nostra persuadere conati funt, praterquam enim quod mini- liceras abhibent, merations confentaneam est, id instrumentum, fi antiquitus manifelle memine-

junioribus often-Cœli plagam tenens, figura crucis

præsentet. Vide

* Scientiff, Vernla

NOTA, Eth inftrumentum vitreum commodatum, Plinie & antiquis medicis ignoratum fuific fine dubio afferitur, non tamen ita novum invenavorum nostrorum parentes illo carumiar, ante ann. 150 in cap, de visits de-Gavall iplo 10. annis junior, codem innotus

Plaurum fignificat inftrumentum,quo adhibito res majores videntur. Quale fuit Ptolomei specillum, quo ille per 600 mil. adventantes naves conspiciebat : de quo B. Porta Nat. Mag. 1.19. cap.18. ubi docet specillum fabricare que per aliquot millia paffuu amicos queamus agnofcere, &c. sal- Cap. 19. muth. Not. in Parcirel.

Inflinus & treneus acute observant, mortalium omnine neminem, diem inregrum secundum Dei Ca'en larium vixille, i. mill: annos, Pfal. 90.4. 2 Pet. 3.8. Mofaicus ille Neftor & morsalium Phœnix, ter-tria-fecli-Senex millenarium proxime complevit, Gen. 5.27.

* Quis unquam . aufus proferre nomen Maria & non ftarim addidit virgo. 1 pib. Her . 7.78. .. Magdale a illa & (fi diverta) Soror Lazari Toun cujus Chirurgi,canes, fed) munifiger, uxor item c'eoghe, MARIA dicuntur : at Mangaine poffim

Mariam. LD. Don. Conc. fol. 19. A.

Confpicilium apad immotwiffet, medicos inprimis in cur andis vi fonum debillum affettibus debuiffe tantum remedium alto filentio prateriri neque etiam per pectivos fimilium affectuum rationes flere eft: &c. " Adhæc, Nomus conspicilium appella. "rum docet locum, unde aliquid clanculum conspici posset; quem fieri consuevisse vitro obductium, per " quod videre & non videri liceret, ut nunc in feneffris " frequenter usurpamus, mihi verifimile fit. " hunc in modum for fan intelligendus est Plantions locus " ubi hæc verba feripta extant : Cedo vitrum ; neceffe eff. confpicitio ati. Hactenus Mercur. lib. 6. Variar. Lect.

> Rursus: Cum cœlettia corpora Ipsi concamerationi Firmamenri adhærentia, adeo penitus extinguanturs quis mortalium in fordente hoc & uliginofo viculo immortalitatem speret? quis nescit icexorabilem illam Divam, Mortem, cuique nostram super caput quotidie stare, & ultimas vitalis cleplydræ arenulas insopitoac pervigili oculo expectare? Ubi ista ingenii, & humani intellectus tumina splendidissimi? An non omnia extincta, confempta, atque in nihilum redacta? Ubi Adamus, hominum (excepto altero Adamo) fapientiffimus, & Santiffimi Pairiarcha ? Ubi Mofes & Amanuenles SS. Spiritus? Ubi Samuel, & oumpo Prophera? Ubi David, & pientifimi Reges? Ubi Petru, & xundian Apoftoli? Ubi Stephanus, & invictiffimi Martyres ? Ubi loannes ille ocellus Domini, & devotiffimi Confessores ? Ubi * Pireo MARIA, & pudicissima Pirgines ? Ubi Augustinu, & illuminatissimi Patres ? Ubi P. Lomberdue & Subtiliffimi Doctores? Ubi Abulenfis & voluminosiffimi Scriptores ? Repeto iterum: (nam in seria hac mortalitatis contemplatione immorari, immori præstar.) Ubi nunc obsecto Adam, qu' ou. Luc. 3.38. Abraham, 4 pan Ond, Jacob. 2. 23, en's viz. 2 Reg. fæpe. S. Maria vel verius . . Marian, Ontai, Concil. Ephel. I. Simeon, i Outige, ut Patres

> > Græci

Grzci. Incobas miner, sauden, Ignat. Ignatins, bueles Mt de le iple, quafi in Chrift ulnis fublatus Marc. 10:16. Similiter. Ubi Alexander, & Potentiffimi Imperatores? Ubi Ariftoteles, & acuriffini Philosophi? Galenus, & dexterrimi Medici? Archimedes, & ingeniosiffimi Artifices ? Uhi denique Hipparchus & Piolomens, Coperni- Unicus, quod sciam, ous & Tyche, Keplerus & Scheinerus, alique perspicaciffimi aftronome? abierunt, obierunt, discefferunt, decesserunt, præierunt, perierunt, defluxerunt, evanuerunt. Æterna lex à principio dicta omnibus tam cultissimi ingenii, quam splendidissimæ fortunæ homininibus nasci, denasci; oriri, oboriri; nec quicquam stabile aut firmum Arbiter ille rerum effe voluit, præter at. feipfum. Attende, Letter, hodie umbra, Bulla ; paulò dehine favilla & cinis. Illi, & ifti, & ifti præcedunt, nos finguli quo quemque Mors ordine vocaverit, fequemur. Tute iple, cujus dimidia pars merum lutum est, fed scite compactum, ad morrem fensim defluis & tandem cadaver præbebis vermibus expectatum epulum. Mille medi Lethi : unica venenata herbula, vulnusculum neglectum, pustula vix conspicua, acinus uvæ, piscis spinula, contemptibilis * mufcula, tecti regula, guttula . Nicolas Brentemedicara, imo tenuissimus pilus, & ipsa etiam vel paulò corruptior aura miserum hominem interimit.

Sed quid in temporariis spuriisque coelorum scin- praclust. ciaconine tillis, aut in pulvifeulis, quos homines dicimus, fubfisto? quali non Vrbibus, Imperiifque fua fint & lenta tempora, hicex Anglis, nis quibus oriuntur, florent, senescunt, & tandem intere- loannem VIII.& unt. Tantum de fragili & caducă fublunarium om- urban. V. addidenium conditione, itemque de fuperlunaribus stellis be- ris, Rom Pontificafternis, & extraordinariis . D. O. M. omen, fi quid fit, à Gode. Carat 2nobis, & à nostris, si qui fuerint, posteris clementer a- pise. pp. 587. 189.

vertat! Mierre, Kaja, Mierre,

M. S. S. S. B. L. T. L. D. E.

STREET, WILLIAM, ST. L. CARL

inter Aftronomos 1mi honoris, falvo aliorum honore, Superftes Galileut; at qui olim oculatislimus, jam (Climacter. xim, i. 77. an. circitet agens) oculis capeus

feere, alias Adriano I V, mufca in os involans spiritum tn. angina mor-tuum kribit. Solus 199. & Piuf. de Angl. Series. proAmics & Theologiz & Philologiz.

Pro Literis Humanieribus, quæ vere d spot d at fure ad diviniora, Apologia; paulò pro temporum injuria, & Manusa hoc avo multitudine, prolixior.

Tque nunc demum videor audire aliquos humanis literis, Aftronomia potifimum, iniquiores, fubmurmurantes : Quis hic Anonymus, qui tanto conatu nugas agit, qui nubes & umbras pro folida doctrina venditat, & blanda suavique coecitate se fallens, caprilaneas istas decertationes pro venerabundis scientiis adoratur ? Christiani bominis non eft (ut inquiunt) Gentili literatura naniis & ineptiis chartam vitamque perdere. Veritas Christianorum incomparabiter pulcrior eft, quam Helena Gracorum, & unicus Jordanes Ifraelis, Abanaly Pharphar, caterifque Damafet fluvis longifime praftat. Talia imporium in amcenitates Encyclopadia despuere folent.

Nonnego, imòultrò admitto, quòd Beata Volumin multò plus profint, quam omnes fecularium scientiarum Bibliotheca : Fateor, universas scientias humanas, habita barbaries fe- nifi iis divina misceatur, flaccidas, marcidas, & exuceas effe: Agnosco, quod Philosophorum olim eruditissimi ad Christianum mediocriter instructum collati, pueruli fint balbutientes, & prorsus a'speteru: Novi unicam fententiolam, literulam, apieulam Sacratifima Pagina, craffiffimis etiam ampliffimi folii Aftralis fcientia voluminibus longe longeq; anteferendam; Dernum, nonnescio * B. Augustinum cuidam, Manichaum propteres fanctum videri, quòd docuerit multa de fabrica Mundi, lud cum ipfir in or- de Motu Solis, &c. dicent i respondisse : . Sp. San Ham longe alias veritates docniffe; nam Christianos, inquit, facere volebat non Mathematicos. Atqui audi, quid idem Sanctus Pater de S. Cypriano dixit : Totas fuit auto & nibut ifa perquiri; marg aritis Ægyptiorum, i. exterarum disciplinarum, ninec mibi tempus eft, nec illu effe debet quot ad fa'utem fuam & S. Ecclefie nece fariam neilitatem -cupimus informari. lib. s. cap. 10. Gen. ad litter. . . B A R O N I V S dixific fertur, elegantifime : Spiritui Santto mentem fuiffe nos decere; quomodo ad Calum catur, non autem quomodo Ca-

Parif. Theologi olim eò confidentiz processere ut S.Lis. profesioribus merum imperium in omnes scientias attribuerent, & vel invite Prisciano, Ego amet, fi non Grammatice at certe Theologice dici posle assirmarent. Vix demum Synodo Parifiis vere edicto coerceri potuit. Ramm lib.2. Schol. Gram.

" Idem B. Augus. interrogatus à fratribus; an per firmamentum immobile Sidera trajecerentur, an verò ilbem volveretur, respondit, Multum fabt libne C laboriofis ratio-

lum gradiatur.

tens : Et quid modernus Orator, de utroque & aliis graviffimis Doctoribus Ecclefiafticis aperto ore pronunciavit; " Augustimu, Cypriamus, Nazianzemus, Dionyfisu, "aliiq; maximi illi Evangelii Præcones rantum habue-"runt Philosophia, ut, i non fuillent fummi Theologi, "potuiffent haberi fummi Philosophi. Nec defunt Illuftres viri decrepità hac Mundi ærate utriufq; literaturæ, quà divinæ quà humanæ nomine commendatissimi. In exemplum fint Orbis ille Scientiarum, & lagaciffimus Primordiorum ECCLESIARUM BRITANNICARUM investigator; item Pridianum illud lumen, seu verius Numen Oxonia, cum fexcentis aliis in hoc erudito angulo Orbis (quorum nomina recenfere longum, nec fas eft) qui Philologiam cum Theologia feliciter conjunxerunt. Optarem multos ejusmodi (ut olim Tycho de Pitisco) Concionatores reperiri, qui Geometrica (dicoego, artes liberales) gnaviter callerent : forte plus effet in iis circumspecti & folidi judicii, rixarum inanium & logomachiarum minus. Nemo tamen existimet in câ me esse sententia, quasi velim laudare Mathematicum, qui moribundus legebat Buchdem, aut mundanæ scientiæ Professorum suscipere parrocinium; qui plena manu (funt verba Caufini in Rheter . p. 492.) pro Ifaia, & Paulo, Aristotelem, & Ciceronem plebeiis auribus propinant. Sanus effe vin po-Quid enim cum Pfalterio (ut piè Hieron. ad Eustoch.) cibos aversatus, qui Heratine, cum Evangeliftis Mare, cum Apostolis Cicere ? lam famin ceraja Mea fic eft fententia: Horatim, Maro, & Cicero non-funt penitus abdicandi, sed scriptores sacri funt miscendi, nec sanctus erit, ne ad Christi Tribunal cum prædicto Hieronymo, Cicero- qui divinos libelniani accusemur potins quam Christiani. Optime in dis aut lectitandis rem Campanella: Quanquam Christiano fufficit, noffe que humanis se pascie. fibi credenda funt ad falutam aternam confequendam, ut decet Theologize Angelus in 2. 22. q.8. & 9. 6 cames om- Approbatio Scien nes Theologi, non fufficit tamen Theologo, cujus est alios ex- nifiro, vinculum eft bortari in doctrina fana, & contradicentes arguere, us docet magnum inter alia Apostolus, & cum es emnes Patres. Et quidem constan- que me retinent in tiffime dicam, cum, cums est libros hagiographos expli- quie campas. in care omni scientiarum genere instructum esse debere, & animerbiev. quando-

tiarum in Christia-

Vi. Lemn. de Occult. mirac. Nat. 1.2, c.3.

Isan. Butes, Delphinar libro Ann. 1550. invulgato, quid Arca Non capere potuit minutatim oftendit. Confer. Ca vif. Chron. mibi, fol.141.

quandoquidem DEus, Prophera, Christim & Apofteli non rato quadam pertinentia ad Medicinam , Aftrologian Geometriam, Arsthmeticam, Architecturam, Sec. diviniffimis Monumentis intexuerunt. Quis convincet Lagari fuscitationem fuisse verum miraculum, & revera mor. tuum fuiffe, non verò vel apoplenia, vel epitepfià correptum, nifi qui Mediem infignis fuerit, & omnia figna mortis noverit, ut & omnium pharmacorum, plantarum, lapidum, atque metallorum vires, ut oftendat Lazarum à mortuis, nullo extracto, nullo oleo aut spiritu, quintave mixtorum essentia, sed Det folum virtute revocari portuiffe ? Quis arcæ à Patriarcha Nai fabricate capecitatem fciet, nisi qui multiplicare novit & Radicum, atque Cubi, Quadratorumg; cognitionem habet ? Quis convincere poterit Diluvium non virtute Cælorum aut ba bitudinibus Planetarum, fed DEI voluntate contigiffe, nifi qui Astrologiam Indiciariam mediocriter didicit) Quis digne aftimable Rhythmos five were five when Sacrorum Vatum, & præ aliis infignem illum Davida Al mili immatris Pfalm, 106. 5. Sed & Im that lacob 1.17. & geminum quel lambicum, 2 Ps. 2. 22. qui non poeleos leges aliqua ex parte callet? Qui Mundi partes fine Cofmographia, loca, regiones, regna, flumina toties commemorata fine Chorographia & Topographia intelliger ? Quis aftrales lobi rextus dexerder plicare, aut sufficienter deliquium salutifera Passione Christi Domini Deique nostri mireculo plenissimam admirari queat, fi non vulgares plusquam profectus in Aftronomia fecit.

Quidam portentofum hoc deliquium in MACIILAS SOLIS conjicit: Conglobata, inquiens, tam muitatam denfa macularum materia Solem totum mifar unius macula à mortalium compedu cripere potait. Etenim obtenebratio ista Solis miraculosa non minus (1) Supernaturalus suit, quam statio Solis ejusque rettogressus in Sacris Annalibus. Luna (cujus diametralis interpositio inter Solem oculum Mundi, & oculum nostrum est unica causa desectiis solaris) eo tempore pene è regione Soli opposita fait.

2. Varoersatus suit : non ludea solum ubi Evangelista, aut Agyptus ubi Dienysius Arcopagita observavit, sed to tusterrarum orbis horribilibus suit obseus tenebris, sicuti sidem faciunt, Matth. 27. 45. Marc. 15.33. Luc. 23.44. &

Phlega

Phlegen & Afric apud Cedreni Annal Conftant (Edit. Bafil.) p.155. & apud Enfeb in Chron. ad annum 33. Chrifti. Diony f. Epift.7. qua eft ad Polycarpum. Orig. lib. 2. contra Celf. Tertull. Apol. cap. 21. & Oraf. lib.7. cap, 4. Attamen Luna, quantumvis perigga, Soli centraliter, suppofita & eclipfans totum Solem ultra 80, in terra Mil. Germ. i. 320. Angl. (4 pro uno fatis exacte computando) 1.b.2. cap.6, qu. z. umbræ fuæ diametrum non excedit. Reliqua quære in Art 4. Barthol. Baron. Tom 1. Janfen. Conc Evang. cap. 143. & Barrad. Hift Evang, lib 7 cap.19. *

Illud denique adjiciendum est in Gentilium tam li- complures. brorum quam lirerarum gratiam, quod Apostolorum Principes PETRUS & PAULUS, ille Homericam min 2 Pet. 2.4. - of all the manufact. 11.4. hic tres loquendi formulas I Cor. 15.32. 2 Cor. 7.2. Phil. 3.20. ex Herael. Epift. 1. ad Hermodorum : itemque Hemistichium, A.A. 17.28. ex Arati Phoenomeniss lambicum Senotam, 1 Cor. 15.32. ex Euripide vel potius Menandro; integrum Hexametrum, Tit.1.12, ex Epimenide, in Callimacho quoque truncate reperiendum Hymno si ala, de- Humanas Sciensumplerint : quod optime advertit Sixtu Senensis in Biblioth. lib.2. fub nominibus Arati, Callim. Epimen. Menand. Sed quid ego ista frigide & jejune (Sum enim mez tenuitatis mihi probe conscius) effutio? Hanc caus Ther. p.193. Spartam egregie ornarunt Scultet win Orat, Delitin Evang. præfixa. Dalechampiss in Exercit. I. & II. & cumprimis ille calculo omnium, quibus reconditiores p.108. &c. & 148. litera fint in pretio, longe doctiffimus Seldenu in Prafat. ad DEOS SYROS, His ita politis & carptim expolitis finio & statuo æquishmum este, ut cultæ pedisfeque ornatissimas Heromas comitenturs idque potius TYRO. ANGL. quod fludia Linguarum & Artium 700 fere annis to- Pag.34. tra barbarie oppressa, seculo demum 14 paulatim in Incem usumque revocata, præludia atque instrumenta fucrunt Evangelica Reformationis: Quò spectat generola vox Lutheri : Ego persuasus sum fine literarum peritia. prerfus ftare non poffe finceram Theologiam : ficut hactenus ruentibus & jacentibus liter is miferrime & cecidit & jacuit. Quin video nunquam fuiffe infignem factam Perbi Deire-

Addelis, Coll. Conimbr. de Calo, Wranem. p.209. Wendel. Tom.3. p. 624. &c. & alicis

tias Theologo maxime necessarias abunde probant. Salmeron, Tom. 1.p. 97. &c. & 319. &c. Alfled, Pres, Theol. 1.2. cap.11. & 13. DD. Featl. Conc. Da. Fifberus etiam hoc interno i sale pervidit. in D E-FENS. LJ-

and otto in the

velationem,

velationem, nifi prime velut pracurforibus Baptiftis, wien pararit furgentibus & florentsbus linguis & literis, Tomas.

Epist. p.307.

* Aftrol. que faturorum præscientiam ex aftris promittit; & pedifieque ejus Univerla, Geomantia, Chiromantia, Onomantia de qua Merfennus eximiè in GEN. col.1391. & feqq.) Metofcopia, Oniromantia, Cranomantia, &c. funt merz impostura, & prefligix pupurize, humani generishoftis. De his divinatricibus Scientiis fuse DD. weamfe, Tom.4. 2 p.11. 2d

sibus ex deftinato

conditum eft; veluti Dæmonibus

longiflim? & tota

Universi semidiametro ab Empres

Rogatos itaque vellem Adolescentes, tum auctoribus profanis, tum Artibus ancillaribus, quas inter Afren. mia & * Sanior Aftrologia excellunt, operam navare; fub hac tn. lege, ut nobiliffimo humanæ Salutis Infra. mente primas deferant, & Principes salvifica scientia cogitationes impendant. Doctrina Caleftis, doctrina ca. lorum mille nominibus anteferenda eft. Cui bono eft, ftellarum numerum & ortus nosse, aut orbium cœlestium motiones scire; si nesciamus artem quæ nos supra sellas evehat? Quam multi potientur Cœlo, tametsi nunquam audierint dubitari, num confistat Cœlum, moveatur terra ? Notent hæc obsecro, qui armillis, sextantibus, &c. stellas observant, mox tabulas motuum coelestium component, deinde Ephemeridas texunt, Genele conscribunt, &c. Sacram autem Theologiam, et falutarem doctrinam quæ principem locum inter omnes omnium confessione tenet, oscitanter, et levi decurrunt manu: Tales profecto pueris bimulis, aut quadrimulis fimillimi funt, qui totos dies huc illuc oberrant, nunc arundine equitant, nunc volantem plumam aguant, jam domunculas ex luto seu chartulis la foriis ædificant, jam per sedilia sursum deorsum saltant, et ubi totum diem ad laffitudiuem diu multumque femel agitaverint, ad quid tandem est omnis hic labor et lassitudo? Nues in fummå Univerfi egerunt, muscas depulerunt, cribro aquam hauserunt, in aquâ sementem secerunt. inani et infantili operâ. Sumapfide & circumfema ergò exhortationis est isthæc : Christiani simus Me rentia, Beatu Spirithemasici, et utrumque Cœlum suspiciamus s cum sellatum hoc, Peripheriam five ambitum a work varis fi-Infernus, qui certe guris et picturis instar magni Principis palatii adomatum; tum quam maxime Supremum illud, Empyram et Celum Calorum dictum, Thronum gloriz divinz et

Beaterum abeft. Barthol. & Land. hic graviter errant: hic extra cœlum stellatum nihil esse air. De Moss Sold. p. 102. Ille Calum Empreum à Scholasticis & ociosis Monachis secum dicit, dubitatque an Politud, in quo sunt anima Beaterum sit peculiare aliquod Corpus supra Cerlos adspectabiles potum. Uranem. p. 109. &c. Adi mandel. Phys., Tom. 3. p. 294. 2d 325.

Angelicz,

Angelicz, et habitaculum Elefferum hominum : Phi nes mognus (ut eximie Cyprian. lib. de Mort.) charorum numerus expectat, parentum, fratrum, filiorum, qui funt quidem de fua felicitate fecuri,fed adhue de noftra Jalute folliciti.

Huc usq; omni, qua potui lenitate in acerrimos humanioru disciplinaru osores, quoru Alpha sunt Enthysiasta jactantes suas illuminationes ac colloquia cum DEO, irem Anabaptista, qui tum quofvis interirum literarum prorsus expertes absque ulla missione, ordinatione, examine, invocatione Nominia Divini, consuetà manum impolitione et legitima vocationis testimonio promifeue docere permittunt; fed et contra omnes fcientias inclandestinis, quæ contra leges celebrant conventiculio, variis S. Literarum locis perperam explicatis et applicatis debacchantur. per Gir, 18, 9.

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Z,

Navigent igitur, vehementer opto, in sua Staltorum Triremi, ubi primi omnino videntur aut primis proximi, Anyciras, vel indigni coetu, cui nomen LE su Christi est pro charactere, barbaras * Iurcarum et gentium Du Sudyin provincias, ubi litera exotica aque despicatui habentur.

Occurrit verò hic fecta nuper prognata, adeo divinis intenta, ut non artes tantum humanas, fed et mundana greffis fumme ... negotia, quali tot obstacula et remoras Salutis æternæ commende. repudiet. Quo nomine male audiunt sexcenti in hoc tam infelici avo è. Mechanicis, quippe qui rerum divinarum contemplationi plus justo (quid ni sic Joquar ?) dediti, laborem, ad quem omnes creatura condita funt; ut in Angelia, corporibus coelestibus, formicis, apiculis, et omnibus omninò creaturis videreelt, prorfus fugiunt. Suut quidam, nec unns, qui etiamnum religionem ambiunt, ut ditefeant, et magis magisque inrumescant marsupias verum hi ècontra dum circa div ma occupatiffini, negligunt vocationes unde qualitus faciant honestos, inopinato pauperrimi evadunt.

Porrò in eundem censum referri possint vagabundæ DOB paucz muliercula, quarum conftans mos ubiliber de die in diem abdieuta rei familiaris cura, facra myfteria

Itinerarie, (p.81.) quod elegantioris Anglicifmi cu pidis, & Pariz fuz arenam nunguam e-

> Core ful 7:4. 19. Pett. Concactor.

D. Stepr. Yeart .

Difficitiett. Cately Core.

M. Printel lug.

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STATE OF THE PARTY.

Dominus requirit fæmineum sexum domi se continere : præcepit n. in V. Lege homines ter in anno ad Templum venire Exed. 23.17. mulieres aurem nec semel

in tota vita. Stells

in Luc. 1.18.

Ph. Melanthon videns feminam la-Stantem filiolum & fimul pastinacam in prandium marito incidenté, & alterum parvulum recitantem ulitatas preces; exclamavit. O ires Santtos & Deo gratos labores ! lof. p.193.

Pauperculf Opiffces, qui Templa in fingulos dies frequentant, qu. pror-fus necessarium corlo obtinendo. toto cirlo aberrant; nec à vido peniros immunes a viris Sanctioris judicii censentur, D. Den. Conc. fol. 724. D. Fetl. Conc.202. D. Mayr. Text Difficil.151. M. Gatak. Conc. p.113. M. Pembel fup. Exed.34.2 3. circa med. five fol.375. Quin caveant ignavi, qui (qu. Auditus V. D. effet afripagie m) fi aut levi tufficula te-

etiam inter parines er poeula abfurde tractare, et a guam cotidem infallibiles Papiffa, determinare. Jul Aristoteles olim de Milefin Andito # to tim, double of action idem de its veriffime dicam, Papales non fum, imo om. nes cane pejus et angue oderunt s fel qui Papales filem facient. Nam ad enndem modum Monachi et Monister sepositis omnibus tam publicis quam domesticis curi et laboribus bujus mundi, in claufis et lufters fuis latitantes, contemplationibus, et devotionibus indulgent De his oriolis, sub-velattine pictaris, femellis praclare Butbern : Materfamilies, fi cupit placere & fervire Des won faciat que in papara fotent, difeurrat ad templa, jejanet preces numeret, de. Sed curet familian tancer liberes, faciat opae in calina : Ita ille (frettis atetoritate Pasti Tim.5.4.) fuper Gen. 18.9. Nec invenufte diferinte ille Luthers celeberrimus: Christus Mariam non hoem-Adam. in vitis Phi- mine commendat, qued bonam partem elegerit, quafi mandum & Occonomiam deferens Monialis facta facrit. Sedeb. lara occasione andiendi verbam Dei, negotia Occonomica ommia postpoluerit & illim anditui vacaverit, poften antem al domestica negotia redierit, sicuti Ioan. 12.3. Hæc Chemmitim i que mutatis mutandis in viros pretextu adeundi facra, officia fua negligentes competent. Er revera, qui unice Religionis exercitiis ex malefano & prapoflero zelo pertinaciter inhærentes, victum fibi & liberis la boribus manuum quieritare recufant, utur fe fuzes fecta alamnos velut Christianisimos circumfojcidut, mih tantummodò Semi Christiani (uti Bellarmimus indigitavit Erafmum) & D. Paulo magis Ethnici quam iph Ethnici videntur. 1 Tim. 5.8. Idem apostolus saluberrime monet quemque (multo magis tenuioris fortuna) el in vocatione manere in qua à Des est vocatus, ut inde scil. fibi fuifque victum & indumenta & res alias ad vitam conservatidam necessarias sucretur. Et ipse Dominus A postolorum indubie actionibus corporalibus ante an-

mentur, aut caput lentinet gravius, aut frauen affet ftrictior, Macra interelle tetufant's fastite ii, qui pro piis libellis charenta pistas, pro concionibus composacionecules & pro Templis cho zeas frequentant.

Chrifin Artem fabrilem entrenit.

auch tricefimum occupatus fult : Ministerium enim nondum inchodrar, & liceras non didleit, Joan. 9. 15. Hec purandum est quod ignavo ocio vitam traduxerit: quinimo Sympatriota, Na arethani, quibus genus vita lefe extra dubium notiffimum fuit, non taneum ipfum fabri filium, Matth. 13.55. fed & fabrum expresse appellant Mars. 6.3. Nonne hic eft 1 was, faber ille ? & oblervabile valde, quod in verfu præc. mentionem faciunt meunum cjus, Vnde buit, quod per manm ejan mir denla finnt. quali mirantes quod per illas manus tatu divina miracula edi poterant, quas ante paucos annos viderant opera fabrilia tractare. Antiquiffimi infuper Patres Christian adultum Iofepho, eidemque fabro ferviffe in fabrili exercitatione conceptis verbis tradunt, qualia hac funt apud Magnum Bafilium Latine reddira : Chriffin in prima atate parentibu fubditus, quemlibet laborem corporeum bamilliter & abundanter fuftinuit. Cum inim bomines illi effent juft! quidem & pit, egeni tamen & rebm nece fartis non abundantes sefte prajepi, quod venerando partui inferotois, meritolaboribus corporus afiduis dediti erant, neceffaria vita fibi inde querentes. In Affetico cap.4. Idem & confentienter & luculenter Infrimes Mariye (primits post Apostolica tem- verbis : O mone pora quorum scripta ad nos perverierunt, ait Bellarm.) indicat hifce verbis: 12 mante the intern a al pomi or derica is boi on wine sources ings ou i. Dum effet inger homines fabrilia operarnercebat, aratra & jugu conficient, indentes vitam laboriofam docens. Dial. cum Tryph. Judao(mihi) pag. 247. Arque inde fortaffe, air maximus Amaifta Ecclef. quod eractient fabrilia fabri, fub jugi & aratri fymbolicis verbis Evangelium proposuit, cum dixit, Tolite jugum meum faper vos, Matobert. Item de aratro: Neme mittens manum foum ad araerum & refriciens vetre, &cc. Baren. Tem. 1. 9.99. Be Epitomator efus, Spendan. 9.15.

Non commemoro hæc propterez, ut reprehendam illorum diligentiam, qui se D. Oraculis aut Sacris concionibus aliquanto ferventins dediderunt, quos toto animo veneror, & scio & facor viles ac depressas animas quibus terrena præ divinis sapiunt: Hæc ergo fine ista præmili,

Epiphen criam codem respexit hisce in izaluson, Rc. Lib. 3. tcm. 3. hom. 66. pag, 119.

Contra Mercellen

All ein mitt marin M

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præmis, ut inertiam quorundam utrissque sexus rediraquam, quibus persualissimum est se cultum Dei & salutis suz consecutionem frigide nimis peragere, niss mundanas suas occupationes, omnemque rei domesticz curam omnimodeneglectui habeant. Apposite iis regeri potest cum illud Salvatoris ad Pharisas; Hac, divina, oportuit fasere, drissa non amittere: tum quod in Logicis dici solet, Principale non tollit accessorium.

Colophonem Apologia nostræ imponet pulcerrime Ciceronis pro seipso apologia: Qui mihi jure succenses

fi quantum cateris ad res fuas obeundas, quantum ad feftes dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates con ceditur temporis, quantum alii tribuunt intempeftivis conviviu, quantum denique alea, quantum pile; tantum coomet literario otio, & loco ad hac meditanda libero fruens, mihi m hac erudiriori & dulcissima parte Philoso phiæ, doctrina Coeli & stellarum, impendam, ora, pro Arch. poeta. " Et certe, si egotempus quod medita-"tioni(uti graviter & piè excellens ille Th. & Maben.) " rerum divinarum debeo in dinumerationem astrorum "conferrem, culpå minimè vacarem; nunc autem " quando non aliis horis hæc ago, quam quibus alii oti-"antur, quiseft, qui vel lufus meos ingenuos aliorum " desidiæ postponat. Pitifc. Trigon. Epif. Nancup. al Fred. IV. Com. Palat. Caterum cum plerique, non folum de vulgo hominum, sed qui Theologiam venditant, adolescentes ab hisce sublimioribus & liberali ingenio dignissimis scientiis absterreant, & dehortentur potitis, quam ad eas capessendas invitent; forte ex quo

iplimet eas prorfus ignorent, vel faltem per tranfennam

vix infpexerint, nolint juniores se doctiones, atque ocu-

latiores evadere , ideirco vifum eft Ormionem, quam is

landem Astronomia publice ante triennium habui, SI

min diligentiam, quide D. C

GILLI loco apponere.

ellemand.

fervanting deditlerant, ques coto animo

Alii Schaetia ludunt & talin, ego regulă & circino li quando ludere datur, ex eo genere lufus hac Trigonomitria mea. Pitife. praf. in Trigon. odit. i.

Contra, Melantion Mathem, & in his fideralem præfertim feientiam fludiofæ juventuti impense femper commendabat, multófque in hane arenam fuñ auctoritate arque horratu pertraxit.

Melch. Adam. in with Theol. p. 327.

Philof. p. 184.

ORATIO HAPAINETIKH

Ad-Astronomiam excolendam

Habita

CANTABRIGIÆ

In Scholis Mathematicis XII. KL. Junias. M. D'C. XXXIX.

Postero die accidit Eclipsis # (seu verius Telluris) ad 8: fermè digitos, Horâ 3. P.M.

VIRI gravisimi,

Vola; Juvenes vere Academici:



N tandem Mathematicas vester adfum ; adfum, inquam, non ut vos oratione comptis vocabulis opulentà compellarem; abfit quippe, ut dies, aut menles aliquot in oratione ejulmodi contexendâ impenderem, Quidam ? quæ vel unius semihora spatiolo tota per-veteribus der.

agenda fit. Nobis insuper ipsissima rerum medalla cordi dat, quod pauest, corticem ac putamina verborum despicatui habemus, cioribus annis Puerilis illa & verbosa facundia pueros sub ferula in ludo, rit, quam uquem vocant, triviali militantes decet; Nos, ut ingenue namorationem fatear, meretriciam istam verborum pompam à pluribus criplerit 1/3retrò annis repudiavimus. Adfum igitur, partim ut debi- gates. Caufin. tas vobis, Viri Ornatis. quotquot memet infimum & Rhet. p. 85. inter Vrania cultores minimum, huic provinciæ affignaflis, gratias referrem; partim ut mathefin, humaniorum scientiarum Dominam justis, prout officii nostri ratio postulat, laudibus exornarem. Verum, quis eam, vos inter vos fufurratis, vituperavit! Dicam: Florentiffima hæc noftra Academia, aliarum Artium indulgens Mater, mathematum tamen noverca, caque nimis injusta videtur.

Quot hac Alma Mater Divinishimos Theologos? quot acutiffimos Dialecticos ? quot flexanimos Oratores? quot illuminatifismos ufquequaque Scholafticos? Quam paucos è contrà, nullos penè dixissem Mathematicos in gremio fovet ? Quot fingulis Mufarum bospissis se omnes **scientias**

Mihi quidem (contra quam magnus est cui

Blanc. de Chronol. Math.45.

b Metcor. 1. Sum. 2. c. 3. Kepl. Opt. 304. Meteor.Sum. 2.c.3. From. Mctcor.p.99. cis Math.p.gt. P:18.19.

De carlo, 1.1. C7.1.4.C.4. & Mereor, l.1. paffim.

De Calo, 1.4. G4.

C. 7. & Tych.

scientias quali devorâsse opinatur, cum Reginam reliquart. Astronomiam vix summis labris degustarint : Quot vel à Pontificii, opi- junioribus se egregios Peripaterieus ac Aristotelica doctri. nantur; Ramif-næ, etiam contra Ramaam, acerrimos propugnatores vendigradum effe ad tant, cum ne unicam vel primi & principis Ordinis stellam Calvini(mum) distincte nôrint; Verbo dicam: E ducentis & amplius magmagnus elt cui nifico ac honorifico titulo Magistrorum Artinm ob fœlicis. fimos conatus, annuarim infignitis, vixac ne vix decem aureum fidus Veneris, à plumbeo Saturne probè dignoscunt. Sph. p.403. & Quidni bos, quales quales fint. femi- Aristotelicos, mancos quidem Peripateticos, tantóque magistro indignos discipu-Licet.de Novis los dixero ! Aristoteles ipse * Mathematicas disciplinas. Stellis, p.100. Speciation Vraniam, uti suo avo erant exculta optime calluit ; Quid commemorem " Martem rutilantem & Lund bi-De Colo,l.s. fecta, ut aiunt, eclipfatum! Quidve Bovem, alteram è stellis tione fuit 21. ann. binis minutulis in pede Pollucis occultantem? Quid denig Kepl. Opt. 307. c stellulam ad coxas Sirii comantem; omnia a Philosopho nostro fidelissimè cœlitàs observata :

Verum quid mihi Britanno cum Graculo illo Stagiritat Sane, fi liceret mihi etiamnum Encomiaftem agere, non vobis Ariflotelem dantecefforum farcinas callide,ceu ferunt. p. 30. D. craf. manticulatum: Hipparchum potius, Ptolemaum, Alphonfum, Anatom. 6.336. aliosve primores Astronomia Antistites commendatos vee Blenc. de lo- lim. Aristoteles siquidem plurima de Cœlo(pace vestrum. campan. Apol. Viri dignissimi) toto Carlo deviantia docuit.

Imprimis, + Solem & Aftra effective tantum & caufaliter, haud affective seu formaliter calida, pronunciat; * cujus contrarium inter faniores hodiè quà Eccleffafticos quà fecularesauctores, ratum firmumque habetur. . Kepl. Opc. p. 122 Campan Apol. p. 34. Wendel Phyl. Tom. 3. p. 427. &c. 609. & przeipue Roll Vrfin à fol 635. ad 644. & 3611. ad 658.

11. Igneum elementum Lunari fphæræ conterminum fu perflue effingit, quod Cardano, Tychoni, Bartheline, Keplero, Fromondo, cui non ridiculum; & mille aliis incredit bile magis quam daueum Calum juoicatur. + Card Subal lik a. initio. Tych. Tom. 1.733. Barthol. de Elem. p. 115. Kepl. Diopst. 5. & Opt. 129.
Brom. Met p. 5.6. b Rola Urf. d fol. 641. ad 650.

III. Cometas universos sublunares, vel quod perinde est De Mereor.l.I. elementares acerrime contendit, quod quidem multiples Tour. 607.8c ante annos non adeò multos experientia falliffimum comprobavit. Nec non coldem, ignes elle ab exhalationibus ad

douctain)

concavum Lune translatis, conceptos & tum demim extindos, chin ab alimentis deseri coeperunt. Verum novissimus ille, Germanici belli prodromus, tantus suit, ut non modò expirationes levissimae, sed ne omnes quidem sylvae ac nemora quotquot erant ubique terrarum pabulo bimestri quo luxit, sussicere potuissent. Immò, qui (jure Bodinus quareret) Cometa iste generari potuerir, salvo globo aquae & terrae, ex quo tantae materiae moles subtraca fuit.

IIII. Galaxiam meteoris ignitis supremæ Regionis annumerat, cam-Meteora Sumque perpetuum exhalationum fomitem inique statuir: quam artisi-Locis Mathiciosissimum Galilatorganon, TVBVS viz. Bataviem innumerabili-pse.

V. Reciprocum Oseani æstum (cujus genuina ratio hucusque clamare soleo, stringenium mortalium) soli attribuit, ur à Plutarebo accepimus: nos nihil sciret quam autem inconsultò & absurde, appello (instar omnium) Fromonvenit huic disdum; cui tam compertum videtur (si ex effectu de causa compettatio quissioni, qua valere potest) astus effici & gubernari à Luna, quam oalorem ab igni- uractur maris mocum: ita bu effundi, aut lumen à Sole. Sic enim argumentatur eruditiss. ille scal. xxxxxxxxx. Lovaniensis Prosessor; vnde Solis illuminationem intelligimus? From. Mercot. quia band dubit quoties surgit, lumine omnia persundi oculis cerni-lib. s.c.l. Art. 7. mus; Ita quoque cum Luna ascendente mare in fermento esse d'intu- de 9. mescere sensim incipit; eas, lex constans est d'inviolabilis, ut omnium nautarum d'acuriosorum side constat. &c. Quid multis?

VI. Idem, Planetas ipsos perpetuò æqualiter à terra remotos per- Galil. Syst. peram opinatur; cum tamen venerem septies, Martem octies una vice mund. 318. quam altera humiliorem observationes sat fidæ tam Tubicæ quam

Infrumentales contesteneur.

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VII. Salem proximè supra Vicariam ejus Lunam, & pedisseques Mercora Sam. y ac 9 supra Dominum © collocat; contra pulcherrimum planeta— I. c.3. Badia. Theat. 574-rum ordinem à tot artificum exantlatis demonstrationibus confir-wendel. Tom. matum.

3.589.

VIII. Gancasi montis summitatem ad tertiam usque no cis partem Meteor. I. Sum: à Sole collustrari errore pudendo asserit: at cheu! quam contempti. 4.c.t. Blanc.de bilis sit proportio non Caucasi solum, sed Alpium etiam in Germania, Locis Math. Atlantum in Mauritania, Teneris i juxta Canarias insulas, & ipsorum Raleurin Hist. Andium in Peruvia, quorum respectu Alpes quasi casa humiles, teste Mund.p. 124. I. Acosta; ad Diametrum totius telluris globi collata!

IX. Ad hæc, Planetarum Provincias impervias, amplius adaman- De Caloda.
tinas; & aftra infixa orbibus ferri non per liquentes ætheris campos c.8. From. Meteor. p. 100.
affirmatissimè docet: Verum error iste de orbibus materialibus,
à dogmate Pythagora dubio-procul de Musico concentu orbium cœ-

leftium

Galil.

P.74.

lestium ortus, à "Scholis Mathematicis jamdudum justis de causis esiminatus eft. * Carpent. Lib. Phil. Decad. 3. Exerc. 10. Wendel. Tom. 7. 1968. Rofa Urca

De Cœlo, l.s. fol. 699. ad finem ufque. cap.13.& 14. D.Ridl. Magn.

X. Terram deníque, nolo enim Magistrum diutiùs refellere, in Pri-Anim. 38. versi meditullio plane immobilem, contra Pythagora, & Platonis magistri sui rectius consentientium placita mordicus tuetur. Quam autem Prognost.perp. Co. L. C. rentia, ignaræ plebeculæ summe arridens, genuinæ veritati «De Magn.l.s. fit dissentanea, mirus probatisti norum hujus & elapsi sæculi Aftrons-

d Paran.prafix, morum, me tacente, consensus indicabit. Gilb. de Magn. En inprimis conterraneos nostros, Leonard. & Thomam Dig-· Geogr. à p. gesios, P.& F. · Gilbertum, d Wrightum, Carpenterum, Pembelum, Lib. Philof. p. 8 Ridleum, &, ni fallar, h Briggium, virum omnibus numeris absolutissimum: qui universi omnes perpensis utrinque rationum momentis, Introd. Geo-gr.p.16.&c.vel domicilium hoc nostrum, gentis humanæ sedem, si non annuo, diurno (in folio) p.13. certè motu circa axem suum circumvolvi, uno & pleno ore asseverârunt. Sin ex Anglià in exteras regiones longè latéq; patentes proficifg De Magnet. Corpor. cap.4. camur, innumeri passim locorú Copernicani dogmatis patroni occur-& Magn. Ani- rent. Quid ex supervacuo nominarem i Rothmannum, k Origanum, & madv.p.38.&c. 1 Keplerum in Germania, " Patritium, " Campanellam, Galilaum & Apol. (edit. 1.) P Foscarinum in Italia; A Lansbergium, & Hortensium in Zelandia; p.163. Epift. ad Longomontanum, imo ipsum' Tychonem penè dixerim, in Dania; aliólque * permultos, ne ambitiosus videar in nominibus, eminentissimos Tych. Brab. k Præf. Ephem. Astronomia magistros, qui nobis manus mentémque dederunt ? Inter præcipuos, Origanum, & Gilbertum Londinatem, adeò securos quotidi-103.8 549. alibique. ani terræ-motus invenio, ut sententiam de stabilitate terræ in scholis n Teyespe. olim receptissimam, hic apertissime errorem explodendum, & aniles fabulas pongiis delendas; ille" monstrum ab Aristotele, & ipsius affectis, o Syft. Mund. scu,utita dicam, " humillimis & reverentissimis mancipiis fictum app.108. &c. P Epift. fuffix. pellet. Cum tot itaque Mathefe's Prafides huic opinioni manus am-9 Libde moru bas libenter dederint, absit ut ego cum fastuoso Abailardo; OMNES (Aftronomi) SIC, SED EGO NON SIC, pronunciarem. Néque est Terrz. r Præfat. ad quod quidquam Lipfine, Bodinus, Buchananus, Licetus, Morinus, Bardidum Libru. Aftron Dan tholinus, Merfennus, Sarfius, Scheinerus, Blancanus, Fienus aut pertinacissimus Fromondus, & si qui alii viri nominatiores contra-milipart.1.p.19. Epift. Aftron. tantes dimoveant : alios quippe, alias excultissimos, abecedarios tamen in Mathefi; alios Aristotelis magisterio exoculatos, Tychonis auctoriu De Magn. 1.6.c.3. tate præoccupatos, vel denique Senatus Purpurati diplomate perterrix Epift.ad Flect.Brand.

" card. item Cufanus ante Ann.200.ferme, l.2.c.12.doct. Ignor. & hodie Caleagnius libello peculiari & Telefist: Terram circumyolvunt. . Galil.Syft.Mun.p.317. Extat Decretum Cardinal, adversus Copernicanos fulle Pavilo Vic VICe-Deo (668) apud Merfen, in Gen.col. 904.

tos liquidiffime conflat. Rideant qui volent; Veritas rifu non cludimrimmo rideant istos potius per me licet, quibus vox Hebrea ma m hoc est, cucurrit, diducta, tanquam Anti-Copernicanis valde inimica ar- iz aliquoties ridet. Credite, Auditores, malto firmior elt Samia Philosophia, quam & loquitur ut vacillantibus id genus fulcris indigeat : Nec mirtim, cum pro ea Confulant ercertatim (ut verbis Kepleriani utar) pugnent Mathefis & Naturalis go qui hac & scientia, nec contradicant * sanctiores disciplinæ, dummodò non ad alia abscondicujussibet privati arbitrium detorqueantur, sed suo ex more æstimen- tellimoniis s. tur. Quid multis ! Compendiofiffima motes concitatiffimi de em Literarun denmillium stellarum, ab unius telluris corpusculi ejúsque vel mediocri conglobatis circumgyratione compensatio; nec non communis primariorum Pla- eventere conetarum, quos inter Terra (haud pediffequa, Luna) numeranda, circa Gabl Epift.ad propria centra turbinatio propria telluris circuitum planiffime evin Duciff Hetrur. cunt-

Sed nolo diutius humi ferpere, vultus ad coelos ipfos tandem ali- campan, Apol. quando, uti Astronomos decet, attollamus. En imprimis puriffimum p.11.8c. SOLEM Planetarum Choragum, Stellarum Monarcham, "cujus Laush. de Mo"folius præsentia nos Terrigena gaudemus alacres, absentia subitò Kepl. Introd. ad "meditabundi in mæstitiam labimur: Lepidum est, quod inco-Maria Comm. "la quidam Flandricarum Insularum, quas vulgo AZORES vocant Gib. de Maga. "mihi (Fromondus loquitur) narravit. Ibi Austro spirante homines Jat. Laush, "manifest è morosissimos ambulare, pueros tristes & lugubres domi ad 56. Carpent. "defidere, nec folennes amplius corum lufus aut costus apparere in Geogr. p.95. "plateis : qui, Boreà reflante statim in alacritatem redeunt, & in pub- a prater "licum lati refunduntur. Idem fanè omnibus cujulque fortis & gen- acutifi. catv... tis hominibus, prout + Phabus fulgidus aut nubilus fuerit, observare li- & ral. 58.5. cet. Apposite Bartholinus, laudatissimus ille Academia Hafniensis Profellors Vigemus ita fenfibus Sole nivido par operas celeriter, alacriter ac expedite conficiamus: E contra, Sole mubibus obvelato, ea in quibas labo. Receffius Solis ramus, molefte aggredimur, difficulter exercemus, omnes ingenii nervos quadam conintendentes defudamus, nec tamen quafitum thefaurum eruimus.

Enetiam Lunam, pulcerrimam noctis moderatricem, jam gratiofis & tum vicifim accessor fiecornibus, jam delectabili semicirculo, jam novâ facie, jam totâ pleni- tificat, ut cum tudine se manifestantem; quamque amplissimi luminis gratia Aristor. cato hilarata. videarue. Cie. Solem nocturnum, Theophraftus Tim armi, i. Solem imbecillem, & qui- de Nas. Den 3. dam e Sanctis Scriptoribus Solis vicariam dextrenuncuparunt.

En globos istos inauraros, quibus laquear Palatii mundani pictum & exornatum eft, STELLAS fc.crifpantes, quæ Lunam tanquam Reziwam fuam comitantes, amabi!em & delectabilem czcain furvámque

Orig. Epilt ad Elect.Brand.

trabit terram.

Totus Q glo-

bus ex puro

factus. Kepl.

nociem reddunt, & mortales varietate fas ornatifims ad fcintillan ccelum aspiciendum invitant,

En VENEREM, vercauream venerem, quæ folo Solis mutustitio lupuro auro poLin V E N E R E D., VEL L'UNA L'UN

ac veluti plumbeavidetur.

Dieptr.p.22. Diam. Tris per Tubum, Apog. 9. sec. Perig. 1.mm. 4.1ec. unde ifta ad hanc ut 1.ad fexties major quam cum proximus Conjunct.videtur.

& fuit peribe-

drus & acrony chus fimuli.

in utroque ju-

Annis 15. vel

exactius 31.

Phyf. (mibi)

1640. (&

ftron.p.183. 457.)

I.p.749. Melantib.

ata veteres Perigeo, qued

En MARTEN deniq;,qui modò (minum dicini)vix fellulam tertiz classis æquans, mox ingens & instar incendii, maxime Horizonticon. tiguus vicinusque conspicitur: ausim dicere & pradicere, caren per totum Augustum proxime subsequentis anni adeò insolità magnitudine & horrendo rubore propter geminatam propinquiratem, & Soli popolitus maximam Australem latitudinem apparere; ut rusticanus popellus novam & prodigiosam stellam in cœlo esse accensam, vel saltem cometam exardere confidentiffime existimaverit.

Plurima adhuc possum de perlucidorum globorum magnitudine. & stupenda (visu judice) celeritate, de Planetarum proprietate ac nobilitate, de cœlestis motûs (ut cum veteribus loquar) constantia ac perpetuitate, de Carulei denique Cali majestate decem millibus (fi Galileo credimus) vivis auratifque scintillis, quasi tot coruscantibus An. 1640. Aug. carbunculu five pyropi æviternis adornati: confultò dixi, aviternis; Sublunaria quippe omnia momentanea ac fragilia admodum, citò peritura. Nolmet ipli, qui hac dicimus, arguimus, attendimus pof paucos admodum Seles, vel Lunas, aut hebdomadas, sive clepfydras pulvit, umbra, nihil. Verum illa temporum injurias spernunt, nec

cunctis horis, diebus, annis, lustris, saculis corrumpuntur. Verum evenie non nifi ista Theologis pro suggestu dicenda amandemus.

Pulchre Dantiscanus ille, Logicæ studiosis notissimus: Ad mellis Vid. Tych.tom. five Sacchari dulcedinem percipiendam aus oppetendam, nutta (inquit) ne quidem Demoft benis aut Cicerenis oratio tantum poffit, quantum vel p. 183. Ong. Stillula mellis minima, vel sacchari granum aut mica primeribus labris gustata: Idem plane de mathematicarum scientiarum delitiis dico & pronuntio : has enim & laudem iis, qui nondum gustarunt & quo-Mafil. Epic.Arum caligantes oculi facrà Vrania undà abluti nondum fuerunt, operam lusero; sin iis prædicem, qui ipsi sacris mathematum imbuti prius guffarint, actum egero. Obsecro nihilominus, ut unum velalterum celeberrimi nominis auctorem, hafee tam divinas, tam necessarias, tamque fuaves ac jucundas disciplinas pulcherrimis elogiis afficientem, attente ausculremus.

Scite Plutarehus." Talis est Mathematum pulcritudo, ut his Indig-"num divitiarum phaleras iftas, & bullas, & puellaria fpectacula co-Scitius parari. Lib. de Cupid. Divitiarum.

Scitius DIGGEVS nother: " Crede mihi, extingui dulce erit Ma- Oculi, ut aie "thematicarii Artium studio. Prafat, ad Perpet, Prognost. Annon mori bus dati sune videbamus, inquit Cato, in studio dimetiendi pene cali & terra Gal- aftrorum inqulum Sulpitium:virum fanènec plebeium nec privatum, fed qui fum-endorum, id mos in Rep. Rom. honores, pura Præturam & Confulatum geffe-caufa. rat; Quoties illum (pergit Care) lux noctu aliquid describere aggref- 1. Ideò etiam fum, quoties non opprefit cum coepifict mane ? Quam delectabat ram Ocub facti eum detectiones Solis & Luna multo nobis ante pradicere ? Cicer, funt rotundi. in Catone. Adi etiam Plin.lib.s.cap.13. & Liv. Decad. 5 .lib.4.

Scitiffime CLAVIVS, Aftronomia priftina Autefignanus; "In hac Najone tefti-"pulcerrima cotemplatione contemptis hujus terreni puncti angusti- bus,est propri-"is, per athera fpatiofum, per aureos Soles, argentealque Lunas, & quod fatis re-"lucida fidera, mirà dulcedine ac jucunditate vagatur animus. Prafat, flatur experi-

ad Sphar. Jo.de S. Bosco.

Agmen denique claudet Belgis fidm, & fiderum fludiofiffimus W. evigilantes, ad SNELLIUS: "Tanta sideralis sciencia est Majestas ut digna sit studio-feneltram ac-"fis ingenuarum Artium, digna etuditis, digna claris viris, digna Prin- limg, ruemur.

"cipibus, digna Regibus. Pref.ad Hafsiac. Observat.

Agite igitur, Auditores, & fidera, posthabitis ignari vulgi hidi-quanto caluta bris, ingenio veftro, fi fic dicam, fubricite: fi hæc coeleftia spectacula intuendi defi-Antiquos plane caeutientes & luscos; quanta nos demum aquilina quiviscogiare plusquam acie, Tubi gratia, præditos lætitia afficient. Seponite pau-pocestibi enim-lisper Buridanum, Zabarellam, Toletum, Zanardum, &cc. ut corum vice fi rimulamenthominum acutifirmos, Copernicum, Tychonem, Keplerum, præ omni- videre podure, bus GALIL num avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ac cupidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidiffimo ocolo revolvatis Mentior inveniant, la facti fane, ni unus sur avidifficati fane avidifficati fane avidificati fa fexcentis Augiri, & reliquis ejus farina feriptoribus uni Ethnico tulantur. Keck. Genio ac ingenio mancipatis, arriferit. Comparate demum vobis o- Afron.

Genio ac ingenio mancipatis, arriferit. Comparate demum vobis o- Afron.

culos chrystallinos, Tubes intelligo Dioperices potentissimæ virturis, * Ingeniosisiqui visure vestrum persectiorem reddiunt, eum que centies & amplius mus quisquiaqui visure vestrum persectiorem reddiunt, eum que centies & amplius diis Mathemamultiplicant. Horum quidem subsidio exicies aut quadragies pro-ticis delectature piùs admovemur coelo, quam iplemet Aristotelas, unde de coelo impensissi ne. deg; Sole, nos quantumvistrium dierum Mathematici certiis quam pro Wild 4C. diches Peripatetica Schola Monarcha differere valeamus, 2018a 145

Quoties ego ipse (absit gloria dicto) sublatis præpotentis Telescopii teperi in Maope in cœlum oculis, pigerrimum Saturnum, Ellipticum, ac instarovi, lere, hi paritèr in aliis ormi-

feu olivæ potius oblongum ?

Quotics Tovem fulgidiffimum, & humano generi amicifimum bantait Blance. Planetam, quaternis fellulis fenfecundariis Planetis quafitot fatelli-in Chronot. tibus Ripatum 🕾

3. Cœlum tueti Cicerone & um hominisentia: vix caim ex fomno feneltram ac-In carcere etiam detenti,

bus excelle-Math prise.

Odntics

Quoties Lunulam noviter detectam, "Venerem nimirum rotundam. *Priori sextate gibbosam, bisectam, & corniculatam summa cum voluptate con-Febr.anni fequentis, 2 tam [pexi.

mane, quam Taceo maculas & rugas, tubercula & verrucas in Proteâ Luni vesperi(ob maconspicuas, quæ ansam antenden, homines, creaturas saltem Lunagnam Latit. Septentr.penè 9-gr.) acutifi- res haud ineptè conjiciendi, ministrarunt. Certe qui Lunigenas dame cornuta & ri, quondam cum Plutarebe credidit, fidei prodigum; qui nondum diametrum

cum Keplero credit, nimis incredulum dixero. fexties majorem præ fe fe-

Tacco maculas Solares, quibus faciem ipfius Solis univerfi luminis Principis fœdatam & conspurcatam novimus, è quibus aliquot non cum remotiffima fit, per Tu- modò, Britanniam, imò finum Mediterraneum, fed etiam African bim attenden- ipsamq; Asiam longissime superant. O nos foelices ter & amplins quibus tot ac tanta Magnalia Calorum tandem parefacta funt, que vel Nobilis ignoravit Brabens, & Magnus nescivit Copernicus, O Fceli. a SOL item ciffimum illud Batavorum inventum, multiscium, inquam, & quovis fluctib', afper, k sceptro pretiosius perspicillum! Cujus solius ministerio fas est

Ethereas intrare domos, oculoque rotundum

Perluftrare Polum--(filiceat ex Horatio - An) & rutilantia illa corpora viciniore obtutu obire, quin & ipsa penetraberi, & cras a-liter atq; hodiè lia, & adyta cœleftia secretiùs aliquantò lustrare, intimiúsq; perva-Tubo opeimo dere; ut quæ priora fæcula neq; fensu aliquo stabili, neq; ratione apparet. Mun. certa aut evidenti attigerunt, velut præsente aspectu, palpabilique

contactu liceat nobis attrectare.

Specula vulgò comburentia nufquam non, nec immeritò, celebranp.14. & Roja tur: " concavis per radiorum folarium reflectionem, convexis per corundem transmissionem, ignem tanquam Promethei è coelis suffura-* Lege Magin, mur : verum hæc omnia Parabolica, Conica, Spharica, Cylindrica, & dello Specchio i I genus alia cum hoc divino Belgico perfricillo ne nominanda qui-Merfen in Gen, dem arbitramur. Quod reliquum est verbulo expediam : Compaa col. 497. ad ratevobis, florentes Academici, oculos, ut supra monui, Chry Hallines, hoc est Tubes selectissimos, quales vel carlo posint deducere Lunam: Contemplamini deinde arcana ista Calorum nobis post tot millium annorum revolutiones patefacta, ut tum demum voliplos fœlicissimo avo natos effe animo gratifimo agnoscatis. Dixi. Audifin. Tenete, Judicate,

& fluctuantibus undis crifpus,idq; hodiè aliter quam

rens, quâm

tibus videbi-

tur.

k Kepl. Dioper.

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Ariflet. Rhet.

LECTOR'S MALICHO. ********************

Ate Say in the effective interest and Hen in MALIGNO.



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Eus tu, Mime, & Mome; te jam tamdem alloquor: Quicquid porrigitur dextra, accipis finistra. Nemo non hominum, nihil non fludiorum placet. Nimius ergo spei sim, si tibi tenuem hanc, & laciniofam sciptionem placere sperem.

> Ecce multum verborum oblatras. parum rerum, & folidz eruditionis:

Bona perba: Si tibi verba aliquando abundare videntur, ne faflidies ; illis deservio, qui non adeo prompte percipiunt : gandess de tuo ingenii, si quid habes, acumine; sed ne tardioribus invideas qualo scientiam. Malo decem potins verba abundare, quam unicam fullabam desiderari. Regeris, sat scio, nonnulla hic minus compta, & parum limata; vocabula etiam aliqua severioribus Prisciani regulis ex diametro pugnantia. Esto: Grammaticorum unice est literas, accentus, syllabas, dispunchiones, & id genus ineptiolas curiofitis & ferupulofitis fectari : Mathematicum non minus quam IC de verbis follicité curate, & A prime, ut loquar cim Platone, Ada effe dedecer, Mathematica, inquit Dux & Lux Mathematicorum T. Br. per fe talia funt, us verberum lenocinia & fucos vel colores quo cuxque averfentay, & positis Amplicibus ac undis verbis tallari aveant. Apageergo elegantule Valla, cum delicatulis tuis haredibus comptioris fermonis & latinitatis deliciarum nimifquam avidis. Apagete etiam Grammaticuli autalys, quotquot "errorculos Palla petivin, "calami, forte typorum, in alterius libro deprehensos mordicus reprehenditis, ac fi author Majeflatu lafa, ant perduellio- lapiter hune Coli "natioem, wagesia, & mille fimilia exprobrant : Cui bono hac tuillet; "omnia? Ergone tot & tanta feelera perpetravit, qui vel in Cenforem lingue "una dictione, vel in pluribus Grammaticam non adeo prote fed timer iple luz.

Bartolus, ocellus luri/prudentia, uni hoc male, cum fummo tn. applaufu dixit, De verbibus won curat Inrifcinfultm. Lud. Vives lib.g. Coir. Difcipl.

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CHOSENCE STORES

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Si quis contra Grammaticam, fine aspiratione, Ominem dixerit; magis displicet hominibus, quam fi contra precepta Dei bominem oderit, cum fit homo. S. August. Confess. Wo.1, cap. 18.

Varietas, ut in proverbio eft, 14terdum er docentes & discentes delettat.

Perplures levistimi hodie, quos pruritus ingenierum oceupat, ut in afluctis nunquam acquiefcant, nunquam fe aliquid effe credunt, nifi novitates fingulares produ-

Vnus ftulcus plus' potest negare, quam decem fapientes probare, Prove

Nihil tam facile quam ociofum & dormientem de aliorum labore & vigilis disputare. Hieron, .

* ARE ar & Corpora, qui haic plantz tantopere indulgent, in Barbara rum naturam degeneraffe videntur, DD. Heyl. Geogr. P-792.

calluit, vel tam accurate observavit. Pab antique filleman nugarumque!

Sin fi sertif demum vico pagellas has nil pretty minni wate divers, am tibi allentor, meque confitemem habes reum. Plara per quam lubens senosco, in hec nostra qualiquali opella occurrunt sappe, nec pauciora sapinge. Sed ignofcant rigidi elucubrationum meanum captores; quia hac non ipsis solis & unice feribo : Supt, fi non fpes mea nimum fefellit. quibus Superabundantia ista, & Inopinabilia plebeiis auribus ba-Acous inaudita, non ingrata futura fint. Sin fecus, non fum primus excurlium, feurmonimagia afferator; Platarebin, Se neca, Cicaro de quis non, extra rem causa meeffuatu, nomino quam eriam poberatio evaganeur : Nec folus manel paris effe Nivem nigram afferuit Anaxagoras, converts Orbem Terra rum & Solem frare (quod rudibus videtur, omnibus Stoiter Paradoxis supather) Pythagoras, Heracliem, Ariffarchus, chimedes, Endoxus, &c. & nuper Card. (ufann, Coperation, cum innumeris aliis. Alii, nec aucupes gloriola, feur laure de mustaceo, ut dicitur, querentes, vinum frigorificum, febrem quartanam laudabilem, Calvitium honeftum effe, aliaque novitatem olentia, &c. dixerunt.

Adde, nostra quidem non este abortivos fatuella imaginariohis focus, fedomnia infigui probabilitate niri, quaque aliis lat efficacious argumentis, fi opus effet, stabilire posffire; vertima fupra allata non evincant, cartera plus fortalis non praftabunt: A nolente enim, & momenta rationum non penfante, aut spernente, affenfum quis extorquebit ? Existimo V. G. arguments coelitis petita pro pluribus mundis form Paradorina hoc, volgus nec verstatem, nec verssmilhadinen Habere jurabit) dubitationem & tergiverlationem omnem adimere. Nolo tanen rationes plus poste quam valcant, neque contra belluam multorum capitum bellum fuscipere; ferver fibi qui ville aviras fuas opiniones, per inclicet, & tenebras cum talpis humilis & obfcu-

rus lectetur.

Sed nolim dintius cum mutis pugnare; des modo venium Critice, aurem tibi vellicem & in mentem revocem tam feirum quam tritum illud, Manily iden I Minite. h. e. facilius eft affens refellere, quim proferre fine. Si bac nollre damner; ad Oucamm ca ablegas; vel, a voles, habeas ipolia "planez illi peregrina Anglu perquamfamiliari; fub hac feiz, conditione, ut meliora nobis reponas: Dico cum S. Hieron. . The prefer meliares epulas & me conviva mere, ant bac nostra qualicunque em



Lorgona Mangone.

ale common ofte Spolog, and Parmunch, & com Althonio Mining pillarum base noffenm utjedenn gen, fed ile à Subir bu judicari vole. Pracogn. Theol. lib.2. cap. 116. ad finem 4

Talibus & reliquæ imperitiori gregi non placeant nostra, id mili curz non est mode Candidz Javenturi non tiffpliceant. Probent indoctas base sebedules aqui rerum aftimatores, etfi omnia Collegia balatronum, maledicorum Momorum, improbent; id ego feil. quantulutinique funt nee flocel facio : 0 1 1 1 1 1 contemnere, & contemni jam didici, atque in mistimis porte la 1111 me mesque à Momis, quibus fua duntaxat placent, aliena autem femper fordent, condempari, ant fauiltris indiciis ac fermoni-

bus flagellari.

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Sed ecce alii atque alii occurrence wellicandi Attdio : Hic hor rendz impietatis & and mihi inurit macalas dicitque me Zelotas dente plusquam Theoremo petere : Alt ego calamom acui contra ignavos folum defidiolofque fiquales permultos novi) fub mantelo devocionis; deinde contra larvatos Ehriftianos, leu dealbatos Hypocrinas, grandibus vitiis intercutibus laborantes; vel denique contra Brunistas fimilisque nota Sectarios, Ecdeliz noltrz perduelles ; quippe qui depecularentur Ecelefias, & Christi petrimonium diffiparent. Ille me Papismi clanculum infimulat, quod honorifica laudis titulis Cornel.a Lap. Baronium, & magnum illum Pontificiorum - garante Bellarminum exornarem. Ego quidem omnes amare & laudare emise folco, etiam qui Religionis diverfe, filande aliquid dignum (cum etiam in flerquilmio gemmam aftimemus) habeant. Quod ipfe * Bel- in Vita Guil. Whilaminu candide de Whitakere noltro, van-Carbelitorum malleo tateri, five fol. 2724 of fumine, his fingulis vere congruit : Adversary funt quidem, led dotts adversarii. Doctus Cornelius, doction Baronist, dochilimus, vel holte ejus dentatistimo judico, Bellarminne a Alfied. ait sesoli-CONTROVERSIAE multenni fudore conferenz; AN Was tum appellare 84-115, qui Cornucopia Hiftor. Ecclefiastica dici possent , & remii Annales Tur-COMMENTARII Gum Romificia tum Evengelien chariffimi rim Babylonica ficuti & Tomos pracucelientem cujulvis cottum eruditionem universo Orbi teltatilliman reddunti - Fattius tamen fin if etiam faces de diam Goliathi. vini nobilitarem hauriam, & professionem foeculentam tantonim offulcatus auctoritate, amplectar. Dicam ingenie, nequis filius + n.c. mihi labem immerito adipergra, come papiline diffimum (quod folent maleveli) clamitet: Non fum Lusheram, ned Quitnighte rigite laffine dering riedum Romanista, hite Romanz Ecclefiz nescio quot fordibus coinquinatz, disquis: Indignus fum Ecclistat Alglicanatiab.

* Hereolog. Angl.

Sub velperam

rim Babylonicam; Bellermini,Gla-

LICTORI MATTONO.

emni fecce hareleos repurgatificaz, Pilmas atque in Mi mio me usque ad extremum spirieum permansurum spero statuo. Preschen The A Ho. 2 cm 115

* Martial. Prafat. Lib, t. Epigr.

H & C * Maligno Interpreti fatis : Tu autem, Bonigm L ctor, mihi fave, qui ipfe & cibinon cam faveo, quam favia.

A BASILBOPOLT, Maferum menum Sede parento lini ogabi a madolom abi Pand ifone 51, 26. in a didici, ang e in .36 et? suppl band

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PECIALL PASSAGES

Certaine Informations of all the most memorable Accidents, and Remarkable Truths, P.P. Loud on

ondon, Westminster, and divers other parts of this Kingdome, from Munday Octob. 17. till Tufeday Novemb.1. 1642.

With a furnmary Collection of all the Declarations, Orders, Meffages, Remonfrances, Petitions, Letters, and other paffages that have been published by Order of both Houses of Parliament,

And what other Relations of Newes have been any other wayes published within that time from all other Parts.

Collected for the fatisfaction of all those that defire to be truely informed.

London, Printed for Francis Coles , Novemb. 2, 1642.



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in

Here was a Declaration published by Order of both Houses of Parliament ferting forth the prefent condition of this kingdom, That his Majelly by advice and affiftance of the evill and wicked counfell about himhath railed an Army, which are maintained with the spoyls of the Kings subjects; giving them leave to exact monies by force, plunder & fpoyl allforts of people. That this evil counsel doth not only hinder his Majesty from exercising the Iustice

I king towards his people; but even that honour which is observed betwixt enemies; That on le. Hinderson (a Papist) one of the Kings party, laboured with one David Alexander a cothman to kill Sir John Hotham but hee refuling, his Maiefly lent twice for him to Bevery, and when he came, had publike talke with him and gave him a fumme of money, which bereeived. That the faid Sir John Hinder fon also conspired with the faid Alexander to fire the Lord Generals Magazine, but by great providence was prevented.

That such of the Trained Bands as refule to ferve his Maietty have their Armes taken from them; and that the Cavaliers by their cruell oppressions have so exhausted those Parts where his Maieffy hath been, that they now perswade him to march towards London, that so they might make the like spoyle in all those fruitfull Countryes in the way; and satisfie their long expected hopes out of the rich wealth of the City of London.

To prevent all which miscries and dangers, the Parliament doeconceive it fitting that good provision be made by Ibane and contribution to maintaine the Lord Generalls Army, and that that Army doe alwayes attend the removes of the Kings Army, to prevent them in their Spoyles of the Country.

That those Countrys through which the Kings Army doth passe, doe affociate themselves, and draw all their Forces together for their own defence, according to the direction of their Deputy-Lievremants and other Officers; And that they have Powder, Munition, and Ordnance, teadineffe upon all occasions.

That all those who in the City of London or else where shall weare any of the Kings

Colours shall be examined and dilarmed.

As also in that Declaration the Houses make severall excellent Queries concerning the grounds of this warre, the refult whereof in fhort is , That it is not feare of fome Innovation or alteration in Religion or Church Government that hath occasioned this warre; for the the Parliament have fully declared that they intend to take away nothing but the Government of Bashops, which have been so evidently mischievous and dangerous to the Church and State; Nor is it to uphold the authority, Prerogative and honour of the King, as is 6 vainely alleadged by them; But the true cau'e and matter of the quarrell is , That Prich and Ichvites may domineere and govern in the Kings councell as formerly, That the Bilhon may suppresse powerfull preaching, and introduce the Popish Religion under colour of the Protestant prefession, That the Earle of Bristoll, Lord Digby, Master Jermyn, and other Traytors may govern the affaires of State, and be diffributers of Preferments, That Delin. quents may eleape the Iuffice of Parliament, and triumph in the spoyles of honest men, That through our troubles the Rebels in Ireland may prevaile, That We may cease to be a free Na tion, and become the object of cin ity and oppreffion at home, and of fcome and infame abroad, &c. With this Declaration, there were certaine Votes published, resolved upon the Question by both Houses of Parliament, vie. That such porsons as shall not contribute to the charge of the Common-wealth in this time of imminent necessity, shall bee difarmed and their persons secured.

That the Fines, Rents, and Profits of Arch-Bishops, Bishops Deans and Chapters, and such notorious Delinquents, who have taken up Armes against the Parliament, or have been active in the Commission of Array, shall bee sequestred for the service of the Common-wealth.

That the Kings revenue refing out of Rents, Fines in Coarts of Justice, compositions for Wards, and all other his Maristies revenues, shall be paid into the usual places of receipt,

but not issued forth, or paid out but by order of Parliament.

There was also a Declaration published by order of the House, subscribed by Colonel Sandis at the Randevouz at Worcefter, Octob. 11. in vindication of himelife from those calusnious a persions cast upon him, by the letters of the Lord Fankland and Secretary Nichola who write that he was dead, and a little before his death should fay, That death did only much trouble him, as that he bad endeavoured to defend fo bad a cause, which be was drawn wito as well by his own ambition as by perswasions of others, and that he wished that all to Allions of the Parliaments Forces might bereafter prove unsuccessfull, desiring God and the King're uld for give him for his great fin of Rebellion; To which words, the Coloneil dom feriously protest, that the apprehension of death did never so nearly touch him, but that if God the Honce restore his strength (which in good measure he hathalready done) he will with as much a acrity and courage enderour to maintaine the cause hee hath undertaken with his dearest blood as ever he did, nor was hee drawn into it by ambition, or other periwahits, the fich as were backed by the best of Arguments, namely, Religion, the honour and searity of the King, the priviledge of Parliament, and liberty of the fubicat, And that in his great eft danger of Jeath, his confcience did clear him from the guilt of Rebellion or cumulthous thoughts, And that the chiefest motive which carried him on tothis Action was loyally to his Soveraign, and love to his Religion and Country, &c.

By I etters from Cornwall, it was informed that Sir Ralph Hopton with his Accomplice in Pendennis Caltle, bath made great spoyle in pillaging and phindering the Country, that Sir Bevill Grevill, Sir Nicholas Slany, Sir Rich. Vivian, and Matter Arandell, all tray men, are the chiefe Confederates, and amongst them have raised about accomen, which pursue Country into great scare, that they have possessed themselves of Lanceston and Sale Alb, and are now bending their Forces again to Barness able in Devonstore but they have provided their selves well against them, by the meanes of Master Perd a Member of the Host



Commons, and have moun edg 6.P ecces of Ordnanceto defend the Towne.

From Manchefter it was informed that the powder and Match lent down thicher bythe Pullament, was intercepted by the way by Sir Edward Mofely in StaffordBire, but they have got some supply of match and powder from out of Cheshire, and have lately sallyed out of the Town, and taken I a. Genelemen (which were their chiefeft enemies, and Array-men) etiloners, and that the Ea, of Derby being not able to make any forther affault against them, smarched with his ragged regiment confifting of not above 400 men to the King but it is faid hat the King is not pleased with him, in that he brought no greater a company to his syde.

From Newcastle it was for certaine informed, that the plague continueth there very hote buthe Earle is gone into Northumberland to raile Forces tor the King, he and divers other Gendener, and lone of them convict Papills, have received Commissions from his Man isty to raile 8000 Papitts in Durham and Northumberland and other parts there abouts and they intend to compell the Protestant party to billet them, and have already put the same

in execution in fome places thereabouts.

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The King lent a Writ of eale to Sir lo. Brampfton Lord Chiefe Iuftice of the Kings Bench, salthelike to the Lord Chiefe Baron in the Exchequer : Whereupon the Parliament were pecefficated to appoint Judge Berkleythough a priloner in the Tower to fit on the Effoyne day, for the continuance of Writs, otherwise the Subject had loft the benefit of all Actions commenced, that are not come to Judgement: It is reported that the King intends to make ludge Heath Lord Chiefe Luftice of the Kings Beach, and Seriesat Henden Lord Chiefe Baton, who are both with his Maieffy. The Copy of the Oath by which they are to be fworn, his Majesty hath fent for.

The Lord Major of London hath put Mafter Hall the Sword-bearer out of his Office, for his malignaucy against the Parliament, and for faying that the Prentices of London might have the streets oftenounced a language

Actions against the Mayor, forcutting off their long lo. ks.

Twefday the 18.of O Clober. Clr John Meldrums letter to the King, a reall thing, wherein with most excellent expressions The excused himselfe to his Maiesty, for his great aversnesse and reluctancy against all the late proceedings which have been attempted in his Moieflies service; setting forth the great zealche alwayes had to the fervice of King lames of bleffed memory; and to his now Majefix levice at Rechell and other occasions, which may justly windicate him from any aspertion that may be cast upon him either of ingratitude or dilloyaley : But for this warre it hath been occasioned by the unsettled and unconstant appetites of some factions and turbulene philisabout his Maiefty, whose attempts are and have been to force a woefull divorce betwist his Maiefty and people, which of necessity can bring forth nothing but predigious illuer, fuch as will not onely thake the foundation of Monarchy, but also overflow the fertile an pleasant fields of this Kingdom with ffreames of impocent blood, which might bee more lafely referred for more honourable imployments, then profutedly spent in the sipping up of the bowels of one another of his Maiellies fubic de by this inteffine warre : Setting forth to his Maicily the milerable events that have followed upon other Kingdomes upon the like occasion t by all which in conclusion the laboureth to perswade with his Maiefly, that he would no longer be inexprable to the persuations, ecunsells, and peritions of the good subjects, inviving him to adhere to his great Councell the Parliament, who are onely able to make his Maicily no leffe happy and glorious then any of his Royall Progenitors; And that his Maichiebeing fenfible of the common calamities would leave his evill and wicked Counfell, and joyne himselfe to his Parliament, that so some proper occasion may bee represented, whereby every true and loyall subject may bee encouraged to offer up his factifice of blood for the honour and fafery of his Majetty and his Dominions. 16. Metaran

There was another book printed, of the caramin tion of Sir Ratch Hopton, Sir Io. Sevel, and lome others, at the Commons House Barre, and Articles of Treason presended to be ex-

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hibited

hibited by the Commons against them; Burall a meere lie, the faid parties being still in a bellion at Pendennis Castlein Cornwall.

There was a book published by Order of Parliament, of Master Darells confession before the House of Commons concerning the report raised by him, of Master Pyms taking of a bribe of thirty pound; who confessed that the said report was notoriously saile, and that hee had no true ground for the raising of any such Report, desiring the tayour and pardon of the House for his tolly and offence in reporting the same. Whereupon the Commons ordered, that he should make acknowledgement of his offence at their barre, which he did accordingly upon his knees; And also ordered that he should make the like Acknowledgment at the Kings Bench Barre, the Chancery Barre, Common-Pleas-Barre, and Exchequer-Barre, upon the sirst day of the next full Terme, and that he should put in good baile to perform the same accordingly.

A relation of Newes from Ireland, by which it is credibly informed that the Adventurer Forces under command of the Lord Forbes on the 23. of Sepsember last took a Castle from the Rebels, called the Knights of the Valley's Castle, not farre from Limbrick, In which they found a 1000 bushels of Wheat, 3000 weight of Butter, and great store of Barley, Maik, and salted Beese; As also that the Lord Forbes hath taken in the River of Limbrick a French Ship which came from S. Mallos, wherein were 120 barrells of powder, 500 Armes, and 35

Butts of Sack, which were intended to affift the Rebels.

Other certaine Newes for the Day.

Both Houses passed a Vote, that they will accept of the 51 Commissioners that are to come out of Scotland to Treat for the Peace and safety of this Kingdom; And that according to their defires, they shall bring such a Convoy along with them as they shall think fitting; A Declaration of thanks being ordered to be returned to the Scots for their brotherly affection, and to informe them that the Parliament have admitted the Clergy nominated by them into the Assembly, to Treat of uniformity of Religion, and that they have passed a Bill and sent it to his Majesty for the Assembly of Divines by the 5th of November next. In that Declaration for safe Conduct, the Duke of Lenox & the Lord Roxborough are excepted, the Duke of Lenox being voted a Delinquent, & the L. Roxborough being one that came along with the King in a warlike manner to the House of Commons, upon the accusing of their five Members.

It was for certaine informed that Sir Christopher Wray and others of the Deputy Lievemants for Lincolnsbire, have raised some Troops of Horse to send to Captain Hotham in Tork-

fore to assift him against the Earle of Cumberlands Cavalleers.

By Letters from the Army it was informed, that the Lord Generall having notice of the Kings intention to march from Shrenbury, hath divided his Army into three Brigades, one part whereof heehath fent under command of Sit William Balfore to Warnick; to fecure the passage that way either to Oxford or Coventry, and another part to Kittermaster and Bendly with the Lord Wharton and others; which Brigade marched in fight of Prince Robert for two miles together, but no encounter; The other Brigade is with Lord Generall at Worcester, with which he intends to march close after his Majesty upon his remove; Also informing that the moneyes which the Parliament sent to the Lord Generall came safely down to his Excellency, not withstanding Prince Roberts vigilancy to intercept the same.

The Earle of Warmick this day came from Sea to attend the fervice of the Houses, and hath left Captaine Batten Vice-Admirall in his roome; It is faid that the Houses will give him

a: Commission to raise Forces in fix Eastern Counties.

Sir Dudly Carlton, one of the Kings servants, hath left his Majestics Army, and this day came to London. Wonfday 19 of October.

There was a relation of newes from Tork, by which it was informed, that the Malignant party have gathered a great head there, and plundered divers Houses in that City, forcing the Inhabitants to contribute towards the defigues of the Cavalliers; That they have committed

committed to prifon divers Aldermen that refuseto adhere to the m; That they threaten to be the death of fuch Ministers as will not preachasthey would have them, That they have committed S. t lobe Bourchier to Tork Gaole, Thatthe Lady Metion being about to fend hee goods by water towards Hall, had all her goods, money, and plate, to the value of 1000 l' taken by the fouldiers, as they were putting into a Barge; that the chiefe Cavalleers that heare fivey in the City of Tork, are Sir Francis Wirthley, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir le Nay, Mafter Francis Nevill, and others, the Earl of Cumberland frands for a Cypher, they do whatthey please without his advice, That here is 1000 foot and three Troops of hode aarched towards Camood where Mafter Hotham is.

By another Book it was informed, that the Lord Generall hath fent infructions to the Councies of Derby, Warrick, Northampton, and Coventry, to raile the power of the Counries, and ftand upontheir Guards, to fecure themselves from the Cavaliers, who plunder every place where they come, without diffinction of persons, and doenow endeavour to draw

his Mijeffy towards London, intending to plunder by the way.

There was a Book published of the Queens resolution discovered by some Letters read in the house of Commons from Matter Strickland; Allo snother book of the Examination of Sir Edw. Rodny, Sir Edward Berkly and Comeothers taken in Somerfet foire, but they were both meere inventions: and two or three other of the fame nature.

Other certaine Newes for the Day.

Both Houses taking into consideration the great danger that may happen to the whole Kingdome, if Sir Ralph Hopton and his Accomplices should persist in their Rebellious courses in Cornwall, committing fuch outrages as they daily doe, appointed the Earle of Pembrock tobe Lord Generall for the Western Counties, viz. Wilesbire, Somerset sbire, Hamp Bire, Doifer, Devon, Cornwall, and the life of Wight; and have given him a Commission with the like power the Earle of Effer hath, to raise Forces and to march with them against Sir Ralph Hopton, and all others in this Rebellion, and to light with, kill, and flay all that oppose him.

At a Conference of both Houses, It was declared upon good proofe, that his Majesty hath granted Commil ion to the Earle of N ewcastle for the raising of Papists : and divers notonous Papifts in Northumberland, and Bishoprick of Durham, and Lancashire, have the like Commissions, and that there is 6 or 8000 Papitts to be presently raised; That Sir Iohn Hime derion, and Colonell Cocker am are fent into Denmark to raile 10000 Danes, that are to bee brought to Newcastle and joyne with the Papists Army that are now in raising. That there are divers Irith Papifts lately landed at Chefter and gone to his Maicity; and that Doctor loke of Chefter discourling with them how they durit have the impudence to seehis Maiefly, They replyed, that the King knew them to be better subjects to him then he was, and no man should be heard by the King that complained against them; and the said Irish Rebels are now with the King, and in great favour; and that Prince Roberts Phylitian is a notorious Rebelland indicted of high Treason in Ireland. Vpon confideration of all which businefles, the Commons moved the Lords, that the Parliament, City of London, and whole Kingdom might enter into (trict affociation, with life and fortunes one to defend another, against the Kings forces or any that shall oppose them, and that such as refuse their persons, to be secured, and their estates to finde horse and foot as they were able: To which the Lords agreed, and ordered that a Declaration for an Affociation should be drawn up and tendered to the City of London at a Common Hall with all conveniency.

Information was formerly given to the Parliament against Alderman Wright, that hee had not assisted the Parliament with money, or place, proportionable to his estate; and Acreupon an Order iffued out for the difarming of him, as one difaffected to the Pailiament; But upon further information it appeared that he hath lent 1500 to the affaires of heland, and to the propolitions of the Parliament 202 1, with proffer of 300 1. more: Warrenpon it was ordered by the Commons, that the former Vote shall be taken off, and hee

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freed from any restraint or imputation of dif-affection, and his proffer thankfully received.

The Lord Coverery fince his comming from the King, as a restimony of his affection to the

Parliament, hath fent 1500 l, in plate to Guild-Hall upon the propositions.

This day the Mayor of Wore fler and Alderman Green of the laid City, being apprehended by his Excellency for betraying the faid City into the hands of the Cavaleets, were brought up to London with a strong Guard and committed so prison, and with them came a Wagger load of plate, contaiting twenty two hundred weight, which was sent to Guild-Hall.

Therefore the 20.

There were this day 2. Bookes published in print, and both of them very lyes, and men inventions: One of them was A Relation of the securing of Windson Castle for the Public ment, by Dragoneers pretended to be eraised in Essex, Middlesex, Buckinghamsbire, Backshire, Surry, Hampshire, and other Counties, though no such matter. Another was of The Kings Resolution to come up to London with his Army, and that the Earle of Essex had stopped his passage by breaking downe divers bridges, whereby they were now so invitated with River at they could not pass. The same day it was informed by letters that the King, with Psing Robert and the Army, was within five miles of Coventry, and that the King lay at Sir Robert Estechers house; the Earle of Essex also the day before advancing from Worcester, having sent all his horse before, intending himself to be upon the Kings Army very suddenly.

Other certains News for the Day.

By letters from Yorkshire it is informed, that the Lord Fairfax, understanding that the King hath granted Commissions for the raising of Papills, hath renounced the Articles of Neutrality, and is raising Ferces to assist Captain Hotham: That Captain Hotham hath a cured Cawood Castle, and Selby, in despite to the Cavaliers, and that Sir Christopher Wag, Sir Hugh Chomley, and Mr Hatcher have raised three Troops of hotse in Lincolnshie was assist Captain Florham; and that Sir Willsam Savile is labouring to make his peace with the

Parliament, and renounceth the Cavaliers.

It was also credibly informed, that the Earle of Pembrook is proclaimed Traitour in Wale,

and all his Rents and Revenues there sequestred by order of his Maiesty.

Letters from the Lord Generallinformed, that the King with his Army is removed from Shrewsbury, and hath left the trained Bands with the Marqueffe of Hariford to guardite Towne, that the King is marched towards Coventry, and that the Lord Generall the day pale advanced with his Army from Worcefter after his Maieffy, his Excellency only leaving behind him one Regiment for a garrifon at Worcefter, and the Earle of Stamford at Hereford; his whole Army consistent of 18 Regiments of Foot, besides the said two Regiments, 61 Troops of horse, and 46 peeces of Ordnance. It was also informed, that when the Waggons that carried the forty thousand pound to his Excellency to pay the Army came to Oxford, news was brought that Prince Robert had vowed to have the money; whereupon they stayed at Abian ton for two or three dayes, and the Countreys came in in such abundance to aid them, the they were guarded to the Army with many thousand men, which Prince Robert hearing of left pursuing of it, and swore a great Oath, That the money was too her for him to medale with

ludge Barkles (according to the Order of Parliament) came this day as a Prisoner from the Tower, to the Court of Kings beach to adjourn the Terme, and face all the forenoon in the Court, and Indge Foster in the Common Pleas, expecting the Kings write; but none came Whercupon they sate agains in the afternoon, and about five a clocke the write came, whereby they adjourned the Terme till Novemb. 18. according to the Proclamation. The Kings was

were dated at Bridge north Ollob 14.1642.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London (according to the Order of Parliament) have made diligent fearch in the houser of all such diff ffected persons as refused to contribute to the propositions, and have taken from them all such Armes as they could meet withall, a surhe course being suddenly to betaken for the lecuring of their persons.

Here was a Declaration and Ordinance of Parliament published, giving power to all his Majefties loving Subjects in the kingdome of England, to be approved of by the Commishopers of the Admiralty established by the Parliament, to furnish with all manner of provisicos, and fend to fea, what thips and pinnaces they shall thinke fit, and to take, surprize, and fize upon at fea, all manner of thips, veffels, goods, and merchandize belonging to the Rebels in Ireland, or any other persons that they shall finde or understand to have sided the faid Rebels with Armes, Ammunition, or Victuals, by fea or had and also to feize and surprize all manner of fhips and other veffels, having on board them Armes, Ammunition, or Victuals, bound therewith to the kingdome of Ireland, or any of the dominions of the fame, not hiving on board them apalpore or licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralry aforefaid, or from the chiefe Governours of Ireland appointed by his Maielly, with consent of both Houses of Parliament, and to invade the faid Rebels in any Ports, Harbours, Creeks, Havens, Minds, Caftles, Forts, Townes, or any other places in the poffession of the Rebels, and to take. feizeupon, furprize, vanquith, deftroy, or kill them, and to fack and pillage any fuch place or places; and to take or surprize all manner of pirates and fea-rovers, and their thips and goods what foever: And that all fuch as thall fer forth any thips or veffels for the fervice aforefaid, fhall have and enion as their owne proper goods, all thips, goods, monier, plate, armes, victuals, pillage and spoile, as they shalleake from the Febels in Ireland, or any other persons alifting them, without any accompathereof to be made; only referving the tenths accustomed is such cases to be paid to the Admirall, and to be disposed of by order of Parliament, &c.

There was a Book published, of the Indiger Refolution on the Kings Beach in Westminster Hall, concerning the Kings proclamation for adjourning of Michaelmas Terme, but a very lye, the said Indiges speaking not one word concerning it, but adjourned the Terme according to the proclamation. There was another Book or two published, but not worth the reciting.

Other certain Newes for the day,

An Order was made by the Parlamens, for the speedy lending of ten Merchants ships, for a Winter guard for Iroland, and they are to take all prizes they can dieer withall, according to the Declaration formerly spoke of to the purpose.

Is was informed that the Counties of Woreefter, Hereford, Gloncefter, Wiles, and Dorfer, second inco and flocistion to defend themselves for the King and Parliament, against any

force that fhall come against them.

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By letters from Chrifter it was informed that fince the Kings remove from Strenibury the City is very quiet, and they have cleased the Fowns of the Cavallers; that the Commissioners of Array are now much quieter then formerly; but while they had hopes of his Maiesties continuing neere them they used great violence against the well affected party, forcing them to lend mony, and those that refrict they committed to prison. Yet not with standing his Maiesty state borrow 2000 in of that Country, they have not got above 200 in throughout the shire.

Sauradophe 200 Otober.

There was a declaration and protestation published from both honses of Parliament to the Kingdome, tending to this effect, That they doe protest before God and the world that no private passion or respect, no designe sgainst his Maiesty, either so abilit his person, or sust sucherity, hathest gaged them to take up armes against the Authors of this warre; That they have used all possible meanes to affire his Maiesty of their loyalty and obedience to him, and resolution to defend his person and estate with their lives and fortunes: That for the avoiding of blood by occasion of this war they drew up as humble a petition as possible might be, and sent it to the Earl of Essex to present to his Maiesty, for the delivery of which Petition his Excel. Seat twice to his Maiesty, but his Maiesty tesused to receive the same from his Excel. Seat twice to his Maiesty, but his Maiesty tesused to receive the same from his Excellency. By which & other evidences the Parl, are fully convinced, that the Kings Cour-

fells & refolutions are so engaged to the Popsish party, that all hopes of peace are excluded at that it is intended to give facistaction to the Papishs by the altering of Religion, & to the Carlot and other souldiers by exposing the wealth of the Kingdom to be fackt & plunded by them. That for the better effecting hereof, great numbers of Papists have of late in the wear formed themselves to the Protestant Religion, by comming to Church, & taking the Oather Allegeance & Supremacy, which their own Priess have encouraged them to do. And that first his Maissty would not seem to entertain any Papists in his Army: But now Committion have bin granted to raise an army of Papists; & Priess, & Issues have bin released out of poses All which is contrary to his Majesties solemn Oathes, Protestations, & executions, to ofm taken to maintain Religion and the Lawes of the Land. That Sir Io, Hinderson, Collect Cockram are sent to Hamburgh and Denmark to raise Forces for the King, and that diverse the Rebels in Ireland named are about his Maiesty; And diverse others accused of Treasonby this Parliament, as the Lord Digby, O-Neale, Wilmot, Palard, Albbornham, and others.

That divers Priests and Islantes in forraign parts make great collections of money to further his Majesties designes against the Parliament, and great meaners are made to take the differences betwixt some Princes of the Roman Religion, that so they might invite the Force for the extirpation of the Protestant Religion in this Kingdome. For all which reasons both sould be declare, That they will enter into a solemn Oath and Covenant with God to defend this cause with their lives and fortunes against the Kings Army, and all of that party shall joyn with them in this wicked design: And that the parliament will Associate themselves, and unite with the City of London and all other of his Maiesties Dominion to the end aforesaid. And sally, the parliament doe declare that they doe expect our brethen of Scotland according to the A& of pacification, will also joyn with them in the said cause the

There was also a letter published by Order of the House sent from M. Capley Muster-Matter Generall to the Earle of Esex Army, who was sent by his Excellency to the Earl of Darset the second time to move his Maiesty to receive the petition of the Houses, by which letter the former passages of his Maiesties refusing to receive the petition is confirmed, wherein is also sector the desperate and wicked carriage of the Cavalleers about his Maiesty, exclaiming against the parliament, and all that seem well affected to them, and sware heavise oather that they have now taken a course with those Lords about the King that would not comply with them, and have lockt up his Maiesties eares and tongue, that he will neither heare not speak to them, and that the Earle of Dorset and some others were treacherous and cowardly, and discover the Kings intentions, but now the King had learnt to keep his Councels from them; and gave out other vile and approbious speeches, swearing that they would neither give nor take quarter.

By an expresse from the Army it was informed, that the King had lest Covenier, and by the last night at Southam, and intends to go this day to Banbury: That the Lord Generall is marching close after his Maietry, and is within ten miles of him, the Lord Generall oncomes desiring the Parliament that they would take care for the securing of the malignants in Last

don in case his Maielty should come that way.

This afternoone there were fix of the Lords and twelve of the Commons met the City of London at a Common. Councell in Guild-hall, and tendered them the oath of Affords in the taken throughout the Kingdom: The Earle of Northumber land made a Speech to the City declating the cause of their comming, and after him Mr Pym read the houses Declaration concerning the Oath of Association and the Oath it selfe, and made a short Speech concerning to And after him the Earle of Holland made a most excellent and learned Speech with diverse as a Learned Speech with diverse as a Learned Speech with diverse as a Learned Speech with diverse the with his brave expressions, And the proposition was most cheerefully embraced by the City.

Monday

A The to Manday the 24 of Offeber . I has rolle Me dally

Here was a Letter published which was written by one Master Tempost a Papist to his Broder an Officer in the Kings Army, which Letter was intercepted and shewed to the Parlia The letter expressed divers scandalous relations and sometruths, viz. Concerning the seige of whife, that it is a very weake Towne, and no considerable strength in it, and that the Lord me Earle of Darby beseided it with 8000, soote and 700. Horse and Cannon enough, but the pooreliest off that ever was heard on: That concerning Torkeshire Captaine Hothams Six Edward Roades beare a great sway there, dispight of the Archbishop, Six Dovogne, Andrew Toung, and six Ralph Hamsby, great malignants, and that Torkeshire in generall is sothe King, except some heroicke ones (as he termes them) that will take no new impressions. In the Priests and Jelantes in Lancaster Goale are set at Liberty; and divers Catholique manders admitted, and all well enough that way.

This one Generall Resyne lately come out of Sweden, is gone to the King to joyne with

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Mo another letter from a Malignant in Showsbury, who writes that the King went from me on the Wednesday before from Bridge North, and some of his forces to Sturbridge. That King is 16000 strong. That the King bath commanded his Army that they plunder not avail that he caused Judge Heath, who he said is now Lord Cheife Justice, to see with a Commission of Oir and Terminer wherear six of the Kings Souldiers were cast for Plundering and sea-

that the Kings Mint is now come to Shresbury and one Mafter Bufbell doth Coyne every day, that boundance of Plate is brought thirther from several! Counties, especially from Wales Conewell, and that also the Presse for Printing is come thither.

hu Sir Richard Newport is made a Lord, and hath given the King Toood pound, The King

ld have knighted the Mayor of Shrewesbury, but he refused it.

hat the Sunday before the King tooke a Protestation and the Sacrament upon it, to defend

hat Prince Robert on the Tuelday before had beene at Bruningham and demanded 2000. It Towns, but the Inhabitants were fled to Coventry, Vpon Thursday he marched to Mereden emiles from Coventry, and the King wish him, intending to goe to Banbury, from thence to see, and to London, or Windfor, &cc.

here was a submissive and Petitionary Letter published sent from the Lord Littleton Lord profithe Great Scale; the effect of which Letter in short was, that their Lordships would get his offence in leaving of them, and that his penitent submission may be his sentence, and along away of the Scale (which he willingly offereth to his Majesty, may be his punishment but their Lorships will spare any further censure of him, and recommend him to his Majesties et and pardon for all that is past, &c.

Other certaing newes for the day,

the confideration of the great danger the Kings Children at Saint James House Westminster de in, in case the Cavalliers should come to London, the Parliament Ordered that for their feurity they should be removed to the Lord Costingtons house in Broadstreet London, and the Easle of Pembracke should be their Protector.

a Order was made for the speedy raising of 5, or 6000, Sea-men and others for the Guard of liver of Thames, and to be drawne up for land service upon any imminent occasion, and to be order the command of the Earle of Warnick, who is appointed for Generall for the East the Companies of the Trayned Bands for London, were lent to Windfor Castle to Guard the libre that it was informed that the King intendeth to come thither with his Cavalliers.

le Like Order was taken that the speedy raising of Garsson Souldiers for the City of London durb, and the setting up a Court of Guard and Fortifications and Outworkes in the fielde.

Mafter

fells & resolutions are so engaged to the Popish party, that all hopes of peace are excluded that it is intended to give facistaction to the Papishs by the altering of Religion, & to the Valleers and other souldiers by exposing the wealth of the Kingdom to be tackt & plude by them. That for the better effecting hereof, great numbers of Papishs have of late in the wood formed themselves to the Protestant Religion, by comming to Church, & taking the Oathe Allegeance & Supremacy, which their own Priess have encouraged them to do, Andthe first his Maissty would not seem to entertain any Popishs in his Army? But now Commission have bin granted to raise an army of Papishs; & Profis, & Icsuits bave bin released out of positive bin granted to raise an army of Papishs; & Profis, & Icsuits bave bin released out of positive bin maintain Religion and the Lawes of the Land. That Sir Io, Hinderson, College Cockram are son to Hamburgh and Denmark to raise Forces for the King, and that dress the Rebels in Ireland named are about his Maiesty; And divers others accused of Treason this Parliament, as the Lord Digby, O-Neale, Wilmor, Pollard, Albbornbam, and other

That divers Priests and Islances in forraign parts make great collections of money in further his Majesties designes against the Parliament, and great meanes are made to take the differences betwirt some Princes of the Roman Religion, that so they might invocate Force for the extirpation of the Protestant Religion in this Kingdome. For all which the both soules doe declare, That they will enter into a solemn Oath and Covenant will God to defend this cau'e with their lives and fortunes against the Kings Army, and all

that party shall joyn with them in this wicked design: And that the partition shall other of his Mathemselves, and unice with the City of London and all other of his Mathemselves, and unice with the City of London and all other of his Mathemselves, and associated with the partition will also in with the of Scotland according to the Act of pacification, will also in with the

There was also a letter published by Order of the House sent from Master Generall to the Earle of Estex Army, who was sent by his Excellent for the second time to move his Maiesty to receive the petition of the House former passages of his Maiesties refusing corrective the petition is also set for the desperate and wicked carriage of the Cavalleers about his against the parliament, and all that seem well assected to them, and swe they have now taken a course with those Lords about the King that we them, and have lockt up his Maiesties cares and tongue, that he will not them, and that the Earle of Dorset and some others were treacherous discover the Kings intentions, but now the King had learnt to keep his and gave out other vile and approbious speeches, swearing that the nor take quarter.

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This afternoone there were fix of the Lords and twelve of the Commons met the City and Londow at a Common. Councell in Guild-hall, and tendered them the oath of Affords and be taken throughout the Kingdom: The Earle of North member land made a Speech to the City declaring the cause of their comming, and after him Mr Pym read the houses Declaration concerning the Oath of Association and the Oath it selfe, and made a short Speech concerning the And after him the Earle of Holland made a most excellent and learned Speech with distribution and demonstrations exciting the City to the said businesses the City tender was most cheerefully embraced by the City.

The o to Mandey the 24. of Offeber. I has refu Me die

Here was a Letter published which was written by one Mafter Temps a Papist to his Broder an Officer in the Kings Army, which Letter was intercepted and shewed to the Parlia The letter expressed divers scandalous relations and some truths, viz. Concerning the seige of shester, that it is a very weake Towne, and no considerable strength in it, and that the Lord are Earle of Darty beseidged it with 8000. Some and 700. Horse and Cannon enough, but the pooreliest off that ever was heard on: That concerning Tortesbire Captaine Hothams Sir Edward Roades beare a great sway there, dispight of the Archbishop, Sir Dovome, Indrew Towng, and sir Ralph Hansby, great malignants, and that Torkesbire in generall is to the King, except some heroicke ones (as he termes them) that will take no new impressions. In the Priests and Jelintes in Lancaster Goale are set at Liberty; and divers Catholique manders admitted, and all well enough that way.

hat one Generall Resyns lately come out of Sweden, is gone to the King to joyne with

ce Robert.

NN

lo another letter from a Malignant in Showsbury, who writes that the King went from the Wednesday before from Bridge North, and some of his forces to Sturbridge. That has be some of his Army that they plunder not avail has he caused Judge Heath, who be saith is now Lord Cheife Justice, to fit with a Commission and Terminer whereas fix of the Kings Souldiers were cast for Plundering and sea-

ome to Shreshur, and one Mafter Bufbell doth Coyne every day, cought thinher from severall Counties, especially from Wales Prefit for Printing is come thinher.

made a Lord, and hath given the King 10000 pound, The King

of Shrewesbury, but he refused it.

King tooke a Protestation and the Sacrament upon it, to defend

hed by Queene Elizabeth and his Royall Father,

uelday before had beene at Brunningham and demanded 2000.

Is were field to Coventry, Vpon Thursday he marched to Mereden
the King with him, intending to goe to Banbury, from thence to
lor, &cc.

Petitionary Letter published sent from the Lord Littleton Lord effect of which Letter in thort was, that their Lordships would of them, and that his penitene submission may be his sentence, and hich he willingly offereth to his Majetty, may be his punishment

Lorships will spare any further censure of him, and recommend him to his Majesties

and pardon for all that is past, &cc.

Other certaing newes for the day.

the confideration of the great danger the Kings Children at Saint James House Westminster de in, in case the Cavalliers should come to London, the Parliament Ordered that for their security they should be removed to the Lord Costingtons house in Broadstreet London, and be Earle of Pombrooks should be their Protector.

Order was made for the speedy raising of 5. or 6000. Sea-men and others for the Guard of iver of Thames, and to be drawne up for land service upon any imminent occasion, and to be yed under the command of the Earle of Warwick, who is appointed for Generall for the East to Companies of the Traymed Bands for London, were sent to Windfor Castle to Guard the for that it was infortuned that the King intendeth to come thither with his Cavalliers.

e Like Order was taken that the speedy raising of Gardon Souldiers for the City of London burbs, and the setting up a Court of Guard and Fortifications and Outworkes in the fielde.

В

Mafter

Mafter Griffith a Minfter and P. ron of Saint Man Mandlins Old-Fififier La

It was informed by Letters from the Amy that the Lord Generall ame with his Ame miles from Warwick, and the King with his Army the fame night lay wishin 4 miles of a That the Kings Cavailliers had beene at Banhary, but the Townsmen denyed them enter

stood bravely upon their Guard.

That on Sunday morning an Alarum came to the Lord Generall that the Enemy was three miles, and that the King would there give them Battell, whereupon they matched in field and drew into Eattalia in the Vally called the vale of the Red Horse, and the King within two miles from them upon a high hill called Edge Hill, drawing into Battalia, the forces by all relations were about 140 09, Stall the forces that the Lord Generall bad with that time were not above 10000. The Kings forces at the first bad the wind and the field of tell beganne on Sunday about 1.2. of the clocke, and the Ord, ance first playad for 2 or 3 there was no good relation of the fight that day.

Tufeday the 25 of Ollober,

There was an Order of both Houles published to the City of London & Suburbs for the feeting up of Courts of Guard, Posts, Barres, and Chaines in all such places as shall be an occessory and convenient for the defence and lass. Guarding of the City and Suburbs, and charge thereof to be borne by the Inhabytants of the Eyerall Parishes respectively, and sing son shall refuse to contribute their proportions as they shall be rated, that the names of sich sons shall be certified to both houles of Parliament, that such further order may be taken in as to them shall be thought convenient, and that a competent number of the Trained Bank Voluntieres belonging to every Parish shall day and night attend with their Aemes in our their Court of Guard, and shall seize and arrest all suspicious persons, Ammunicion or Arms sing through their Parishes, and acquaint the Parliament there with, who will take order to a sing the same.

There was also another Order from the Houses, That all persons within the City of Land WV of minister, Suburbs and Bourough of Santhwarks be required to thus up their shops, as beare their Trades and other ordinarie imployments, that is they may with the gleater the and freedome and freedome for the present to the desence of the said places, and put in east and performance of any such commands for the desence and safety, thereof, as they shall time to time secreive from both Houses of Parliament, the Committee for the desence of day

dome, the Lord Generally or the Lord Mayon and Committee for the Militia.

Another Order was also published by the Houses to exempt such persons in the City.

don and Suburbes from the strict observing of the duties of the Fast during this present dies shall upon that be imployed upon the Trained Bands or otherwise for the defence of the dome with provision, that the said liberty be not extending to the nullitying of the stricts of the Fast, but onely to such persons as shall be so imployed as aforesaid.

There were two or three other Bookes published burmerely count worth the name

Vpon information to the Houles of the great diforders that have of late been at Paules O London in Service and Sermon time on Sundayes, by the milignants of the Chie, that a Order drawne up from the Houles that the Lord Major should take care that Paules should henceforth during these distractions be first up to prevent the like inforders, and the should be neither Service nor Sermon used there on Sundayes at allow the service of the ser

There were three officers of the Lord Generalls Army namely one Captains VVilled, tennant VV himey and Lie never name Sharker that came this day post to London, and brought to the Parliament and examined; it appeared that they had run from their Con

to begining of the Skirmish, and had persent the Country as they came along with false telling them that there were 20000. Rifled on both fidely and other rathe reports to the were felt to the Gatchouse by order of Parliament.

The information that the Country Trayfield Bailds about was came in voluntariely to ard the Towns and Cattle It was ordered that the var Citie Companies should be sent for against and improved for the latery of the Country.

The Houses of Parliament kept the Fait at Saint Margarets West houser Docker Poor Bilhop areas beet lied in the forenoone and Master Case in the asternoone.

A hole before the end of the evening Sermon the Lord Properties and Matter Strond came is reminifer from the Army, and they write a note and lent it to the Minister to read of in the Church at the end of the Sermon, which note in thort, discovered the fuccesse of the end of the Sermon, which note in thort, discovered the fuccesse of the end of the Sermon, which note in thort, discovered the fuccesse of the end of the Sermon which note in thort, discovered the fuccesse of the end of the Feild his Majesty is hurrand taken and also the Lord Prilanges his sone Six Thomas Limited Edward Stradling and Coloness Variation, and that they are all now prisoners in Warwick

file.
That they have also taken for Cororus his Majesties Standerd five Waggons laden, with Ammuon and place, a Coach, and eight pieces of Ordnance, the King and Prince being all the time
he fight at Sir Edward Copes house at Houvell, that the Kings losse was 3000, men, and but
o, of the Parliaments.

That the rest of the Kings Army were round, and the Barte of Efex remaines Maffer of the

The was also a further relation of the Battle but not so perfect as is like afterwards related.

This flan the 27. of Ottober.

There was a Declaration of both, Houses of Parliament published to this effect, whereas dissells Tray tors and other ill affected people in pursuit of a wicked defigne to after Religion disbyert the lawes, are marching against the Parliament and Citic of London to distroy the see and have plandered spoiled and distroyed divers of his Majestics good subjects in their signs to the great danger of the Parliament Citic, and whole Kingdome; for the prevention and, both Houses have Ordered that the Committie for Militia of the Citic into London be diffied to take a speedy course to put the Citry into a posture of defence, and to fortifie all passwishin abetters as without the faid forces as without the faile without the liberters as within, and to the bittell and fight with all that shall aproach with any force against them, or raise any insurction within the same, and them to invade resist represse, subdue, kill and stay, and by all or mains to destroy. And to do all things else needfull for the preservation of the Parliament and Citry either by land or water, observing such further directions as they shall resist their bord Generals. And for so doing they shall bee protected and defended by the author for Parliament.

there was also an Ordnance of Parliament published to this effect. That whereas divers perit are of shall bee imployed in the present Wair, who have little of nothing to maintaine
implies their wives and children, but their owne labours. Both Hotifes have Ordered and
identifies their wives and children, but their owne labours. Both Hotifes have Ordered and
identified that they will provide competent maintenance and allowance for all such persons as
in bemained or hur, and in case any sich persons bee slays: that they will make provision
whe lively hood of their wives and children. And in case any persons of estate shall bee slays
in this service they will take the estate, wives and children of such persons into their prochod, And deate any of their estates shall bee unsessed if the time of their deaths, they will
a through a filtain to the freinds of the party dead, in seeing of their estates for the most

tage of their wives and children &c.



Other vertains semes for the day

The Earle of Warwick is made Lord Generall for fix Easterne Counties, and hath a Commission for the raising of torces, and to kill and slay all that come against him. Estate of shew their zeale to the Parliament and love to the Earle of Warwick are raising a great of Voluntieres, part whereof are already come to London to serve the Parliament.

There was a Letter intercepted and brought to the Parliament, writ from Secretary Nichto the Earle of Cumberland, the substance of the faid Letter is inferred in Satterdayes news.

The Lord Fairefuxe and Captaine Hotham have done excellent service in Yorke Strice, driven the Earle of Cumberlands Cavaliers and all the Malignants into Yorke City, they ing no other place less them to take sanctuary in, but it is hoped they will bee soone forced thence also.

It was informed by an Expresse from the Army, that the Lord Generall with his Army is a ly come to Warwick, and that the Earle of Lindesey since their comming thither, is dead, it rest of the prisoners remaine in Warwicke Castle, the King as is conceived is about Oxford, a intends as it is reported to murch to London, but the Lord Generall will very suddainly admit from Warwick after his Majestie.

There was an Order drawne up by the Parliament, that the Ordnance and other Amount on that is at Chartam should be fetched from thence and laide up fafe in London for more for ty, to prevent treachery and that the Kings shipps that are lately come from the fleet into bour should be presently unrigged and their Ordnance to be also laid up in London.

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BE

The Earle of Pembrooke Earle of Holland Lord Say and Leale Lord Wherton and Min Strede according to an Order of Parliament met the City of London, at a Common Course at Guild hall this right to acquaint with the paffages of the late fight & some other matters, while feverall speeches are here afterwards fully related. The Earle of Westmerland being taken by a Trained bands of Northhampton was this night brought to London with other delinquents committed prisoner to the Tower-

Friday the 28. day.

Here was a Letter published by order of the House in discovery of the battell at Ke which was figned by M. Denzill Hollis Sir Phil. Stapleton, Sir Thomas Ballard, Sir Is, & drum and Colonell Charles Pym, in which letter the for ner passinges were confirmed I need a againe write, but observe some other passages which that letter speakes of viz. That part of Kings left came up towards the Lord Generalls right, and charged them: and fir Phillip Sta tons and Sir William Belfores hories; withmy Lord Roberts and fir William Confables R ments of foot, bravely answered them, and charged them so home thrice together, that they he ced all the Muskettiers of two of the best Regiments, to runne in and shroud themselves with their Pikes, not daring to fhot a shoot and fo flood, but then the Lord Ceneralls Regiment the Lord Brookes came up and charged altogether, and forced that fland of Pikes, and w broke those two Regiments, and flew and tooke almost every man of them, and then the body of the Kings foot ran away, and the Army was routed, the prifoners before spoke of then taken, Sir Edmund Verney, who carryed the Kings Standard was flaine by a Gentleman Lord Generalls Troope, The Lord Generall himselfe tooke the Standard and gave it to his cterry M. Chambers, but he fuffered it to be taken away by fome of the Troopers, whereby was at first missing but fince found, The Kings forces w ereforced out of the field into their or quarters, the Lord Generalls forces continued in the field all night, and the next morning of into battalia, expecting the enemy would make a fresh onless but they were gone over the quite away and never appeared, the Lord Generall with the Priloners went to Warwick Munday, but the Army stayed in the fields to bury the dead; Sir William Balfore did excelle fervice in the fight, and broke a Regiment of foot with greene colours tooke their Cannon, purfued them halfe a mile upon execution, Alfo fir Philip Stapleton, who when five trooper



whiles hor fe returned from purfait of the left wing, charged them with his fingle troops, and them to flight, there was of note none loft of the Lord Generalls fide, bur Colonell Effect the Lord Saint John dangeroully wounded, There was a George found in the field by a comfouldier, and bought by Captaine Stiever for twenty shillings, which was fent to the Parment to view. There was very many men of great quality flaine on the other fide, the Kines emsmoft of them run away, and the reft of the force very weake, and should have beene feed by the Lord Generalls forces, but they were necessitated to refresh their men for two or reduces: and then God willing they intend to addresse themselves to finish the worke. The Lord Generall did gallantly adventure himselfe that day in the front against the enemy,

ofing himselfe to great danger.

Other Certaine newes for the day.

Severall orders were drawne up to be fent into all the Maritine Counties in this Kingdome. they should place diligent watch over their Shipping, and apprehend all persons that can not duce their warrants from the Houses or Tickets from the Farmours of the Custome-house. A Committee of the Commons were appointed to fit every afternoone to receive all dispan hes come from the members of the House in the Country and to examine any delinquents and mit to custody if there be cause, and to send such instructions and directions into the Coun-

And an other Committee were appointed to take into confideration what moneyes horse and re are railed in feverall Counties, and to take order for the advancing thereof, and confider of

Kings returne.

Saturday the 29.

Here was a booke published of the severall speeches which were spoke by the Lords to the Gity of London, at a common Councell in Guild Hall, upon Thursday night the 27, of

The Fift that Spoke was the Lord Wharton, who made a full discovery to the City of the fight lites, the fubstance in effect was the same that is formerly related, only forme passages were med which I shall nominate. As z. of the occasion why so many of the Lord Generals forwere ablent at the time of the fight, which was for that a Regiment of foot, and a troope or of horse was lest at Hereford under the command of the Earle of Stamford; to prevent the th for falling in upon Gloucester shire, and the river of Severne and so into the West, also a inent of the Lord Saint Johns and Sir John Merricky at Worceffer, which place is leated mile river of Severne, and intercepteth all force that commeth from Shrewsbury into the the was another regiment of the Lord Rochfords left at Coventry, also Colonell Hamps and Collonell Granthams Regiment and ten or twelve troopes of Hotse were a days march and, by reason of the Lord Generals suddaine march, who brought some powder, ammunition artillery after the army, fothat at the time of the fight there was with the Lord Generall but m Regiments of foot, and about ferty Troopes of horle.

That the Lord Generall in his owne person came up to the charge at severall times, once with

the troope of horse, and with his owne Regiment of foot, which were raised in Essex. That they tooke the prisoners afore named. wiz. the Earle of Linde fey, Lord Willenghby his c, Colonell Lausford and his brother flaine, Sir Ed. Stradling prisoner, and diversorhers of whe Lord Amberney Colonell Vacusfor, and fir Edward Munrey a Scotch man of great tie. That by all the information that can be gathered there were three thousand of the Kings hand but thace hundred of the Parliaments. That by all that could be gathered there were Menty of our men killed with the Kings Cannon, That Colonell Hampden Colonell Gram and thole other ten Troopes formerly spoke of, came not to the Lord Generally army, most one a clecke at night. That the Lord Generall kept the field all night and next day but the Kings forces never appeared but forme feattering men of three or foure troopes

of home that danie colliny date man, and however h was fully reported there was not

After the Lord Wharton, M. Sorod made a speech to the City, confirming the former made by the Lord Wharton, further adding that the two regiments tailed in London for Brooks, and Mafter Hallis, and the one regiment raised in Effect for the Lord General, we chiefe men that wone the day, that by these men that were ignominately reproached by the of Roundheads did God shew himselfe to bee a glotious God. I will adde one thing worth the observation, that the same day that this fight was, which was the 23. of October the same day twelve moneth, viv. 23. October 1641. did the Rebellion break forth in the

After Master Strode, the Farle of Pembrooke made a speech, but the chiefe occasions speech was concerning a letter which was intercepted writ from Secretary Nicholas with the October, which letter was read in

to this effect.

The Secretary writes to his Lordship that the King takes special notice of his vigilated care of the businesse in Yorkshire, and the care he hath of the Lady Dutches of Burking that raised some 10000 horse and soote, and have disarmed all such persons in Cornewell, where esteeme to be disassed to the King, and are marching into Devonshire to do not there, and that they intend to meete the King at London; That there is also in Wales about or seven thousand men raised for the King, which are to be under Marquesse Hartsord, and the dy to come to his Majesty: But the Secretary written that hee hoped there will be no not their helpe, for that he saith (however falsely) the King hath lately given the Earle of Esta a blow, that they will make no hast against to adventure themselves in that cause; And the morrow being (the 24 of Ottober) the King marcheth towards London by Oxford.

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After the reading of this Letter the Earle of Holland made and excellent speech, chiefcerning the Letter. Shewing them what is threatned by it, viz. A great Army of the Le
come against the City, and commanded by such, that intend no less them the utter destroy
the City, their persons, and estates, and this not all, but that if they can destroy the City
whole Kingdome must submitt and yeeld to them, wherefore hee desires them to confide
God bath kept the first blow from them & desired them as from an indicent danger bytes
power of his hand, and let that be an encouragement to them to pursue all things that are
glory, and the detence of Religion and cause: Further adding, that he only recommende
unto them, that it might hasten them forwards to the worke, well knowing, and relting on
that they are not wanting of piery, courage, and resolution to defend themselves, the Pats
and Kingdome, &cc.

After this, the Lord Say and Scale made a speech further to second that businesse, withing that they would not bee wanting to themselves, and then there was no cause feare that which is threatned by the Letter, nor any thing that can be done by the Kings broken Any those things that are fally buzzed abroad by malignant party into the City; there is not danger, but in security, in sitting still: further adding, that it was not a time for mento the being in their shoppes and getting a little money, but let every man shutt up his shoppes in his Musquet, and come forth freely to serve his God, Religion, Country and Parliament had divers other excellent expressions, but they would be too tedious to relate here.

After this the Lord Wherewande a fecond speech to informe them of some passings the had before omitted in his Relation of the fight, which was that Prince Robert with his In whilst the Armyes were fighting sell to pillaging of the baggage and most barbarously Countreymen that came in with their Teemes and women and children that came with which businesse the Lord where urged to the Citizens as a motive to faile up their heart works which was before present to them, for that the cheife again of the Cavallers is and baggage, and plundering, and the way by which they would come by it is marthered.

Installe some to be on the backe of them, by which meanes they will be enforced to lye bein two Armies, which by Gods bleffing will bring things to a very short Conclusion.

After this the Earle of Holland made a second speech further to incite the Citie to make
islant and carefull preparations for their owne securitie, and that they resolve and act both
gether, telling them that it is conceived the Army would be at Oxford that night, which place
ing within such a distance, as within 3. dates they may march to London, it being therefore
we than or little necessary to provide against this, as a danger that may be suddainly upon us.

After the Earle of Holland, to conclude all, the Earle of Pembrooke made a second speech desirethe Citty as a thing which would much conduce to the safety of the Citty, to take care of the
dispant party which is amongst them, and now while they have time to secure them, for if
ty be let alone till a time of distraction, they wall then appeare much more boulder then now
ty are &c. Finit. A Copy of a Proclamation was also published which was agreed upon by
a Lord Instices and Councell of Ireland, and published 19. August 1642. The effect whereof
to manuall and make void all protections which have been unduely granted to the Rebels,
totaine Commissioners in divers Counsies in Visiter, and that they shall bee proceeded against
typest and subdued as traitors and rebels, to the King.

There was an other booke published, called the second part of Vox populs. Being the peoples on unto the King, upon the severall appeals declared in his Majetties name, an excellent

act, but too large to be here inferred.

Other certainenenes for theday,

Y Letters from Holland it was informed, that the Queene intends to flay there all this wind ter, and that Colonell Goring is come to the Queene. That the States of Holland doe detohold a faire correspondency with the Parliament, and that upon a late Affembly there. The meningenerall have concluded for the more better prefervation of the union and peace between a gland and them, to stand as neuters, and that no aid shall be sent from thence to affish neither the. By order of a Parliament, a member of the House of Commons is to bee sent into Flantowith a Declaration against their sending of aid to the Rebels in Iteland, as being a breach of circuity of peace with this kingdome. The like thing is in agitation for the sending of a most of Parliament into France for the same businesse. It was informed that a Lord Herbers at his house neare Lambers, hath about 400 Guns of a bigger bore than Musual son other Armes, whereupon there was an order granted from the Parliament for the thing of the said Lords house, and to seize noon all asmes shall be found there.

The Lord Major this day came to Wellminfter and had his Oath administred to him in the

iall way in the Exchequer Chamber, but in a private manner.

That evening the Trained Bands of London according to an Order of Parliament apprehendivers Malignants in severall wards in London, some of them being Aldermen and other strens of good worth and divers of the Malignant Clergy and three parlons for the present are

ared in London house by Paules and Croleby house in Bishopps gate ffreet.

On Munday and Tuseday there was not booke or other relations published worth the nomining, from the Army it was informed that the Lord Generall is advanced from Warnick and a Manday came to Northampton and on Tuseday to Alison, the Kings forces having pillaged ad spoyled Banbury, have left the Towns and are now at Abington where they have made to like worke and at other Towns thereabouts, the King as it is roported went from Oxford to thington on Munday or Tuseday last, but which wayes he intends to march is no wayes certain; a you shall have some further relations for the two last dayes in the next Collection.

Car and the last of good to resent for louis ? some that crime the Lord Car and -cit-y of bone as at it well in a san diddy which man in by an adversarial in Letter which week bluffing will bang in my of last C withing. of the end of the ender of the ender of the end the end the end of the ender of the end of the ender of the ender of the end of the and the first section of the section changles and use as hidle q. de cadere company the character for payelist one - and a first board or the grape of the Control of e la sur la caracter de la companya The state of the second of the state of the second of the eige Auch. A Cope of a Piol will a war about the cook S. as asters upon by atherer and Co mand of Industrate and there is Man a first. The cited of the contract of the c Adams of the and the state of the Colonia of Villey's a firm to definite a section of the section and the King, open the instant appealers that he in the first one or and the stantage of . mir a de le celle celle e gre. policy a property sold of the contra Howard the said for the Lange Principle and Land With the State of Land a sate of Colored Colo to the contract of the contrac and the state of t on real print, so real part of the conmanore water from the work of the agent free margine control of the control of th all night this day cause to translate and her be cause to have a fallening the war in the Exchequer Classication or a grant which the one Layer transplant of the second of the se - solve the second to the second second second second and second one for the said and an entire of the most of the said and a said and a fine though been treated alako den hogie by Pepier and Croker to a to by on the con-American Putters bear for the second of to design the second of the se Le se concro North agent by the barrier bear and the fact of the second of the seco districted at a few first the contract of the few first and the first of the first action to give and he have not a constant which which which who established was publication of the state of the

CONTINUATI

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages

informed to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and otherwife fr wo divers pares of this Kingdome. fince Munday 1 the 21. of October till Thursday the third of Nozemb. 1642.

Containing dicle particular via

1. A tree Relation of the plundering and pillaging of Bunbury by the Cavalliers, and Abbington and other Townes in Oxfindshire, and of the Kings being at Oxford, and some other relation of news from Henley upon Thomes.

a. A true Relation of Letters from the Lord Generalls Army of his marching from Warwicke to Northampton, and advancing from theuce after his

Majelties Armie.

3. A true relation of the apprehending of the Lord Dungarney in Northampton-shire, and his bringing up to the Parliament and Commitment to the blacke Rod on Menday fatt.

4 Of the commitment of Mr. John Wentworth a Lawyer of Lincolnes Inne

by O.der of Parliament.

5. A true relation of news from Yorke of the driving of the Earle of Cumberlands Cavalliers into Yorke City, and other remarkable paffages of the offaires there. Od 301 1,111 bottons

6. A true relation of news from Hereford, Mancheffer and other parts of

Lancaster,

7. Of Letters of newes from Holland concerning the Querne, and of Colonell Gorir gs comming thither to her Maiefly.

8. An Order of Parliament for the fending of one of their members into Flanders upon speciall eccasions.

'9. An Order of Parliament for an allowance of 800 pound a moneth to the Kings Children in London to and and to the flatered and another to. A true relation of an Honorable Lady that gave 1500 pounds towards he

Sicharge of the Army it being a debsowing to her by the Earle of Cumberland 11. The apprehending of one Captaine Flemming, and commument to prifor by Order of the Parliament.

12. Of a Proclamation fent from the King to the Sheriffes of London, and an Order of Parliament concerning it.

13. An Order of Parlimment concerning some of their members that absent then selves from the service of the House.

14. A true relation of newes from Oxford and some further news concerning the Kings Army.

Novemb. 3. Printed for Francis Leash, and Francis Coles, 1642.



A CONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages informed to both Houses of Parliament, and otherwise from divers other parts of this Kingdome.

From Munday the last of October, till Thursday the.

Munday the 31. of Odober.



Y Letters from Banbury it was for Certaine informed that the Towne is yeelded up to his Majesties Cavalliers on Thurseday last, and that the 1500 men that were placed there by the Lord Generall trad quarter given them, to leave the Towne, but all their Armes taken from them, and the Ca-

valuers have pillaged and plundered the Towne, and unerly undone the greatest part of the Inhabitants there.

That fince they have got what pillage and fpoyle they con there, they have left Banbury, and range up and downethe Country thereabours for forrage and fpoyle.

That the King hath beene at Oxford ever fince Thursday night last, and his Army (which for certaine consistent not of above 8000, horseland soote) is dispersed about the Country to pillage.

That

Tested to transit and balling

That the Cavalliers fince they left Banbury have forced into Abbington (the Inhabitant had good hearts but wanted frength to oppose them) and have made the like spoyle there as they did at Banbury: The King determined to leave Oxford and sogoe to Abbington on Munday last, and whether he marcheth then is nucertaine, London is much talked of, but other parts are more feared, some suspend he intends to goe into Kent, but how true that is I know not, but for certain Henley in Oxfordshire, having notice that the King intended to march with his Army that wayes over the River, have intercepted his passage by cutting off the Bridge at Henley.

The Cavalliers are not a little vext at it, and tis faid that they have sent a sharpe message to Henley, willing them forthwith to set up the Bridge againe, or they would fire their Towne, but the Inhabitants are resolved to stand upon their guard and

are not affraid of their bigge words.

d

There hath of late beene much speech of a Declaration of his Majesties commanding his Army that they should not plunder his Subjects in any places whereas they came.

But whether any fuch Declaration was or no, it appeares the

Cavalliers notwithstanding his Maiesties commands.

By letters from the Lord Generalls Army, it was also informed that his Excellency upon notice of the Kings being at Oxford, intended to have advanced from warnicke to Oxford after his Majesty, but that the passage was so difficult, by reason of cutting Bridges by the Cavaliers and the Country brought to that distresse by the pillaging that he could not gett provisions for his Army, his Excellency also conceiving it now to bee more advantagious to get before his Majesties Army than to sollow after them, that so he might intercept them in their passage this wayes an I thereupon his Excellency with his advanced from Warnick to Northampton, and from thence to Alsolwy whether he intended to be on Tuelday last whereby his Excellency will bee very neare to the Kings Army and can with much conveniency pursue after them any wayes upon their temove, if not intercept them.

This

This day the Lord Dungarney a Scotch Lord was brought up to London with a strong guard from Northamptonshire and by Order of the House of Peeres was committed to the Custo-die of the Gentleman Viber of the black Rodd, he was taken about some 4. miles from Northampton coming from the Kings Armie presently after the fight at Kinton, and was going back to Scotland, but upon what occasion is not known, the cause of his commitment was for that he hath assisted his Maiestie in this warr against the Parliament and Kingdome.

There was one Master to. Wentworth a Lawyer of Lincolnes. Inne apprehended and brought to the Parliament for divulging of talse and scandal our untruthes, concerning the fight at Kinton and casting aspersions upon the Parliament as if they should go about to hinder the discoverie of the truth of things conce nuity that busines, which matter was discovered by certaine letters of his writing intercepted and brought to the Parliament, for which by Order of the House he was committed

to prifon.

It was also informed by letters from Yorke that for certaine the Lord Fairfax and Captaine Hotham have clenfed Yorkthire of all the Earle of Cumberlands Cavalliers, and have driven them into Yorke Citie as having no other p'ace left them for Sanctuarie: That there is not as yet any leige laid a. gainst the City, but they are so hem'd in, that they know not which waies to flirre, the Lord Farfaxo and Captaine Horham lying with their forces neare the City, and doe make stoppe of all provisions of victuals and other carriages and all passengers whatfoever going thither, and fo foone as fir Hugh Cholmleyes Regiment and two other Regiments and some other Troopes of horse cam to ashe them, who are every day expeded they intend to befeige the Citty, and doubt not but to make a sudden worke of it, unlesse the Earle of Cumberland condiscen Ithe sooner to some propositions which are fent unto him from the Lord Fairfaxe and the rest of his party, for the surrend ing of the City of Yorke-fhire.

From Lancafbire it is for certaine informed that the Earle of

Stamford



simplord fent out a part of his forces from Hereford to long Pristoll, and the faid forces there leized upon certaine Comanders and other officers that were making way to raife forces there for the Marques of HARTFORD, that the Earle of Derly firagles up and downe the County there, but by no meanes can gather any strength or supply to his ragged Regiment he and the other Array men . I that Conney his confederates have lately mide fome propositions to the Townelmen of Man. chefter for a treaty to reconcile the differences betwene them, and that in the meane time there should be a ceffation of Arms on both fices.

The Townshien have returned him an answer that they conceive they have not in any act of theirs, luftly provoked him tecome in a forcible manner against them, and that they have done nothing but what they were necessitated unto, for their owne defence, And therefore if the Earle thinkerh fitting tolendany propolitions to them, of themselves they have not power to treate, but they will fend his propositions to the Parliament and defire a speedie answere to them, but to lay down their armes they cannot with Merie doe, for that the Papific in that Countie are upon sailing of forces and have Commissions to that purpole, and some other reasons which they alleag.

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It is for certaine informed by letters from Holland that the Queene hath altered her resolution of going into France, and istefolved to stay in Holland all this winters as also that Colo nell Goring is come to the Queene to Holland and is enter-

tained with respect.

Vpon information given to the parliament of the great fupplies of Ammunition and other provisions for warre, that have beene lent out of Flanders to relieve the Rebels in Ireland, the Parliament have ordered, that one of their members shall bee fent over thither to treat with the flate there concerning that bufineffe, it being a great breach of the peace agreed upon beweene us and them.

Vpon leverall motions and petitions to the Houses of Parlia:nept: liament, in behalfe of the Kings children here in London, that the stipends allowed for their maintenance might be payed to their Governour, which hath beene detained upon occasion of his Majesties resulall to passe the bill for Tonnage and poundage, out of which it is to be paid. The Houses of Parliament agreed that they should have eight hundred pounds per moneth duely paid them, untill such time as the Houses should

There was an honourable Lady that day (whose name for the present is desired may bee conceased, made a noble profer to the Houses of Parlament, that whereas there was sitteene hundred pound due to her from the Earle of Cumberland, the having at this present an extent against his Lands for the recovery of the same, the would freely give the said sifteene hundred pound to the parliament towards the charge of the Army, if they would take a course to execute the extent for the recovery of the same, which proffer was very thankfully received by them.

There was one Captaine Fleming brought before the Pariament, and committed to prison, for raising false reports of the Lord Generalls Army, and the fight at Kynton, he being

alsoa Captaine of the Kings party.

The Sheriffs of London have lately received a writ from his Majesty commanding them to publish a Proclamation in Lordon which he hath sent unto them, of a very strange nature, containing in short these heads, That his Majesty doth seriously protest against the entertaining of Papists in his army, or granting any Commissions to them, and hath taken a strict course to put such out of his service in the army that have been discovered to be Papists, yet notwithstanding there have been severall Commissions of late produced, that have been granted from his Majestie to notorious Papists, and divers Papists commanders in his Majesties name (as it is credibly informed) are at this present endevouring to raise forces in divers Counties, as in Cumberland, Lancashire, and other parts of this Kingdome.

An other head of the Proclamation was, concerning the plunding and pillaging of his Subjects by his army, alledging that he doth not intend, nor ever did to plunder the city of London, or any other City or Towne, as is surmised, but doth

and will take a ftrict course against the same.

And yet without further instance, Oxford shire by woefull experience can justly testifie, what great havock and spoy'e Prince Robert and his Cavalliers have made amongst them, and the like in other places where they have beene, it being easily to be proved from their owne mouths and writings, that they have boasted of the authority they have to plunder and pillage and have already shared the City of London amongst themselves, and indeed it is considently presumed that they have had little maintenance of late, but what they have got by pillage and spoyle.

In that Proclamation his Majestie makes offer of pardon to all such persons of London and Westminster as shall lay downe their armes within a certaine space, and submit to him.

The Sheriffs of London before they would publish the said Proclamation came to the Parliament and acquainted them therewith, desiring to know their pleasure concerning it, where upon the Houses gave them expresse order matthey should not publish the said Proclamation, nor any other of that nature.

Arich Citizen (I forbeare to name him) being one of them that by order of the Houses are disarmed, and their persons secured as malignants for that they refused to contribute towards the charge of the Common wealth in these times of imminent danger. Since his imprisonment being much as a small and of his folly in resusing to affish the Parliament, for the publike safety, grieved to undergoe the name of a malignant, laboureth to make his attonement with the Parliament, and professes to lend two hundred pound upon the propositions, and to set forth and maintaine ten soot Souldiers at his own charge, for the service of the Common-wealth.

Whereupon a motion being made to the House of Commons in his behalfe, the matter is referred to a Committee to consider of, Information was given to the Commons, that notwithflanding their former order for the appearance of their members, divers of their members that did appeare upon the formmons, have absented themselves from the service of the House,
and again gone down into the Countrey without leave, where
upon they drew up an order that such of their members living
within fixty miles as should not appeare within three dayes after Summons, and such others as live further, within fix dayes
and after their appearance shall depart from the service of the
House without licence, shall be fined and sent for up to the
House by a Serjeant at Armes.

Vpon VVecnelday last there came letters to some members of the House of Commons from Oxford, and were sheved to the Parliament, in which letters there was a full description of the state of the Kings Army since the fight at Kynton, by which it was informed that the Kings army is very weake, and that he had in that fight a great delear, and lost more than hath beene related, however so many false reports have beene raised to the contrary. That upon his comming to Oxford he brought with him divers Cart-loads of maimed Souldiers, and most of his chiefe Commanders are staine, and divers hurt, that three or source words that were dangerously wounded are dead since their comming to Oxford, and that the King as yet stayes at Oxford, but there is great talke of his remove, but not to Londones was supposed, but rather to Salisbury or Sulkx.

There was two or three malignants brought before the Commons that day as delinquents, one of them was a Dodor of Divinitie who was committed for divinging falle report concerning the Armie and the fight at Kinton, and another was committed for speaking words against the Parliament and saying that he hoped shortly to see M. Pym M. Hampden and divers other such as they were hanged or words to that effect.

FINIS.

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Butchers Blessing,

O R

Of Romish CAVALIER'S against the City of LONDON above other places,

Demonstrated by 5. Arguments,

To the Right Honourable the Lord Major, the Sheriffes, and other the religious and worthy Inhabitants of the faid CITY.

Delivered by way of Prologue before a Sermon the last publique FAST-DAY,

By J: GOODWIN.

GE'N E'S 18, 19. 9.

And they said, stand back and they said againe, this one fellow came in to Sojourne, and hee will needs be a Judge; now will me deale worse with thee, then with them.

Sic ego torrentem, qua nil obstabat eunti, Densus, et modico strepitu decurrere vidi: "At quacung; trabes, obstructaq; saxa jacebant, Spuneus, et serveus, et ab obice savior ibat. Ovid. Met.

mound. 4 LONDON:

Printed for HENRY OVERTON, and are to be fold at his Shop in Popes-bead Alley, 1642.

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Right Honourable, Right Worshipfull, and you the rest of the worthy Inhabitants of this great and famous CITY.

O engage you all as one man, to rife up at once in your might, for the preservation and defence, afwell of your selves, as of your City, against that whirlewind of cruelty and blood, which rends and teares the Kingdom in pieces where it falls. You shall do well to consider; That your selves in particular, and this your City, are the great hatred and wrath and indignation of these men:

What they have done unto others, whether great or imall, in waies of hostility, violence and blood, throughout the Land, they have done it chiefly in relation to you and your ruine; all the Mountaines they have cast downe, and the valleys they have fild up, have bin to prepare themselves a way to you and your City. They have practised in cruelty hitherto, and train'd up their right hand in blood, that by that time they come to you, they may be Butchers by occuppation: they have taught their right hand terrible things against others, that their right hand might teach them terrible things against you: they have forc'd a disposition of cruelty upon themselves, to practise cruell things upon others, that so by custom it might become naturall to them, by that time they shall come to doe execution upon you. They have tempred a cup, the mixture whereof is red, and they powre out hereof daily, but you are their wicked ones that must be made to wring out the dreggs thereof, & to drinke them up. The rods wherewith they chaftite your Brethren eliewhere favourers of the same cause with you, will (you must looke) be turned into Scorpions when they come to you: and if helbire and Shrophire and other parts of the Land have bin punished seven-fold, London (doubtlesse) shall be punished seventy times leven fold af they shall enter and possesse the Gates thereof. These heights and depths of their rage and fury against you and your City, are demonstrable upon these 5 grounds.

First, That purity of Religion, which is a scourge in their fides



fides, and thornes in their eyes, hath its Throne amongst you. That generation, which is the great abhorring of their foules, I men the generation of the righteous, of men and women feareing God which are in other places by tens and by fitties are with you by hundreds and by thoulands, your gleanings of them are better then the Vm age of other places; your City is a Sanctuary unto them. and place of refuge from all their quarters i you are looked upon as th. great triends and tayourers and protectors of them; You and your City have been the great Bullwark against those Prelaticall invations, wherewith the Kingdom was to forely infelted and annoved of late, and wherewith the truth and purity of Religion protefled in it, was in danger of being turned uplide downe, Hal not this City of yours bina mortell too big for them to swallow, had it not fluck to long in their Throates as it did: the whole Kingdom would have gon down merrily without any straining; but now this flicking in their throat as it did, hath caused them to vomit and cast up what they had devoured otherwise. And this (doubtleffe) is one maine ground and caufe of their advancing and heightening themselves in malice, and purposes of revenge against You: you are the principall fhield and Buckler of that Religion which they labour to deltroy and roote up root and branch, not out of the Land only, but out of the whole world, if it were in their power.

Secondly, You and your City are look'd upon, as the chiefe protection and fafeguard of that Honourable Affembly and Court of Parliament, and those worthy Members thereof, who have not prevaricated, or turned head upon the Kingdome, and the great truft repoted in them, but fland by the cause they have undertaken against all the fierie encounters and oppositions both of men and Divells. There being the men, whose blood must be the ransome of these Sonnes of Belsal, if ever they be redeemed out of the hand of death and condemnation, which they have drawne upon their heads by those desperate courses they have run, and you being the men (as they judge and herein judge not much amifle) that chiefely fland between them and their rantome, and will not fuffer them to drink that blood that should heale them: You can expect none other but that that Spirit of malice and blood which polletfeth them, should rage and roare against you more then others, and that the furnace of their indignation shall be het seven times hotter then ordinary for your burning; when men are bent, and have any ftrong defires to offer violence or doe mischiefe unto or ers, and are opposed in the execution of their defires herein, it is commonly found, that they double the firength of their defires to doe miteracte to those that oppose them in such a way, above the defires they had of doing mitchickero those others. Thus the men of Sound, naving an union to other violence to those two fireh (as they supposed them to be) and were come to Lois House, and Lois interposing minister to provent and himset the execution of those evill intentions, they threatned him, that they would acade worse with him, then they would with them, Gen. 19.9. and the reason hereof is plaine; because men seldom desire any thing with so great a desire, as they do not to be opposed or hindred in the prosecution of their desires: They can more willingly quietheir desires of many things which yet please them, treely and of themselves then they can indure strongly to be opposed and interrupted in the fatis faction of them: This chen is another reason, why you should be the height

of their malice and revenge. -

Thirdly, They know that you and your City are the Parents (asit were) that have begotten and brought forth all that opposition which bath appeared, ellewhere, or been railed against them and their proceedings in the Land: that it hath bin your zeale, in railing men and armes and moneys, that bath provoked multitudes in the Land to doe likewise. They look upon others as partly passive in that very activenesse wherein they have declared themselves agamit them, & to make them (it's like) an allowance accordingly in their hatred and thoughts of revenge against them. But upon you they look not onely as meerly active against them out of an inward principle of your owne, but as actuating and animating othersalfo. And therefore what they deduct from, or abate in their hatred towards thele, they will adde to their hatred and malice against you: you must looke to pay for your felves and for your Children too. Men use to be more mercifull to those that are drawn by others to practile evill against them, in case they come under their power, then to hole that provoke and what them on to doe it. God himfelf laid a heavier punishment upon Eve, then he did upon Adam, because the was the remperesse, and partly by her example, partly by her folicitation wrought upon his infirmitie, and drew him into part and fellowship with her in the sinne. Your righteous nesse, is th ir finne."

Fourthly you are the great remore & barre in theway of their proceedings you reperate between them & their defires between them & their defires between them & their folderely beloved ends: there is a contrary gale blowes to frong and fliff from your q ar er that they cannot make he port or Haven, that they have been bound for this long time in You are

they that multiply their forrowes, and increase their princip bringing forch : you make them buy their gold at a dearer rate, then they are willing and had hope to have bought it: you keep them fill in the fweat of their brows, wheras they had hoped before this to have bin eating their bread. You are to them as Morancan fitting in the Gate was to Haman, all his honour and greatnes and favour with the King, did not availe him, hee was not himtelfe for all his great enjoyments because Mordacas was not yet brought under. to lick the dust at his feet : so all the successe that thesemen have in other parts of the Land, their plundering of this town and of that, all the rapine and ipoile they have made, all the prey & booty they have taken their leizing upon this man & upon the in a word, all that they have done or have hope to doe otherwise will give them little fatisfaction, will not make them fat, to long as you and your City are in peace, and able to withstand them. And therefore as Haman hated Mordices more then all the nation of the Tewes belides, and fought the ruine and destruction of these only or chiefly by way of subordination and reference to his (as appeares by the Story) for he had no quarrell to them, but for Mondican fale and upon occasion of that offence given by him. Even so (doubtes) those men of wickednesse we speak of burne in hatred and desires of revenge against you, more then they doe against all other places in the Land befides: and what outrages and infolencies of violence they practife elfewhere is chiefly to accommodate and strengthen their hand, and to be subservient unto them for the rapine and ruine of you and your Citie. Their plundering and pillaging and spoyling in other places, is but the tuneing of their instrumencs, the plundering and pillaging of you, would be playing out of their fong or dittie: were it not for you, they might have all things according to their hearts defire : they might care thole apples their foules to much lust after, they might feed fat upon the sweet bread of Romish superstitions and Doctrines. They might have Organs and Altars . Cringings and Crouchings . they might have Copes and Surplifles, Waters and Tapers Crucifixes and Crofles, Pilgrimages and Pictures, with all the accourrements, and the whole prophane glory of the Romish Sinagogue. Were it not for you they might have Lucifer put againe into Heaven and Angels of light thrown downe into Hell instead of him; Prelates I meane restored to their former thrones and dignities and faithfull Ministers of the Golpell the great troublers of the Ifraell of the Divel troden and trampled on like clay and mire in the streets: they might were it not for you have every man of them a doore open : which leadeth to his hears defire. They that defired to live loofely; might do it without paying any tribute of being checked or reproved for it: and so they that had a mind to live prophanely, to oppresse to tyrannize, to be drunken to be uncleane. &c. they might have gon roundly to Hell every man his way no man asking them why do you so, which (indeed) is the sum of all happinesse that these men defire or seeke after. Wherasyou and your Citie not being made their footstoole, they cannot get up into those thrones; the summer fruits that their soules so much lust after, do not ripen because of the coldaire that breaths upon them from your City. So that it is no marveile, if the spoile and ruine of your City, be the first borne of all the designes of their rage and crueltys You are the heire that stand betweene them and the inheritance, if they can kill you, the inheritance shall be theirs.

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Fiftly and laftly, you and your City are looked upon as the great Magazine of wealth riches, & treasure in the Kingdom: the garden of the Hefferides, where the trees grow that beare the golden apples, is known to be compassed about with the walls of your City. Now the love of these men is so above measure excessive to your Silver and gold, their loules cleave to to it, that except you will give it them into their bosomes quietly, and in a way of peace, they must needs, though with the extreament perilland hazard of their owne lives, attempt yours, for your moneys take. This wine of yours looks to red and pleafantly in the glaffe upon them; that their hearts are inflamed with it! Yea the zeale of it hath to farre eat them up that they cannot live without it; you mult give it them, you mult let them have it one way or other, or elie they die. And therefore their resolution to make the adventure how loever upon you, may well be like that of the foure Lepers (2 King. 7.5.) to adventure themselves into the camp of the Aramies; If they sate still or if they went into the Citie, they were certainely dead: and if they went amongst the Aramines, if the worst came to the worst, they could but die; but by making the attempt they might possibly live; to that desperate Generation we speak of, being not able to live, not knowing how to doe, how to subsit without the spoile of your Citie, and the poffession of your treasure looking upon themselves as dead men without it, may in a way of ordinary discourse and reaion, come to this iffue in point of resolution against you to make the attempt and venture upon you how loever, if they shall miscary inmaking the attempt, they were but dead ment if they shall fit still and make no attempt upon you, they were but d. ad men neither: and this was more certainly death, then the other; in making the attempt they might (haply) prosper and so live. you have this paltage, a Chron. 14. 14. that afa and his men spoiled all the Cities of

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the Ethiopians, for this reason, because their was much in them: And the fiviled all the Cities (faith the text) for there was exceeding much free them. The aboundance of wealth and treasure in them was the reason why they were plundered and ransack'd and delimined Plenty of filver and goldare of dangerous confequence and mile ence, to advance the courage and resolutions of enemies; to nume weak men into ftrong, and cowards and fuch as are fearefull other. wife, into men of valour and resolution. So that now this is and ther reason very considerable, why you and your Cities above all other perions or places in the Kingdome should be predestinated to spoile and ruine in these mens councels, intentions and decrees; be cause in other places they can but gleane; but here they know they

fliall have a full harvest.

Now then, it being a thing to apparent and evident upon these reasons (and many more possible of like importance might be added) that you and your City are principally intended for the great factfice to be offered upon the service of the rage, malice, hatred and cruelty of thele men, doth it not concerne you in speciall manner; more then all the Kingdome befides, to looke about you, and out your felves like men yea and more then like men (if it were possible to cast if it were your whole substance into the treasurie of your preservation and peace? Let any thing you shall keep back of what is in your power to do or give for the advancement of the great leavice that hath been recomended unto you, every time you fee it or thinke upon it be as an emen or prelage unto you, of the lotte and spoile of your City, if you shall still detaine it. You know that wheras ordinarily men ule to cut or clip their haire with theeres or fifters, in some dileases which are dangerous and violent, they shave it close with a razor preferring baldnesse and nakednesse for a time before lofte of life. In like manner, though moderation and lobyety of expence bee the commendation of wifemen at other times; yet cases of exigencic alter the rule, and make any thing leffe the what men are able to doe with their utmost might, extremity of weaknesse and misprisson. Nothing lesse then all things is like to docany thing.

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IN

PARLIAMENT:

From thegr. of ottober, to the 7.of November, 1642.

Nevem. 7. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent all false Copies, under their Names, 1643.

Munday, the 7, of November.

Unday in the morning the House of Commons being met,a motion was made in the House for some propofitions of accommodating a peace betweene his Majelty and his Parliament, and after long debate thereupon the future confideration thereof was referred to the wholf Committee for defence of the Kingdome.

Information was given to the House by Letters that the Towne oe Banbury was yeelded up to the Cavaliers on Tuefday laft, and that the 1500 men that were placed there by the Lo: Gen: had quarter given them to leave the Towne, but all their Armes taken from them, and the Cavaliers have plundered the Towne, and utterly undone the greatest part of the inhabitants there, and had taken the cloth they found in the Mercers shaps to imploy to their own use, and for the making of Souldiers coats, fas ing that his Maielty should pay them for it hereafter.

And that his Majesty was gone to Woodstock about fix miles from Oxford, and intended to go to Gxford on Saterday with his whole Army, which (as is most certainly informed) doth not at this time confult of above 8000. horse and foote, for although it was hardly credited by those that hold with that party that 3000, of the Kings Army were flaine neere Kenton, yet is it certainly informed by divers of good quality fince (which have fought to finde out the truth thereof)

that those worthy and honourable members that gave the relation thereof did not speake partially concerning the same lattail, by agravating the Kingshofe; for it thath beenedinge informed for about the there was flaine of his Majeliles forces very neces 1000. and that mol which were loft on the Parliaments fide were those that run away for of those that did the belt fervice fearce whan of them were killed. For in the routing of the Kings re Regiment Cohich was his thiefe Regiment) they could not while man of those that made that brave atsempt, although they flew and tooke prisoners, almost every manof them : And almost all the Kings foote runne away, and could not be brought together again.

When the Cavaliers had intelligence that Collonell Hampden and Colleged Grantham, were comming after with the Artillery from Warwick about 4 or 5 troopes of them came to meet them in a marrowe Lane, thinking to have furprifed them, but a little beforether confining nerice thereof was brought to Collonell Hampan, where upon hee prefently got out of the lane, into a feild with his men, and the Artillery, which they no fooner had done, but before they could put their men in order, the Cavatiers approached neere unto them, whereupon they discharged some peeces of Ordnance at them which turned leven or eight of the Cavaliers Bendes their horses, and focuse

fled away with all the freed they could.

It was informed by letters out of Yorkin: that Sir William Baroll Sh Thomas Glewham, Sit John Godricke, Sir John Ray, and divers other Civaliers marched from Leeds with 500 foot 240 horfeand two peeces of Ordnance and came within that of the towne of Bradford where the Lo. Pairfax was with four Companyes of foote commanded by Sir tohn Savill, Capt ! William Lifter, Capt: Farrer, and Capt: Artisfon, and Sir The: Pairfax, with halfe's troope of horfe, Mr. Srattale, Mr. Lifter of Westby, and Mr. White affilted them, Swilliam Savil, blanted his ordnance with the most advantage he could, and made betweene 20 or 30 frot against the Church and town, but did no hun, except offeman that was thot in the thigh with a great thor, who is fince dead. Sir John Savid who is our Sergant Major Gen: commanded divers of the Musquetiers to take the advantage of a hedge; where they gallantly defeated the Cavaliers and caused them to retreate to Leeds that night, and y Companies of foot, commanded by Sergeant Major Gifford and others marched all night long, and quartered within a mile of Leeds, the next day Sir John Godrith with his troope and the reft of the troopes charged Sir Chryflopher Wrayes troope, who received them with fisch courage, that they compelled the Cavalletato Vetreate with fork of their men. And prefently after came the Land gether up towards Leeds, and purfixed the Cavaliers for three miles, and by reason of a table guide, they escaped surprisall; and got into York: buthe Lo: Fairfax and Capt: Horbain have stopped all provision from gaing thither, and al passages what soever. And when Sir Hugh Cholm-him Regiment and some others which are every day expected, they doubt not but to make a suddaine end of it, and to have the Citty of York surrendred unto them.

Tuseday the 1. of November.

Therefore that his Excellency upon notice of the Kings being at Woodflock, and from thence going to Oxford, advanced with his forces from Warwicke to Northampton to keep as neere unto his Majelies Army as possibly hee could, for it was very difficult following his Majely the same way he went by reason the Cavaliers broke down the bridges, and so plundred the Country as they went that there would not bee provision for his Army, it being much increased since the last Battell by the Countryes that have come in to affift his Excellence, wherefore for these and several other weighty reasons, hee conceived it more advantagious to march on the one side of his Majelies Army, and that his Excellencie would march from thence forward to stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, and so to come by Durishable, thereby to keepe neere to the Kings Army, and be ready to pursue them upon all their removes.

The Los Doubarling a Scotchman being apprehended by the Tord Generalls forces as hee was flying from the Kings Army after the fight at Kenton was fent up to London, and by order of the house of Peers was committed to the Custody of the Gent usher of the black-Roi, for affilting of his Majelly in this unnatural war against his Parl.

and whole Kingdom. The carrier carrier and mid as Title 1 so y

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a One Mr. Wentworth of Lincolnes Time was apprehended & Brought to the Parl. for divulging falle and feandalous matter concerning the fight, neere Kenton, and casting aspersions upon the Parliament, as if they should indeavour to hinder the truth of things concerning that businesse, which matter was descovered by certaine letters of his writing intercepted and brought to the Parl. for which by order of the House he was committed to prison:

The Lor Krimurry, the Lor Bresierson, and the reft of the Aray men's of Lancashiere made certaine propositions to the gentrey and free hole

ders in and about Manchester

1. That

1. That the fortifications in & about Mancheller should benefit

2. That the Arayes in and neere Manchester, and all Gentlemen and othersing aged in the businesse, shall be free and secure from all astempts against Manchester, or any of the Gentrey by the E. of Deby, or any by his consent or procurement, the Towne of Manchaster and the Gentrey here in like manner securing the Countees of Lancaster, and Chester from all hostile attempts or incursions by them, their confent or procurement.

For the declaring of a passage in the propositions, viz. of the E of Derby, his securing of the Towne of Manchester: Our meaning is not that the said Earle shall take the Towne into his protection, but the what they shall expect to be performed towards them in any way of peace, the same they are to performe unto, & towards both the Countyes, not offending the Counies nor to bee offended by them. And this

is only is the reall intention.

Whereunto the gent and freeholders gave this answer.

Wee the gent. freeholders and inhabitants in & neere the town of Manchester do thankfully accept of the good affections of the faid Lo: viscount Kilmurry Lo: Brewerton and other gent. for their care to prevent any futuer perrill to these parts, And doe further declare that wee. have not at all heretofore done any thing to the just provocation of the B. of Derbie to drew out his late forcible comming against us but what we conceive God, Nature, Law, and Confcience bound us unto for our owne defence. Neither fince his removall have attempted or done that which might justly offend him or drawe him to any just deligne against us, And therefore if the Lo: Kilmury please to propound or the E. of Darby approve the Sending hither to Mancheter, and propositions sutable to his own liking for the settling of the peace of the County they will fend up a speciall messenger to the Parliament with them and defire to receive from thence a full answer, which shall specially be returned him, but they cannot neither disb andtheir Game fon no r for beare the prefering of their fortifications for Severall resfonswhich are by them alleadged.

Wenseday the 2. Of November.

VEnseday upon information given to the Parliament of the great store of Ammuniton and other provision for warrethet have been sent out of Flanders to releive the Rebels in Ireland the Parlhave ordered that one of their members shall be sent over thither to treat with the state there, concerning the busines, It being a great breach of the pease agreed upon between us and them:

Upon

Upon feverall motions and petitions to the houses of Parliament in behalfe of the Kings Children heere in London that the stipends allowed for their mayntenance, might bee payed to their Governours, which hath beene deteyned upon occasion of his Majesties resussing to passe the bill for Tunage and poundage out of which is to bee payed the houses of Parl. agreed that they should have eight hundred pounds per moneth untill such time as the house should take further order concerning the same.

Letters came latly out of France intimating the Queene is expected to come thither shortly, but by letters out of Holland it seemes that the hath altred her resolution concerning her going thither, and in-

tends to flay in Holland all this winter.

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The House of Commons confidering that notwithstanding their former order for the appearance of their members, many of those that did appeare upon their Summons have absented themselves from the service of the House, and gone down again into the Countrey without leave, whereupon they drew up an order, that fuch of their members living within 60. miles, as shall not appeare within three dayes after fummons, and fuch other as live further within 6. dayes, and after their appearance shall depart the service of the house without licence, finall be fined and fent for up to the House by a Serjeant at Armes. Letters came to some of the members of the House of Commons from Oxford, giving a full relation of the state of the Kings Army since the fight at Kynton, thewing that it is very weake, and that he had in that fight a great defeate, and loft more then hath beene related, and that at his comming to Oxford he brought with him divers care loads of maimed men, and that most of his chiefe Officers are flaine and taken Priioners, and that there are foure Lords that were dangeroully wounded are dead fince their comming to Oxford, and that the Cavaliers had plundered Abbington, and had done great spoile in that County, his Majelty continuing still at the City of Oxford.

A complaint was made to the bouse of certein watchmen that were appointed to watch in the new court of Guard neere Hide parks for that they neglected their service therein, and let divers persons passe by without any examining of them, whereupon charge was given that all Constables and other Officers should have a special care that good watch and ward be kept in severall places about the City, and three

Companies were appointed towarch there the next night,

The House of Parl. having agreed upon another Petition to his in Majestie for Accommodation of Peace, ordered that the Earls of the Pem-

Pernbtoke and the Bof Northumberland, & 4. Members of the LL of Commons, thould go to prefent the faid Petition to his Majettie his Majeltie would be pleased to grant them sate conduct, And there upon appointed that one Sir Killagren should go to Wallingford where it's reported his Majelty is which is about 4 miles on this Oxford and procure his Majelly to be moved concerning the fame.

The effect of which Pet. is as followeth : That the Parl. have received information that his Majesty hath declared himfelf to be very ten der of thedding of blood, dec. the Parliament declare the like de fection in them and as they bave not given any just occasion to his Mejefty to levy war against them, and the rest of his good Subjects so will they not be wanting to use all possible meanes for the setting of the present distractions in this Kingdom, and giving his Majesty all derifull subjection and obedience, and that they take up Arms for no other particular ends or finister respects, but only to maintain the true Protestant Religion professed in this Land, his Majeries hanour, and just prerogative, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subjects humbly defiring his Majesty to decline those Counsels which have drawn his Majelty from the Parliament, and come in a peaceable manner and treate with his great Countail, and deliver up those that are delinquents, and incendiaries of the prefent evils, to be tryed according to the Lawes of the Land.

This day it being rumored abroad that the Cavaliers approached neere London, and were entred into Reding, 3. Companies marched forth of the Borough of Southwark, towards Kingfrone upon Thance to-make good that town and to hop them from going over the bridge

thereinto Surrey.

med men, and that molt of his course Officers are This day Mr. Martin a worthy member of the house of Commons who went lately by order of the house into Beres, for the securing of that County from the oppression and outrages of the Cavaliers, came to the house and informed that hee had brene at Reding and incounts edtheinhabitanta to tland uport their guard, and to delend themselves against the Cavallers in tale they should make any faddaine attempto upon the town, bit fince his comming fro, thence the Cavalliers came thither, and those forces that were there, fearing that they were not ablatodefende the towns by reason of the great advantage the Kings Cannon would have in battering of the towne from a Hill near themen unto, and that if the Cavalliers entred the town by force the trayers bands and others should bee disarmed which would bee a great advantage to the enemy, they left the frid town and most of them came from thencero Winfor and joyned themselves with the Parliaments forces there, And on wendeyinight the Cavaliers entred the faid town and havo

bewande great spoyle; by pillaging and plundring thereof problect

up with Cloth, out of the west Country, being met with the Caveliers were seized upon by them and all their goods to ten from them.

The Lord Roberts his conchand hories being taken by the Cardlersat Kynton; (where they pillaged during the light) his Coschhan with much intreasy having elected with his like and attending on the to Oxford, was by means of the Lord Rich, which is neere allyed to the Lord Robert, diffich ged with the Couch and hories and the last night came fact to London.

and golding som Probyth 4. Of November, week . Toloolor.

Friday information was given from Devo thire, that Devoublie, Sometfet third and fother other Counties theread outs, have entred into affociation against Sir Ralph Hopton, and his Covaliers, and have formed together to keep them in Cornwal, from comming out to Joyn themselves with the Kings for exthat are marching to wards London, which they doe carried by defire and have made some attempts to come

sway but have been driven backagain by thefe Counties.

It is certainly reported that the E. of Warwicke hath about 4000 lesse and 1900 horse that are raised in Effect for the service of the K. and Parl. which are to goe forth under suite manned and are stready come up to London, and that boso more are raised in Harriordshire, besides about fix Lone which are already come from Watford, which, negether with some companies of Volunteers which are raised in London, will beg about un thousand, that are to march forth to stop the Cavalliers, in case they shall presume to make any attempt in coming against the City of the care of the case of the ca

A morion was chiefe tree house by a worthy member thereof, that in regard Committions were fent to diverte Papills in Cumberland and other Counties in the North for Lavying of forces against the Perliament, that the Sents might be fent to and defined to have in a readings to require their affiliance concerning the Part. Thould find it require to require their affiliance concerning the fent.

A Great flore of the inhabitance dwelling at our winder, Calebrack, and other parts neet adjacent thearing of these infoleraties & outrages that are daily committed by P. Robert and the Cavaliers, do daily flock into London with their wives and children for fafety, and doe bring with their great flore of cartle and other provision, left they should be aken from them by the Cavaliers.

Malter Staply, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Solice, hath fetled the Militis in that County, and bath taken their

FINIS

. Liet ha Marilles hoyal sign, which that's don secon mer'ye



fubscriptons for the raising of Money, Horse, and Plate, and webe of tye malignant perty are difarmed, and it is reported e are 2000, men in a readinelle for the Parliament.

Saterday the fift of November

Aterday being the 5. of November, there was in the foren excellent Sermon preached before the Parl in S. Margarette in Westminster, by M. Dukeman, very firitable to the times &coco The Sermon ended, the House of Commons repaired to their ! expecting an Answer from His Majesty concerning his access of the Petition of Accommodation from both Houses of Parks admin

News was this day brought to the House, that yesterday about z.or 4, aclock, P. Robert with many of the Cavaliers came thinking to ma some attempt against Windsor, but finding that the Parliaments ! ces had ftrongly fortified themselves there, they onely made a fle

and fo rode away again.

One M. Stemards house in Drury-lane being fourched there found 3000. Lin money, and some few pistols, and other amount which was carryed to the Parl and it being suspected that the Steward is Treasurer for the Papilts, and receiver of the contrib mony which they levie towards the maintenance of the ward the Parl. Ordered that it should be carried to Guild ball till f examination of the bulineflet plant droil age of the drink . 'ref to

This day the Lord Breoks came to the Lords house and or agent

This day many of the inhabitants of Redding that had take Armes for defence of that town, for the King and Parl cames house and certifyed that they were ready and willing to adv their Lives, and fortunes in this fervice, but finding that the Major others of the chief of the town, were of the Malignant party at feeke to intrap a worthy member, of the houle of Commons, intet hands of Cavaleers which went thither for the lafty, and preferrati of that place, and did a gree amongst themselves, to yeeld up the tot to the Cavaliers, they for the prefervation of themselves & their A left the town, and that the Cavalies being entred therein, had sent them in their own kind for they examined not who were of their ty, but plundred all the rich mens houses first, and afterwards the the meaner fort. And it is reported that his Majelly is come thitl

This day Sir Wil. Kill agree, returned to the house and prough his Majeste Iwer concerning the electing of the perion of both Houses and the Committee, they flould fend, with the fame and their fase conduct, which faid answer was to effect win. Thus his Majesty would alwaies be ready to receive they Per that a come from his Parl, which should not be prefented uner him by the chands of that he had in his Predamentant population. that he had in his Proclamations nominated to be Trainors, or excepted squist in furne of his Declaration, and that a Committee of both Houses, has exceeding to and not excepted against (as aforesaid) that have accellent his Majesty, and also this names that be fignified to his Majesty, safe conduct shalbe granted unto the

under his Majefties Royal Signer, which shalbedone accordingly.

FINISS

pin the power to all the the In-

coo de la Para hath taken upon habiteurs in Consess, by the bristons support his commortour

amongli them; he hash cauled Drumenes to heate up dere and dail, gathers got numbers,

From the 31th of Odober, to the 7th of

erall are bavio A ovember, 11643. and inps to transport her from their

London, Printed for Stopben Bowtell in Popes beat Alley, 1643-

Sir lone aced and SiredeBO for the and and nic



Arrants are fent by the Lord Major of Louise in every leverall Parith of the City, requiring them to affemble all their Inhabitants, and to propound unto them propolitions of subscription to finde men for the defence of the City and the Kingdom that is, what men every inhabitant will raile, and what moneys he will allow to beare that charge, and so

what time; whereunto many have already fublcribed, some for one man, fome for more; fome for three moneths, and fome for a longcrtime.

An Ordinance of Parliament was openly tead in the firees of Lacfected persons, and fuch (being able) as wall not lend any moneys for the defence of the Commonwealth, to confine themselves to their Houses and not to firre our of them, withour special Licence, as they will answer it at their perills to the Parliament.

By Order from the Parliament and the Lord Major of Lines, the

Trained Bands in their Armes, have appeared, many of the greatest and richest disaffected persons in the City, whereof tours are Aldermen, viz. Sir George whiteher, Sir william Alles, Sir Boor, Garanes, and Sir John Conders and pur them in take custody: some of them are in (10/6) House and Gressan Colledge in Bishops gave street, and the reft of them in other places.

The Farle of Bridge war House in Barbicon harh bin fearched four Horses and much Armes were found there, which are seized on to the use of the Commonwealth. The County of Commonwealth, their good affection to the King and Parliament are railing of 70 Foot, and 80. Horse, which are to be added to the Earle of Warnest Forces.

(66)

Sir Relph Hopeon hath taken upon him the power to affeste the inhabitants in Cornnau, by their fittees, to support his commotions
amongst them, he hath caused Drumines to beate up there for Voluntiers, and daily gathers great numbers, and he pertwades the
ple in that County, that the Parliament will deposit the hand and
alter our Religion. Sir Bevill Greenvill is also very busic in gathering
of Voluntiers in that Countie.

The Kings party is Halland have fiven over buying of Armes, because they know not whither to sond them but to Nemeable, where the King cannot come at them; Armes are grown deare there. The States will lend the Queen twelve Ships to transport her from thence, but whether into England or France, they are yet ignorant of.

Certaine Intelligence is come this day out of Torkefure, that the Lord "single" Sir Edward Know, and Captaine William, have belieged the City of Torke with foure thousand Foot and eight hundred Horse, and it is thought that Town cannot hold out the space of 8 daies.

Sir John Jacob and Sir John Marrias, two of the Farmers at the Cuftom House, were apprehended for disaff ched persons to the Parliament, but are fined upon caurion areed. Out of Landborn is a carefied, that the Trained Bands in Chefore, were by the Commissiones of Array hummoned and Knot front to goe again it. Marria for hur at their appearance they resulted that letrics, printer would they be put as a Carrillopinto Stoplera upon Colonell Leer, command tearsing to be to near that Towns.

The E of Darbi lent the L. Bretson S. R.: Williams and Mr. Bream of Africa to Mancheller to require them to lay down their Arms and tocome to a Painfeation, but the Townel-men aniwered, that they would fland upon their Guard and faid, that the farle had done more then he could egally answer and that they feared not the world he could doe into them: The inhabitants there have to for flied their Town that a tocomen will keepe our ten thousand, and they have put a Garrison of 300 men into conford to prevent the Commission of Arms of 300 men into conford to prevent the Commission

ners of Array in Leabor, which willimuch ame that County.

From the North we ficare that the Lord Least had posteded himself of Least and by force kept tholeparts in bondage, bocause the were well affected to the Parliament; the like tyranny was executed by Sir Walliam Sevillat Bradforth, but the Lord Sevill is besten out of Least by the Inhabitants of the grown and Sheffeld and Sir Walliam Sandforth by the Lord Coyler, to that both of them were forced to file into Torke for their lategards, where they are mains with the Earle of Commendand, who hath gasten in there, 1400 mains with the Earle of Commendand, who hath gasten in there, 1400 mains of the Earle of Commendand, who hath gasten in there, 1400 mains of the partition of the Parliamena, he hath surthe Roader those partition devotion of the Parliamena, he hath surthe Rive whereon he hath planted 7 peeces of Ordnance. Sir John Hatham

hath dispersed all his Garrison at Full, 300. only excepted, into leverall places in Torkestere, to hinder the attempts of the Lord Savil and

A Captaine of good note, who came lately hither out of the Lord General's Army, reporteth for certains that there hath him bursed on both fides fince the Battaile at Kymeter, the number of suop men. whereof 500 were the Lord Generalls Souldiers and Wagoners, into which form are also to be reckoncorne old men, women, and cher dren that came to behold the fight, and flood by the Lord Generally baggage and Carriages. Charace wordly to lament, it the

onuclina all Ture Da with y of November has

Cir Francist with his two Troupes of Horle is thill reaming Dabour in Darbybire, they beste and abute poore men that some from Buxton and weath Bridge to fetch Malnar Darby, and take their Hories from them, they flop the pallage at Braingrammoore & Bus. Hories from them, they dop the pallage at Department of the part and his Brother, with three others, who were left by the Parliament to Manchefer, were like to be intercepted by them at Arafing an moore, but by the switcheste of their Hories they alcaped from them. And 80 late into Darly, where a Down hath bin beaten up for Voluntiers for the King, which are to be commanded by Captaine Wooder and Mr. Stantope, Brother to the Fatle of Chefforfeld: This atometand Rebellious crew have plundered two Houles in Braffington, and threaten to fire the Towne, they gather daily to them Miners and other bate thagraggs, Sit loby Gell a worthy Knight in that County, harh gotter forme forces together at Chefre feld to withstand them, to whom the Major of Derer fent Advertisements, that fome idle followes about With worth flopped the way to Muncheffer, plundered mens houses, and tooke away travellors Horfes and cherefore they defined to know whether he would joyne with them to imprede this Rout and drive them our of their Country, the Major allo lent to the High Sheriffe of that County to aid them to differ to thote villaines, and to conduct Sir Thomas Stantes and his company out of their County towards

Mancheffer: Mr. Charles whise in North chambers, will joyne his forces,
with Sir John Gento drive them thence.

The Citie of Confe hath raited soo men of their own Corporation, to fecure in from the Commissioners of Array who are very high and inforced in that County and they beport there, that the Popul Reculants in Lancather after fling and gathering themselves into a body.

The King with his Army is at Unford, and some of his Troupes,

have diffarmed the Inhabitants of Abbington in Serkelbing, and plundered the Towne, they thrust pins into a Maid-lervants hand to en-

Because the Kings Army sweepes all places where they paste of all necessaries and food the Lord Generall hath bin constrain'd to wheele a little a little about into Northamptonfbire, because he would not flarve the Countries in his purfuit after them.

Oneale the Serieant Major to Count Robert, lent a Letter to Mr. V. ebell the High Sheriffe of Berk-Sbire, commanding him in the Kines name, to raile the power of that County to conduct the King through at, but he flayed the Mellenger and refuled to obey it, doubting left by that wile, the Trained bands might be difarmed, as in other Counties they have bin. Reding in Berkhove is well fortified, but they want Ordnance, which long before this time they might have obtained had not the love of their money hindred it, which neglect they may chance wofully to lament, if they happen to be plundred.

Five thousand pounds-worth of Place belonging to the Archbishop of Torke, is taken at a Leatherfellers in Panty Church-yard it ha been carried from place to place to conceale it. but is at last discovered.

Battaile at Aprelon, with a bloody Iword in his hand, and fent up to the Parliament, who committed him to the cuffody of the Lither of the Blacke Red, but fince he is freed and confined onely to a house, The Farte of Stanford lying in Herdord With a Garilon, lent out a Troop of Horfe and commanded force musketiers it to cleare that County from the Commissioners of Array, who apprehended Capthin Price a face member of the Houle of Commons, and divers others of note his adherents, and brought them to his Lordibio they have alfo taken a Caffle neere unto the Citie of Hereford.

and and man War NE's DAT the 16th of Ottob

He Cavaliers about the King, have fo farre perswaded him (contrary to the known truth, that he had a glorious victory as Kymin that they caused him to calebrate a thankingiving therefore in Oxford, and as Trophies of the fame they hung up many Enlignes in St. Man the Church there, the most of which as it is laid, were taken from the Regiment that to thamefully deferted Battery, and gave it up as a prey to the barbarous fouldiers, which was plundered by them, although the King had paffed his Royall word that they thould not be pillaget sence the Marqueffe He if i'd came to Sheer bery he hath endeavou-Welch men are now grown wife, and love to fleepe in whole Skinnes, where poin he finding his defignes fruffrated, in that they would not, be allured to fellow him, intendeth to return agains into sembrales, where it is supposed he will hid as little cold assistance.

Some of the Kings Troopes have taken here waynes laden with cloth near which all from the Gloncefter-lone Glothiers which as ciss

thought will to inconce the nhabit mes of that County, that they will gather in or the introduction and inclosure Cavaliers on that rics and fool the Lond Centrali herh bus confirmed to wheele The Earle of Minister Couldiers in the Town with high and infolent sernies shreaten to plunder the houghback well affected people there, which was at in supported they would have effected long tince, but that the feare the Scots will shortly come and reward them for

The States of Holland hay of entrance profile to the Parliament there in offering to matracculate with the king for peaces and at adom-modation of the prefere disturbances amongst us it is other reported that the Queene is scriming and England and that she intendeth to bring tome. Horse along with her loonely to convey her, as it is given out, to the King, and the Duke of Someon would have had an Aromourer there, so provide him mulgiters and other Armes for rooter, man but such numbers are not yet to be had there.

The Kings fouldiers have ranfacked and spoiled the Lord Soper house and Parke neer Bankers and the Lord Speners house is also plundered in Northampson-shire by the Cavalietts rakehough the faid Lord hash long attended the King and idean with them.

Au accommodation hath becommoved by some in both the Houses. hut the Parliament, confidering the pretent state of things a doc not thinks it fit to hearken to such Propositions, the Common wealth yet resting unfecured from the prime movers of all our distraction as

The Towns of a first in self he regether with the parts adjacent have tent up to the ware here. The here to the bounds worth of Efferday shore was a double Conference between the House of I Parliament, at the first of them the Lords moved the Commons that ence more they would concurre with them indending an homble Petition to the Agesto defitte him that he would heark enito thens? and defent the could sand companies of repe to defperate councellors and Cavaliers about him, who dymed at nothing but to involve his Person in dangerous courtes and to ruine and deftroy his Subjects and Kingdonies, and to intreat him to return peaceably to his Pathal ment, which the Commercaticatards debarrierin short lapute elected! a Committee to draw up a Petition. At the locund Conference the Commons defired the Lords to joyned the them ma Declaration to be fent to the whole Kingdome of Sections that in regard the Popula Reculants are now uniting their forces; and gathering themselves into a body in the Northern parts of this Kingdom, intending to extensate our true Religion and to thereduce Popery and exercite a Tyrenaical government not wiely over the Consciences of all true Protestants, but al cover their Decies , good and effates a informely that they had feerived information chardivers forraigne Nations were making proprietions to come into this Kingdon to make a conquest thereof. and to reduce it to flavery and bondage, that therefore our few might and thren in Sectland, might be sile cated faccording to the Act of Pacifications confirmed by both Kingdoms to raile a convenient or my and the worth to company of the Kingdom to furprishe the Populi parties

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and to guisid the North pane from invalidation and interference encines they all to moved the Landson of the wilder of the landson of the meanes of preparations which are now on floor, or any orims that may would only or my original to the meanes of preparations which are now on floor, or my original to the meanes of preparations which are now on floor, or my original to the meanes of preparations which are now on floor, or my original to the meanes of preparations which are now on floor, or my

The Lord & courable requirements and offers of the Parliamens to advertife them of his preferentiments and affaires, which mellings relater has his Lord thip with his whole writing confifting of trees, horie and and foot, and 37 pieces of Ordinance, married yetterday out of Non banipun to Outlant in Sankingham flow y and intented to be this nightest Sankingham that the local term to be this nightest Sankingham that all his local term to gether with the Ministers, are well builty and merry and secure able to do to wice then when they first went from houses being efficient to do to. I about travell fasting, wind & wet and that they are of such undanned courages that they feare no colours nor dangers.

Eleven Dunkinke triggers were out lately towards the found to looke for prize and mee with the Williams of Marie, they found to look with two new of Warre, they found to with them; and tooke one of the Hilland Ships with one of their convoyes, and bake brought them into Dunkinke?

The Towne of Infinite in Suff-lke, together with the parts adjacent, have fent up to the Parliament about ten thouland pounds-worth of Plate and moneyrand that County Islanding 3000 mens to take then to the Earle of Merwick forces.

A motion is made to fond the Seamen about Linder, to Graveside to detaolish the Block house shore destrible Kings army comming in to Kenomight seize upon it and maken se of into hander all Ships from passing up and downer the River of Theorem. - much mode and law has

Sir Francist Corters finding forme apposition in Drebyghor marrived from thence into breford fine where the feued upon home well affected persons of appositive him to refer them with the apposition the manufacture that if they would appose him them with the first large his priforman place them on his Eront, that they might be first large his priforman Country was to amated; that they permitted thin to depart with his boots.

The Parliament hath alected the Earles of Northwester Land and Remarks for the House of Peers, the Lord transact the European Surface Committee to larry the Petition to the King but before they goes they hat often Sirefund Killgrest and a Trumpers of the King of delirestate conduct from him for their fafe genume. The Ming of the viewall of the partial of the surface of the Ming of their viewall of the partial of the surface of the Ming of the viewall of the partial of the surface of the Ming of the viewall of the partial of the surface of the Ming of the viewall of the partial of the surface of the Ming of the viewall of the partial of the par

The Lord where came yesterday to the Guild shall in Lord prices the Committee for the Mulium of the City to require them states sufficient



SAURDATY (of Novemb.

Infriedregatains and the Godes and philipperalous the Clip Both dy administration that bout a code consequently better the bout a code consequently better the bound of the design of the Code of the

The fairt Ocare at will be very sportly about James, where 1000 ?? Prespond on the common at the common of the com

Porters about London, for the defence of the Chy and for other leaves in the Kinedon of the Chy and for other leaves in the Kinedon of the Chy and for other leaves

with the single of the state of

the Duke of Mother hand (prio conjugated) Control of the Prince of sold who have hand (prio conjugated) Control of the Cary Remark intended in the the the many follower both of the Clery and Laiety. After he had taken one for his wounded Control der and Souldiers which are very many and retreshed his fortest he had a constitution of the control derived in the private he had the fortest he had been and souldiers which are very many and retreshed his fortest he had been his first point in the first point in the had been had been he had been his why into it! Thank of his Commanders are dead there of their wounds. A Proclamation was by an Herauld at Armes proclay medithere on Sonday last, therein withing all his good Subjected Control of their wounds are they have largely contributed to his definition. To now they would as libertally bestow their also have have largely contributed to his definition of his Crowne and Royall Principalities. There was allo a Declaration and forms of chands giving prince to his supposed Victory, and it is there reported that he discovered his Excellencies feeres to the kings and to be will fifter justly for his double Treason. The King had also he will fifter justly for his double Treason. The King had also forms and all the misalstants of Oxfordows, upon princ of death to come in to his also misalstants of Oxfordows, upon princ of death to come in to his also misalstants of Oxfordows, upon princ of death to come in to his also thank and.

Three Companies of Foot and one Troupe of Horse were sent the last night to search the Town and Pullace in Grand net, who betimes in the Morning and before any body was no before very House there, the easier to debut re all opposition against them by any disaffected persons. In Normanie and the Bundopies of During all the Madei above sixteen years of act and under sixty are summoned to appeared at severall places to be littled for the Rung. at was all there are all mady about 16,000, and it is reported there that an Army of at least 16000, as well Popish Reculars as other persons disaffected to the

fonce outeh Percount he ce

Parliament will be enroled in effore parts.

Sautday



SAURDATY LOF Novemb.

THe Parliament hath codered that the grand Committee for I lafety of this Kingdom, shall prepare heads of an humble drefle to the King for composing the prefent differences and diffe ctions, and fetling the peace of the Kingdom, but to prevent all me constructions or acglests, whereby our just defends, may be binded they Declare, that the preparation of forces, and all other necessition meanes for the defence of the Protestant Religion, the Priviledees Parliament, the Laws and Liberties of the Subject, shall be profecuted with all vigor and celerity.

Sir Richara Onflowe one of the Knights for the County of Sarrey, went with the trayped bands of Southweeke to King for upon Thames to lefelves extreamly malignant against them, would afford them no lode ing nor give them any entertainment, called them Rounheads, withed rather than the Cavaliers would come amongst them where upon they have left them to their own Malignanthumors to all Q ad

Some of the Kings forces, to the number of 400 horses come the laft night into Wind or which the Gargion in the Caffle hearing of turned the r Ordnance upon them and fallying out drove them from themen and tooke two or three of them presoners bond at the vigin your and

The Citizens of London are lo carefull for their owne prefer various that 120. Companies of their Trained Bandes watch every night to guard the City. bramanders are dead there of their worns

The Lord Generall with his Army will bee this night at \$1.4 and the Sheriffes of Lander with a guard of joo men, goe chied ay to Barses: to carry money, powder, thot and other Ammunition to his where they will deliver it to fome of his Horie, who ateto be fent this ther to convey it lafe to his Army of Viol

It is reported that the malignants in Redire, have plundared the st affected amongst them, and that the great ones in that Towns, feether the King with his Army in thither with much pompound ringing of Belling it is credibly reported that the last night Mr. Secretary Niebola Wite, and divers other Gentlemen and Gentlewomen were apprehended in a byway about Blacks all with many lorsers and much gold about them, there, as is supposed intended to passe over the

The affembly of Divines both English and Seatiff that thould have met this day according to the Order of Parliament, doe not yet appeare because the King hath not passed the Bill for the ratification thereof. The common Rumor is that the King is shortly expected in Key. The Companies that went to learch Gramuch, found there one y greathroad two handed fivords without feabbonds, it feemeth the lahabitants there had notice of their comming and to before hand conveyed away their Armes and barron To the soo at stody when Latinacar will be careful as short mater persons cit. frected to the



Numb.21 7

Perfect Diurnall

OF THE

PASSAGES

PARLIAMENT:

From October 31. to November 7. 1642.

delited by the fame hand that formerly drew up the Coppy for William Cook at Furnisals Inne. And are to be fold in the Old Baily.

Munday the 31. of Ottober.

Here was an Order drawn up by the Parliament, and fent into the City of London, that they should forthwith take order to disarme all such as have refused to subscribe to the proposition and to secure their persons.

It was enformed by Letters from Lancofbire, that the Earle of Darby and his Cavalleirs are driven out of the Countrey, and that the Earle of Stanford fent some of his Forces out of Hereford to long Prestoll in Lancoshire, who have taken divers Commanders and other souldiers that were raising forces there for to serve under the Marqueste of Hartford.

The House of Commons had a great debate upon a motion made by Mc Waller, who hath a long time absented himselfe from the service of the House, and came to them on Saturday last, and was seconded by Mc Bagham and two or three others for an Accommodation between the King and Parliament, but there was then nothing concluded of concerning it.

There was one Mr Smith brought to the Parliament from rat mouth, being one of the cheife of them that was taken in the ship forced in thehet, which came from the Queen in Holland, and was committed to prison.

Mr Iohn Wentworth of the Temple who was committed to prison on the Saturday before, for raising and divulging falle rumors concerning the fight at Kinton, petitioned the House for his enlargement, but it rould not be granted.

An Order was made for the fending of 1500 Suites of Cloathes, thiry Barrells of powder, some match, 1000 weight of Cheese, and some other other provisions forthwith to Galloway in Ireland.

There was an other Order made that the Prisoners in the Town should be kept as and not be permitted to hold such Convent-cles together as formerly they have done, which hath produced no good effects, and that they should not be permitted to eat their dyes together as formerly.

Ordered also that the Deputy-Lievrenants for Devoushie, should have power to dispose of the horse raised there upon the propositions

for the better fecuring of the County.

And there was an Order made to this effect, That whereas by Order of the House, sherburn Castle is to be battered down by the Earle of Bedfords Forces, that so it might not hereaster be a Cage to entertaine any such Birds as the Marquelle of Hartford and his Confederates: It is now ordered that the Lead and Stones and other Utenfells belonging to the said Castle should be sold, and the money to be imployed for the service of the Common-wealth.

By Letters from Holland it was informed that the Queen stayes there all this winter, and that Colonell Goring is come thinher to the Queen The States Generall and States of Holland have had another weeks concerning the Parliaments Declaration; and they have concluded to the better preservation of the Peace and union between the two Nations, that there shall be no aide seat from thence either to the King of Parliament during these distractions.

By Letters from Tork it was informed that the Earle of Cumberlettic Cavalleirs are driven into Tork City, and that the Lord Refresh and Caprain Hotham have belieged them, and stope all provisions going to Tork, and sent a Trumperor to the City to demand of the Cavalleirs to surrender up the Town: But they resused, saying a that they would keep Tork for the King, as Sir John Hotham keeps Hull for the Parliament and would surrender the one, when the other is surrendred.

By Letters from Oxford it was informed that Rombury is pillaged by the Cavalleirs, and that they took 1500 Armes from thefice and turned the fouldiers out of the Towne; That the King is still at oxford, and that Abbington and divers other places there about are pillaged by Prince Robert, And also Henly upon Thames, as is reported.

The Earle of Dungerney a Scotch Lord letely come from the Kling was taken in Northamptonshire and brought up to the Parliament will a strong guard and committed to the black Rod of the strong guard and committed to the black Rod of the strong stro

One Sir William Fielding was brought before the Parliament, for speaking scandalous words against the Army band of the figure Kinton, who lately came from the King, whereopen he was committed to the custody of the Sericant at Armes.

One Mr Roades was brought up to the Parliament from out of Backherhaufte, and committed priloner to Newgate, for providing offour

light horses to fend to Prince Robert.

The Chizens of London according to the Order of the Parliament, have difarmed and fecured divers of their Malignants, some of the Aldemen of the City, divers Ministers and other Citizens, and fince their commitment, divers of them have petitioned the Patliament, that they miybereleased from their imprisonment, and doe proffer to subscribe to the propositions, one of them offereth to lend 200 h and set out ten menat his own charge, his name is Mr Smith, who is fince by order of the House to be released.

The Sheriffs of London came to the Parliament, and enformed them, that they have letely received a Writ from his Majesty to publish two Proclamations in London and Westminster, offering pardon to all that shall forthwith Ly down their Armes and Submit to his Majestie : But the Parliament ordered that the faid proclamations should not bec proclaimed as his Majestie requireth, for that the Chy of London nor any others, for taking up Armes in their own defence, the lafety of his Majelty, Parliament and Kingdom, are guilty of any offence, that they hould need his Maiefties pardon.

An Order was made by the Parliament, that all fuch Apprentices within the City of London or other places, that have or shall lift themfelves for the fervice of the Common wealth in this Warre, shall be fecured from all dammage by the same either by losse of their time, bonds. for their faithfull Tervice or otherwife, yet not withftanding, if any of their Masters shall suffer any extraordinary losse by their absence, the radiament will take order that they shall have satisfaction for the same,

There was an Order made, that the Dragooners and other horse tailed in Gloceffershire shall bee maintained our of the moneys raised there upon the propolitions, and to be employed for the fafety of that

County.

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An Order was made by the Parliament, that there should be soo B. a Month paid to Mr Hollanda Member of the Houle of Commons to be employed for the maintenance of two of the youngest of the Kings Children here in London

There was one Sir William Flowming brought before the Parliament, and committed to the Kings Beach for speaking diffracefull speeches

of the Army and fome other maters.

It was ordered by the Parliament, that a Moneths pay thenld bee given and fent over to the Scotch Forces in Ireland; and the Parliament ordered that they would fuddenly take into confideration feme propolitions for the better supportation of Ireland during the present difrictions of this Kingdom. An

X 2

An Order was made that all fuch persons that have subscribed to the propositions, and have not paid their moneys according to their in-

ferip ions should be fent for as delinquents.

Ano her Order was made by the Parliament, that such of their Members as have absented themselves from the service of the House, shall be summoned to make their appearance within three dayes, such of them as live within sixty miles, and others of them that live further, to appeare within six dayes, and those that faile, to be sent for by a Serjeant at Armes, and they to be are the charge of it.

Wednesday the second.

A N Order was made that the 26 ll. gathered at Westminster the last last day, should be distributed amongst the distressed Irish in Lon-

don by the Committee for the contribution money.

There was one Doctor Lo. Price of the Vniversitie of Oxford brought before the Parliament, for making of a scandalous and libellious panphlet against the Parliament, and was committed to Newgate; and a Committee was appointed to draw up an Impeachment against him for ir, and there were three Members of the House of Commons appointed to search his Study for what papers and books they could finde there.

By Letters from Oxford, it was credibly informed that by the report of the Cavalleirs themselves, they had much the worse of the fight a Kinton, and that they loft above three thousand men there: That when the King came to Oxford (which was on thus fday laft (there came along with him above a dozen (some say sixteen) waggon load of milmed Souldiers, and some men of great worth, as three or four Lordsand some other of the chief Commanders dangerously wounded, whered one was the Earle of Craford a Scotch Lord who is fince dead, and fome others of the chiefe of hem; that the King caused a Drum to bee bear up for Volunteirs in Oxford, but coal I not raife above 20 menand that the King hath his Standard againe. That the Kings Forces have mightily impoverished the Countrey, and plundred all the Townes a bout Oxford of any noar, and how ever they pretend, make no diffinalon between friend or foe, but pillaged all that are worth any thing That Prince Robert with his Troops is gone to Hesley, and the King it advancing after to Walling for dacere Redding.

There was an Act passed by both House of Parliament, for the strick keeping of the Lords day, and for the abollishing of all Innovations.

It was ordered by the Parliament, that certaine plate, which liest Port smouth should be sent for up to London, and that there should be 200 horse appointed to guard the same.

There was a conference of both houses, at which it was delivered by the Lords, that they have lately had a consultation in their House once more by way of petition to move his Majesty for an Accommodation,



and that before they would conclude anything concerning it, they had fent to the Lord Generall to have his advice and affiftance in it, and that the Lord Generall had returned them an answer, that for his part he did most gladly imbrace the proposition for an Accommodation between his Majesty and Parliament, provided it were done in such a way, that Religion might be fetled, and the Priviledge of Parliament, and the Liberty of the Subject, and that Delinquents might be brought to condigne punishment: Whereupon the Lords moved the Commons that they would loyne with them in the same, and that the marter be referred to the Committee for the State of the Kingdom to confider of, to which the Commons agreed.

The Commons then also delivered to the Lords a Declaration. which had passed their house to be fent into Scotland, to informe the Scots of the present condition and flate of things here, and to invite them, that according to the Act of Pacification, they would raise some confiderable Forces in their Kingdom to affift us here in thefe times of imminent danger, and to defend themselves against the Prelaticall party and Clergy that refolve to hinder the reformation of Religion in both Kingdoms: which Declaration the Lords promised to take into

confideration with all conveniency. It to amoine the said neighbor

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IT was for certain informed the Parliament, that Redding was taken and plundered by the Cavaliers, and that the King lay the last night at Walling ford, and Prince Robert with some of the Forces is come as farre as Colebrook some fifteen or fixteen miles from London, and that all the speech is now, they intend to come for London or Windsor. As also it was informed, that the Lord Generall with our Forces is come as far as Dunflable, and that he will with all conveniency march up to the Kings Forces; and that his Excellency had made more speed, but that he was enforced to flay fome time longer at Northampton than he expected to mend his cerriages which were out of order with hard marching: But the Lord Generals Army for certain is much stronger than the Kings, and the differences between his Mucheyons Parii anene again ad-

Ypon confulration of the neare approach of the Kings Army, the Commons ordered that foure of their Members should be sent to the Tower to take order for the fecuring of the fame, and the planting of Ordnance there for the fecurity of the City, and to place and displace fuch Officers in the Tower as they shall finde cause for. And they appointed some other of their Members to go to the Lord Major and Shetiffs of London, and to informethem of the present danger of the City, and that they take order for the speedy raising of the strength of the City; and that they take speedy order for the setzing upon all horse within the City and Suburbs as fall be fit for fervice, either draught horse

X 3

hotle for carriages for Designour, sudiother hotle while the construction and fortifications be well man'd and fecured, and that where be about speedily sent out to discover the Kings Army, and which wayer they march, whereby provision may be made with more conveniency for our defence: All which was that night put in execution by the City accordingly.

five thousand pound sent to the Earl of Effex as a gratulatory expression of the houses thankfulnesse for the good service he hath already done

be referred to the Committee for the State of the King la strew eith ni-

It was also ordered by the Parliament, that the rents belonging to all those Array men which have been chiefe actors to put the same in exe. cution in Lancashire, shall bee sequettred for the service of the Com mon-wealth; and that Commissioners thall be appointed to receive the fame, and to take order for the fending of the fame rothe Parliament There was a Petition drawn up by the Lords this day to be fent to his Majefty concerning their former motion for Accommodation which Petition was read at a Conference of both honfes reading to this effect; This both houles of purlament raking into their tender confideration the diffractions of this Kingdom, & the great loffe which his Majesty bath sustained in the fight at Kineton by the death of so many imminent perious, and great numbers of his Majerties fubjects of this Kingdom wherebythis Majerties power and greathers is much weakened and diminished, and the Kingdom impoverished by reason of this present warre, and taking into confideration the great danger of his Mijesties person in that fight, and greater hazard of his person and fafety if they thouldgo on to a fecond fight, and being very render of hedding of more blook in this Kingdom, do bumbly offer to his Mi jefty that he would be pleafed to appoint a certaine and convenient place necre London, wherea Committee of both houles of Parliament may have free accesses to his Marety ro treat with him of fireh propofitions as may cond to the ferting of the great diffractions of the tangdom, and the differences between his Majesty and Parliament, and that the faid Committee may have free accesse to his Majest wand fafe conduct to and againe : To which Pericion the Commons declared then aftent with the Lords, and it was ordered that a speedy course frould be taken to fend the fame to his Majefty a west edinof ered economic

And they appointed the Earle of Northumberland, the Earl of Penbook of the hoofe of Peers, the Lord Windman, it Sir To Eveling of the Commons to carry the same to his Majesty: But in the sire place they ordered that Sir Peter Killegrey should go to his Majesty with a Prumpeter and sound a parley, desiring to know whether his Majesty would be pleased to accept of a petition from the houses, and give free acceptance.



celle

ceffe and fale conduct to those that should bring the same, the faid Sir Peter Rillegrey being sent away post that nightly and a sent and the same of the faid Sir

There came a post with letters from Yorkshire to the Honses that informed, that the Lord Fairfex and Captain Horkem have taken Leeds from the Earle of Cumberlands Cavallers, and that Sir George Detherick and his whole Troop are taken prisoners, and Sir Thomas Oleming one of the chiefe of that party.

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There came no newes from the Armieschis day, only that the Kings Army continues at the fame stand they were the day before, but they have made great spoile and pillage all about Redding and Colebrook, and that the Lord Generall this Friday night would be at Salor Albones.

There was a Conference of the houses, at which the Lords moved in the behalfe of the Earl of Descepter Lord Lievtenant for Ireland, that he was ready to fee forwards for that fet wee and if the houses for thought hehe would go from hence the next day, and that with fo much ardenegof affection to the fervice; that whether the houses would fend any moneys along with him to advance the fervice; or appoint any to bee fent after him; he would tenture his life and fortunes in that cante : Whereupon after some consultation both houses agreed to his going." to le was informed the homes, that Prince Robert had plundered Mr. Whislord houle at Heals, broke down his park, and pillaged all his Tenantsy and for micanie But that Mr swhillock is a Parliament man. That they have also been ar and diag to which Town there was flicht aparty of Ma'ignants that ther Towningen plandered one another. 20750 It was informed the Parliament, shar one Mr 39 wert in Drury lane teluced to lead or give anything to the propositions alledging poverty and want of means, but force bis house Being lettethe, there was fix and thirty hundred nound found there, which by order of the House is to febrie, and the Commons agreed as a vote or patted blind or not so

Ordered that the Committee for the Navy employ two thips to

There came letters to the parliament from Norwich; informing that their posts are all made stop of, so that they cannot fend to nor heare from the parliament, desiring they may have some Officers sent unto them to exercise their forces for their own desence.

Both houses kept the thanksgiving this so endon at Saint Margarets. Westminstribefore whom preached one Mr Newcombe, and after Sermon they sate again and ordered that thanks should be returned to Mr. Newcombe for his Sermon, and that he be defired to publish it is print.

An.

An Order was made that a Committee of the house of Com be appointed to rake order for the demolishing of all the popula monies at Somerfet house, and the banishing of the Capuchin Fel forw floors and a rate

our of this Kingdom.

An O.der was shewed to the Honses, signed by his Majesty 28 of at Woodstock, giving way for the demolishing of Banbury Cattle be longing to the L. Say, and that all fuch perfons as undertake to pull down, shall have the materials belonging to the same for their paines But the houses have granted an order to the Lo. Say to raise forces todefend the same and to keep it by force against any that come against him

Report was made to the Houses from the Scours sent out a day of two before, to discover the Kings Forces and where they quartered who reported that the greatest part of them lay along by the river fide that the King is come to Redding, and some of the Forces have been a Windfore, butthey were bear out of the Town by the Forces in W four Calle, but it is feared they will raile a greater head and or against that place; Whereupon the Houses ordered that there be & more Forces fent from London to shift Windfor and lecure the C and that for more speed they should be sent down by water in Ba

which was done accordingly. And the state of a middle of a more more

Sir Peter Killigres returned from his Maiefry, and brought a le from Secretary Nicholas, directed to the Speaker of the Honfe of Pe dated 4th inftanft from Redding; In which letter the Secretary with that his Maiefty hath commanded him to enforme the Houfes that eares shall bee most willingly open to any petition that shall come to him from his Houses of Parliament, and will give fafe conduct and fre accesse to any that shall bring the same, provided they bee noned those whom his Maietty by name hath proclaimed Traycors, and their number do not exceed 20. V pon this letter the Houses had a gr debate, and the Commons agreed in a vote or protestation against the fame; That they would not admit of any fuch exceptions against the Members, as being a great breach of the priviledge of Parliament, liberty of the Subject; And they therefore ordered that the Commi for the fafety of the Kingdom, should forth with take into confideration what is firing to be done upon it: And afterwards upon further debatt and conful:ation concerning it, it was at last put to the Question, & vote by the Commons and confented unto by the Lords, that they would appoint go other of their Members to carry the Perl ion to his Malely but those they had before nominated, and that there should be anoth M: flenger fent to his Maiefty, to know whether he would be pleased to receive the faid Petition from their hands and great them a free an fafe conduct the state of the same of the same of the same of



DECLARATION

To all His Loving Subjects,

A

After his late Victory against the Rebels,

Together with

ARELATIONOF

The battell lately fought betweene Keynton and Edge-bill, by His Majesties Ar-

With other successes of His Majesties Armie happening since.

Charles R

Our expresse pleasure is, That this our Declaration be published in all Churches and Chappels within the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, by the Parsons, Vicars, or Curares of the same.

noudoub 104)

Printed by His Majesties Command at Oxford, by Lemard Liebfield, Printer to the Universitie. 1642.

His Majesties Declaration to all His loving Subjects, after His late Victory against the Rebels on Sunday the 23. of Octob.

S We must wholly attribute the preservation of Vs and Our Children in the late bloody Battaile with the Rebels to the mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God, who best knowing the juttice of our Cause, and the uprightnesse of our heart, to his fervice, and to the good and wellfare of Our People, would not fuffer Vs and this whole Kingdom to be made a prey to those desperate Persons, so We hold it Our duty still to use all possible means to remove that jealousie, and misunderstanding from Our good Subjects which by the Industry, and Subtilty of that Malignant Party (which hath brought this mischief and confusion upon the Kingdom) hah been infuled into them, and to that purpole (though even thole scandals are sufficiently answered by many of Our Declarations and Messages, and by Our late Protestation made in the Head of Our Army, which We shall alwayes by the help of God Redfastly and folemnly observe) We shall take notice of those subtile Infinuations by which at this prefent (according to that observation We can make, and Information We can receive) the endeavour to poyfon the hearts and corrupt the Allegiance of luch of our good Subjects who cannot so cleerely discerne their malice and impostures. First, by urging and preffing that falle groundlesse Imputation of Our favouring Popery, and Our imploying many of that Religion now in Our Army. Secondly, by feducing Our good people to believe that this Army rayled and kept for Our necessary defence (and without which in all probability the malice of thefemen had before this taken Our life from Als) is to fight against & Subdue the Parlia ment, to take away the Priviledges thereof, and thereby to rooted Parliaments, if either of which were true, We should not have the For the first, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continual

For the first, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continual ptactice, our constant profession and severall Protestations will faithful the world, against which Malice and Treason it folk, can not finde the least probable objection, We wish from our heart the zeal and affection of these men to the true Protestant Religion were

as apparent as Ours. For the imploying men of that Religion in Our present service in the Ar my, who soever considers the hardnesse & fraights the malice and fury of these men have driven Us to their hopping all passages and wayes that neither men or money might come to Us, their declating all fuch to be Traitors who shall affift Us, their enterraining men of all Countries, all Religions so ferve against Us: would not wonder, if We had been very well contented to bave received the fervice & Affiftance of any of Our good Subjects who had Loyalry enough (what foever their Religion is) to bringthem to our fuccour. Al men know the great number of Papills which serve in their Army, Commanders, and others, the great industry they have used to corrupt the Loyalty and Affection of all Our Subjects of that Religion, the private promifes and undertalings they have made to them; that if they would affift them against ils, all the Laws made in their prejudice should be repealed, yet acither the weaknesse of Our own condition, nor the other Arts week against Us, could prevaile with Us to invite those of that Religion to come to Our fuccour or to recall OurProclamation which forbad them to do fo. And We are confident (though We know of some few whose eminent Abilities in command and conduct, and moderate and unfactious dispositions have moved Us in this great necessity to imploy them in this fervice) that a far greater number of that Religion is in the Army of the Rebels, then in Our own. And We do affure our good Subjects though we shall alwayes remember the particular fervices which particular men have or shal in this exigent of Ours performe to Us with that grace and bounty which becomes a just Prince, yet we shall be so far from ever giving the least countenance or encouragement to that Religion, that wee shall alwayes use Our utmost endeavours to suppresse it, by the execution of choic good and wholfome Lawes already in force against Papists, and concurring in such further remedies as the care and wisdome of Us and both houses of Parliament shall thinke most necessary for the Advancement of Gods service.

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For the second, of our Intention to make Warr upon our Parliament, and so to root out Parliaments. The scandall is so senseless, when our accusation of a few particular Persons for particular crimes notoriously committed, adjudged by the known Lawes of the Land to be Treason, is evident that no man can be moved with it, who dothnor believe a ideacn or so stadious, seditions Persons,

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to be the high Court of Parliament, which confilts of King, Lond and Commons, and for the priviledges of it, whoever doth not be lieve that to raile an Army to morther and depose the wing, to the the whole frame of Government and established Liwes of the Land by extemporary, extravagant Votes and Refolutions of either or both houses, to force and compel the Members to fubmit to the faction and treason of a few, and to take away the liberty & treedome of confutation from them, to be the priviledges of Parliament, must confesse that the Army now raised by Us is no lesse for the Vindi cation and prefervation of Parliaments then for our own necessary defence. We have often faid, and We fill fay that we believe many inconveniences have grown upon this Kingdonie by the toolongintermission of Parliaments, that Patliaments are the onely nect this Soveraign remedies for the growing mischiefs which time and actidents have and will alwayes beget in this Kingdome, that without Parliaments the happineffe cannot be lafting to King or people, We have prepared for the frequent affembling of Parliaments, and will alwayes be as careful of their full priviledges, as of our Life, Honour or Intereft, but that those priviledges should extend fo far as hath beene lately declared, that is found not be lawfull for Us to apprehend the Lord St. Tohn, Cap: Windgate, or Cap: Walton, when they came so deftroy Us, because they were members of Parliament, without the confent of that House of which they were members, is fo ridiculous; that there need no more to be faid in this Argument then the giving thefe inflances. In a word, as who ever knowes in what danger Ourperson was in on Suuday the 23 of october, canno verbeleive that the Army which gave us Battle was railed for Our defence, and prefervation; fo when they confider how much the Liberty of the Subject is invaded by their Rapine and Imprisoning; and that four parts at the least of five of the Members of both Houfes are by violence driven from being present in that Councell, that the Book of Common prayer is rejected, and no counterace given but to Anabaptifts and Brownifts, they will eafily find the pretences of care of the Protestant Religion, the liberry of the Subject, and of the priviledge of Parliament to be as vain and pretended, as those which refer to the fafety of our person, and preservation of our poferity.

We cannot omit the great pains and endeavours these great pretenders to Peace and Charisy have taken, to raise an implacable ma-

ace and hatred between the Gentry and Commonalty of the King dome, by rendring all Perfons of Honour, Courage, and Reputation edious to the Common people, under the style of Cavaliers, infomuch as the High-wayes and Villages have not been fafe for Genelemento paffe through without violence or Affronts, and by infufine into them that there was an intention by the Commission of Array totake away a part of their Estates from them, la scandall so fenfeleffe and impossible; that the contrivers of it well known they might with equal Ingenuity have charged Vs with a purpose of ingroducing Turcifme or Judifme among them, and We hope when our good Subjects have well weighed the continuall practifes of thele men to reject all offers of Treaty, and to suppresse truth, and to miflead them by bold and monstrous falsehoods, they will not think such Arts and wayes to lead to peace and Unity. And We defire our good Subjects, of all Conditions to beleive that We hold our Self bound no lesse to defend and protect the meanest of our People (who are born equally free, and to whom the Law of the Land is an equal! Inheritance) then the greatest Subject; and that as the wealth and strength of this Kingdome confists in the number and happinesse of our People, which is made up of men of all Conditions, fo we shall to the utmost of our power endeavour without distinction to give every one of them that Justice and Protection which is due to them, and wee doe exhort them all to that charitableand brotherly Affection one towards another, that they may be reconciled in a just duty and Loyalty to Us, which may enable Us for that Protection.

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To conclude, we would have all the world know, that we shall never forget the Protestations and Vowes we have made to Almighty God in our feverall Declarations and Metfages to both our Houses of Parliament. And we are too much a Christian to believe that we can breake those promises, and avoyd the Justice of Heawents oftheir Fourmeet felicity in of by thele of and I woney . inst

elofe paramed! ruler by one right. While this man doing, the hadren

Feet met the Sings he gament & T.M. C. the harle of Landines exceeds the first charge, which was very will at Care a sone time, waith the referred the nebels Herfe which but never been that fall charged our Test new sur hank punish our lest refified a good while, but at length her being from dealby his reference I trafe, manche commercial to order, thinking the day we reignon had followed the execution of the Rebelo fofar sharthey could not

A relation of the Battail fought between Keynton and Edgebill, by His Majesties Army and that of the Rebels.

Pon Saterday the 23.of Octob. 1642. His Majely had given me for the fummoning of Banbury, and in cufe of refufall the befreeine of it with 4000. Foot, and four piece of Canon, but that evening imelligent was brought that the Rebels had a refolution to relieve it , but it was not for certain as to make any change of the former Orders yet upon Sunday at three in the morning there came certain intelligence that the whole Army of the Rebels were marching with all expedition thisher, and were quartered a Keynton, 3 miles from Edgehill, whereupon the King gave profess and for all his Army both Horfe and Foot to march with all expedition to Edge. hill being foure miles diftant from his wearest quarter, to which Kenderout the Kings Horfecame between ten and eleven a clock in the moratne, drake Van of the Post came within an houre after, but the Rere (which hapmed a that time to be the Lord Lientenant General's Regiment) wesh the Artillen came not in two houres after. As foone as we came to the top of Edgebil which looks upon Keynton, we faw the Rebels Army drawing out, and festing themselves in Battalia, whereupon the Kings Horse went down the bill and fer themfelves in order, the Foot likewife having command to come down the hill and doethe like; but before that was done, and the Kings Artillery come, it was past two in the afternoon.

It being perceived that the Rebels bad placed some Musquetiers under a hedge that croft the field, where the encounter was to be made, that flankel upon our left wing , there were some of the Kings Dragoniers sent to beat there off which they very well performed, whereupon our whole Army advancedis very good order the Ordnance of both sides playing very fast, but that of the Rebels began first . The charge began between the two wings of Horse, those of the Rebels not flanding our charge, a quarter of an boure before they fleds our men having the execution of them for these miles together, the Harle both our wings routing their Foot as well as their Harfe and two whole Beet ments of their Foot were absolutely cut off by those of our left wing, believe these put into disorder by our right. Whiles thu was doing, the bodies of the Foot met the Kings Regiment of Guard, and the Earle of Lindlies giving the first charge, which was very well disputed a long time, untill the reserve of the Rebels Horse (which had never been charged) charged our Foot upon the flank, which our foot resisted a good while, but at length not being seconded by our reserve of Horse, which contrary to order, thinking the day was (urely won, had followed the execution of the Rebels fo far, that they could not

me in time to relieve them roog mere par into fome diferder in which alles Kings Standard (the Standard bearer being flain) and the Lo: Willoughby feeking to relieve his Father, who fell being foot in the leg , was together with his Father made Prisoner : but the Standard mas foone relieved by the Lieutenant of the Lord John Stewards Troop (Captain Smith) being nemly resurned from the execution of the Rebels. The left fide of our Foot being put into diforder, all the reft gave way, yet the fe of the right hand mere never pat into disorder, but seeing some of the Canon in danger to be loft, advanced regine and made the place good, the left hand of the Rebels Foot commine on pace to charge them. By this time the right wing of our Horfe was returned from chasing of the Rebels, and were in some confusion, because shey came from the execution , but feeing our Foot and Canon in some danger to be loft, by reason that the Robels Horse and Foot (those Horse which had never been charged) advanced in good order to charge, ours made a franch and foon railed weather, having some Dragoniers with them, and so advancing made the Dragoniers give them a Volley or two of shot which made the Rebels instantli retire. By this time it was grown fo dark that our chief Commanders durft me charge for feare of mistaking friends for foes, (though it was certainly concluded by them all, that if we had had light enough but to have given one charge more, we had totally routed all their Armie.) Whereupon both Armies retreated, ours in such order that we not onely brought off our owne Canon, but foure of the Rebels, we retiring to the top of the hill from whence we came, because of the advantage of the place, and theirs to the Village where they had been quartered the night before.

The King with the whole body of the Horse, and those of the foot which were not broken, quartered upon and on the side of the hill all night, and in the morning as some as it was day them halfe the body of the Norse into Battalia at the foot of the hill, and the rest of the Horse and the Foot on the top of the hill where the Standard was placed, and having notice that three of the Rebels Canon were less halfe way between us and their Quarter, sent out a body of Horse and drew them off, they not so much as offering to relieve them: soboth Armies, facing one another all day, retired at night to their former

quarters.

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The Rebels in this Battaile lost above 70. Colours of Cornets and Ensigns, we sixteen Ensigns, but not one Cornet; but our Horse relieved not onely the

Standard but divers of our owne Enfignes.

For the staine of both sides the number is uncertaine, yet it is most certaine that we killed sive for one. It is true that their chiefe Officers having steeter horses then ours not so many of their Officers of Foot us ours were stain and taken



saken Prifuners to our knowledge as yet, but we loft no Officer of Burfe trees

sing the Lord Aubigny.

The next day after the battaile, the E. of Esex finding his Army extremity weakned and disheartned by the great blow they had received by His Majesties Forces, withdrew himselfe to Warwick Castle, and the same night, the remainder of his Forces went also privately thither much distrated whereof Prince Rupert having notice, the next morning pursued them, has they were all got into Warwick, or dispersed before he could overtake them; but his highnesse took 25. Waggons and Carriages of the Rebels laden with Ammunition, Medicaments, and other baggage, whereof he brought aun part, and fired the rest.

Thu sudden returning back of the Rebels to Warwick, is not onely a fure argument of the weaknesse of their Armie; but hath exceedingly dishearted all the Countrey which adhered to them, and were before (upon the falsers mor that the Kings Forces were defeated) ready to have risen and false upon

His Majefties Forces.

The 26. His Majesty Clarenceux King of Arms sent a Summon to Ban-bury, which being not thereupon yeelded, Hu Majesty the next day drew we part of his Army with some Ordnance against the said Town, upon the approach of which the Rebels Forces (being the E. of Peterboroughs Regiment which were in the Towne, to the number of 600.) same out, laid down their Arms, and asked His Majesties Pardon, and immediately the Town must rendred up: upon which His Majesty sent out some of His principal Officers to discover and bring away all such Arms and Ammunition as were found in the towne, and to take up upon Tickets all woollen cloth, stockins, shooes, and victuals for the accommodation of his souldiers, forbidding all manner of plundring, and permisting onely one Regiment to enter and remains in the Towne that night.

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SERVICES!

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CONTINVATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable paffages informed to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and other-

wife from divers parts of this Kingdome, fince Munday
the seventh of November, till Saturday
the twelfth, 1642.

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Containing these particulars, viz.

Ame Relation of Letters to the Parliament from the Lord Faulkland, by Order of his Majestic, and the Houses proceedings upon the same.

An Order of Parliament to the Lord Major and Sheriffes of London upon freciall businesse concerning the malignants within the City and Suburbs. A true Relation of Prince Roberts beleidging of Windsor, and the passages there, of his plundering of Stanes, and other matters of note from Guilford and other parts of Sarrey.

Arme Relation of the Apprentices of London that have lifted themselves for the service of the Parliament.

A true Relation of a Letter of the Lord Capels which was intercepted and brought to the Parliament.

The like Relation of 1 3. of the Earle of Effex prisoners that were brought to the Parliament and committed to severall prisons.

Atme Relation of the Cavalliers winning of Kingston upon Thames, Cobham and S. Georges Hill,

. Of the taking of fir Jo. Digby, brother to the Lord Digby at South-

An Order of Parliament for the making of the Arch-Bishops house at Lambaha prison.

o. Of the Parliaments sending of a petition to his Majestie by the Earle of Northumberland Earle of Pembrooke and some others, with a Relation of the substance of the Perition.

A time Relation of Letters from Flushin setting forth what great provisions of shipping is made ready there with Ammunition and men to affilt the King against the Parliament.

2. An Order of Parliament for the speeding of a Declaration into Scotland to invite them to affift us in this warre.

An Order of Parliament for the banishing of all the Capouchin Fryers within a moneth next. And the like order for the demolishing of all the Reliques at Somerset house. St. James and Lambeth house.

A true Relation of Letters to the Patliament from the Committee with his Majesty on Fryday last.

oumb.12. Printed for Francis Leach, and Francis Coles, 1642.

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ing Relation of a Letter of the Lord Copels which was intercepted and larger to the Parliameign.

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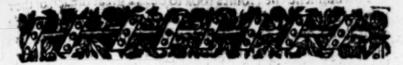
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ACONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages informed to both Houses of Parliament, and otherwise from divers other parts of this Kingdome.

From Munday the 7. of November, till Saturday the twelfth. 1 64 2.



Pon Munday last, Sir Peter Killeg ew being imployed as a Messenger stone the Houses to his Majessie, upon a second parley concerning the Petition to bee sent to his Majessie, returned to the Parliament, and brought a Letter from the Lord Faul kland to the Speaker of the Lords

House, dared at Redding the Sunday before, wherein the Lord Facilitation writeth, that his Maje tie received the fix names sent unto him of these Lords and Commons appointed to bring the Petition, and commanded him to return the houses an answer that he would grant a safe conduct to tive of the said six persons, but not to sir John Eveling, whom his Majesty by a Proclamation published the same day, that the House appointed him to goe along with the Petition had proclamed Trairor, for the raising of moneyes upon the propositions with in the Countie of Wiltshire according to the Ordinance of Parliament.

This



This busine fle the Houses took to be as a great breach of their priviledges as possible could be and a meere plot of the Entle of Bristoll, Lord D gby, and those other desperate persons about his Majestie: to hinder the good iffne of the Petition, and to k; epe it from his Majesty, whereupon they agreed in a Vote that they could not admit of any fuch exceptions, but we cinforced to by by the faid Petition, and goe on with their lives and fortunes to refere his Maje frie from those wicked and blowdy Councellors about his Maje flie, that keep him from a treaty of peace.

And they drew up a Declaration to the Kingdome; to inform them how the evill Councell about his Majestie have prevailed with him to invent and feek out occasions to hinder the treaty, and that upon pretence that his Majestie would not receive their perition from the hands of any hee hath proclamed Traitors, when as his Majestie was of lare to farre from being unwilling to receive a Petition from the Rebels of Ireland, that hee blamed the Lord Chiefe Iustices there, for going about to intercept the fame, and not suffering it to come to his Majesty.

And the Houses then also appointed a Committee to goe to the City of London, to informe them of the paffages, and to incontage them to goe on with an undaunted resolution in defending of themselves, the Pailiament and Kingdome & gainst those evill wicked instruments about his Majesty.

An Order was made by the Parliament that the Lord Major. and Sheriffes of London should strictly examine those malignants of the City which they have put into fafe custodie, and fuch of hem as they finde to fland any wayes well affeded, and will contribute in a good measure according to their estates to the propositions, to discharge, and the rest to dispose of in lase. custodic in feverall prif ins in the Countrey whereby they may be prevented from raifing a faction within the City.

And the Lord Major and Sheriffes of London are also order red to take the like course about the Subarbs of Landon, as they have done in the City, to dilarme malignants and lecure.

beir persons.

It was credibly informed by Letters that Prince Robert on Sturday laft with a part of the Kings forces laid leige against Windlor, but was driven back by the forces within the Caille. who killed lome of his men, and tooke others prifon rsy Where. ppon Prince Robert according to his wonted custome ivent to Plunder that part of the Countrey the reabolits, and heh mide great spoyle in Stanes, and fent a command to Guilford a small towne in Surrey, to fend him great flore of come victuals, and other provisions (more by farre than they were able) of that otherwise he would let fire of the towne. on a nogue be l Avhant

On Munday also great numbers of the Apprentizes within the Gity of London above eight thouland as is reported, lifted themselves to serve under the Earle of Warwick for the service ning the conveniency that colo.

of the Common-wealth.

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On Tuefday laft there was a letter of the Lord Capells brought to the Parhament which was intercepted going into the West countrey: the messenger that carried the same, for more privacie conveyed it into the hollow of a Cane which he carried in his hand as a walking fraffe, yet neverthele fee being. fearched his Letter was found. The Lord Capell by the faid litterdid authorize and give power to the Marquelle of Hartfords . Civalliers in Cornewall to receive all his Rents in the West Countrey to maintaine the warre against the Parliament.

His Lordinip formerly fent a letter to the Marquelle of Hartford to that purpose, but it was intercepted . And it was voted by the Houses that all his Rents there, and in any pare of the Kingdome should be fequesterd by the authority of Parliament,

for the fervice of the common wealth.

There was thirteene of the Lord Generalls prisoners brought to the Parliament that day, and committed to foure feverall pusfons till further leafure for their examination, whereby they may be brought to cond gue punishment according to their demerits.

If was for certaine informed the Parliament by Letters that it a part of the Kings Horse are come as farre as Kington upon Thames, and that formetof them have beene as Cobham sand as a

Saint Georges hill, and have made great spayle there abouts.

It was also for certaine informed by Letters, that Sir John Digby the Lord Digbyes-brother is taken at Southampton, and remaines there in fale custody till a fit conveniency to lend him

up to the Parliament.

The Houses of Parliament taking into consideration the gree want of convenient places about London for the safe keeping of such prisoners and other Delinquents as are daily brought up to the Parliament, the prisons in London being all of them already filled, upon a motion formerly made of the conveniency of the Bishop of Canterburies house at Lambeth for that purpose, appointed a Committee to be sent thither to view the same and to make report to the House, what they thought concer-

ning the conveniency thereof.

The Houles of Parliament also taking into confideration the great spoyle that is made in the Countries by Prince Robert and his Cavelliers, who runne up and downe from place to place pillaging and spoyling the Countrey, and stayes in no place certaine, changing their Horses once or twice a day, that so they may with more conveniency escape persuit of any forces that come against them: Have ordered that a considerable body of hose shall be forthwith raised to be imployed by the direction of Parliament in the nature of a stying Army to pursue Prince Robert from place to place, to prevent his plundering of the Country es, and to fight with, kill, and slay his forces, thereby to prevent his further bloody cruelty.

The houses also on Wedne day last had a great debate about the Petition drawne up to be sent to His Majesty, and Sir Io'n Eveling moved the Commons that it might not be kept backe for his Majestes proceedings and exceptions against him, that it might not be said he was the cause of shedding of more blood in the Kingdome, but that it might bee sent by the other five members appointed, viz. the Eare of Northumberland, Earle of Pembrooke, Lord Waiman, Sir John Heipesley, and Master

Perpoint.

Whereupon the Honfes after great debate and confulration



about it, to shew their willing nesse to imbrace a peace if it might be obtained upon any honorable termes, and their great tender-nesse of the shedding of b'ood in the Kingdome if it might be prevented, Adreed that the five members should forthwich carry the Petition to his Majesty, and desire a speedy answer.

The substance of the Petition is to this essed; That the Lords and Commons out of the deepe sence they have of the misery of this Kingdome, and the great sufficient of blood in the late baters at Kinton, and well weighing the great loss his Majesty hath sustained by the death of so, many imminent persons in that sight, and great numbers of his Subjects, the great danger of His Majesties person, and further danger loss and misery which must ensue to his Majesty and whole Kingdome if both Armies should joyne againe in an other battell, (which without some speedy concurrence between His Majesty and Parliament cannot be avoyded. Of which miseries the Houles cannot believe but that His Majesty hath the like impression of rendernesse and compassion with them: having beene himselfe an eye wirnesse of the bloody and forrowfull destruction of many of his subjects.

Doe therefore humbly befeech His Maieffy, that hee would bee pleafed to appoint some convenient place neere London, where a Committee of both houses may attend him with some propositions for the removall of this bloody distruction.

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It was for certaine informed by Letters that there are many hippes made ready at Flushin, with Ammunicion, men, and other provisions for warre, intended as is supposed to bee sent tohis Maiesty to affish him in this unnaturall warre against the Parliament.

The Parliament upon consultation of the great difficulty of fending into Scotlandby land since the passage is so stopped by the Cavalliers, have ordered that the Declaration drawne up by the Houses to be sent to our brethren of Scotland to invite them to raise sores to defend themselves and to affile us against those Armies of Papists and Atheists which are arising in this Kingdome and other forraigne pasts for the utter destruction of Religio

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Religion and liberties in both Kingdomes, shall be fent by Se and a Committee to goe along with it to bring a speedy and backe againe.

The Houses have ordered that all the Capouchin Fryers I

their Reliques and popilh ceremonies at Somerser House bee demolished, And also the like at the Chappell at Saint Iams and at Lambeth house, for that this Kingdome must not expect a blessing from God so long as such popery is fostered within

this Kingdome.

Vpon Friday last there came a Post with Letters to the Parliament from the Committee that went with the Perisson to he Majestie, by which it was informed that his Majesty metr the Committee at Colebrooke on Thursday last and gave then reasonable kind entertainment and received their petition and tould them that they should receive an answer in part to their petition the next day, but he would take longer time to consider and give answer to some particulars of their petition, whereas on the Committee informed that they were to attend his Majosty againe on Fryday morning to receive some particular answer to their petition, and then intend to returne backe to the Parliament, whose comming is hourely expected.

where a Commerce of both he destroy are pd him wentorbe propositions for the rem. 21 L M. T J development in.

liwas for certaine informed the energethat the read many bippes made teady as F. min (March Amnoration, and on the provisions for warre, is resided as as shopped to bee tentto his Maichy to affilthim in this cash and warre againft the Parklamens.

The Parliament upon confeitation of the great difficulty of leading into Scotlandby land fince the paffage is to flooped by the Cavalliers, have ordered that the Declaration drawne up ly the Houses to be fent to our brethern of Scotland to invite light to raise forces to defend themselves and to affift us against boke Arm es of Papills and Atheists which are arising in this boke Arm es of Papills and Atheists which are arising in this Lingdome and other forraigne parts for the utru defined on of Religion.

Religious



England's

Memorable Accidents.

From the 7th of Novemb. to the 14th of the same, 1642.

London, Printed for Sephen Bowell in Poper bead Alley, 1642.

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King to defire a fate conduct for their Committee with a Petition unto him, returned on Saturday last with a Letter from the Lord Faulthand, one of his Secretaries, directed to the Speaker of the House of Peers, which was read at a Conference of both Houses; wherein he fignifieth, that the King commanded him to returne this Answer, that he would receive any Petition, either from one or both his Houses of Parliament, provided that it were not presented by any whom he had Proclaimed Traytors, or otherwise in any of his Declarations had named to be so, and that he first desired to know the Names of their Committee, and that they should not come to him with above thirty attendants, and then he would grant them a safe conduct under his great Seal.

The Farle of warmer came en Saturday last to the Committee for the Militia of London at the Guille Hall, and requested them to provide him 4000 Hories against this instant Munday, to make his Effect Foot Dragooners, which they promised with all convenient speed to effect, the reason therof is supposed to be because Horiemen are betterable to do speedy service then Foot and a roning Army fitter for the present occasions then that which moves flower. All the Carriages that went out from hence on Saturday last towards Barner, laden with Powder, Match. Shot and other Military provisions for the Lord Generall, to turned hither again the same day and are destined to go towards Wesser.

ledges of the Parliament, secondly, that this exception was a deniall to

treate, and confequently a refulall of any accommodation.

At a Conference of both the Houses, Mr. Pym for the Commons moved, that a compensation of thanks might be rendred by the Parliament unto the Lord Generall for the good service which he hathdon them and the whole Kingdome, and he also motioned, that the Peers would concur with them to have a running Army, to stop the torrent of the Kings forces, which being now for the most part all Horse men rove up and down in all Counties, plundering and pillaging wheresever they come, this being the onely meanes to bridle and restraine their piltering courses, and to save the Subject from any other danger or inconvenience.

The Apprentices of London, being greatly encouraged with the late happy Victory, obtained by his Excellency the Lord Generall at Kynonon, and seeing some of their fellows, who are returned to visit them clad in the Cavaliers Scarlet Coates, listed themselves for Souldiers

this day in great numbers in the New Artillery ground.

This day the Lord Generall came to this Towne, and went to the Parliament, where he was received with great joy, and exceedingly careffed by both the Houses for his late good successe, and in the Atternoon he went into the new. Artillery ground to view the number of his additionall forces. The Parliament published an Order this day, therein commanding all the Officers and Souldiers of the Lord Generalls Army, to repaire forthwith to their Colours upon paine of death, and not to depart without leave under his hand.

It is reported, that Count Robert the Kings Nephew, together with the Lord Copell and the Lord Coheme are dead of their wounds, which they received at the late Battaile at Kyneron, and that they were buried at Oxford: and the Souldiers that are returned hither affirme, that the Kings forces after their defeat, conveyed away with them, the number

of at least 500 of their flaine bodies.

This Morning the Rumour came hither from Stanes, which lyth but 15 miles distant from Lendon, that some of the Kings Forces had

yesterday plundred that Town.

The Parliament sent some Forces to Faruham Castle, which belongeth to the Bushop of Winchester, and is situate upon the Frontiers of Surry, to setch away the Ordnance of and Armes that were there, and to secure the Gunpowder Mills which are necrethose parts, which being effected, it is now reported that some of the Kings Troupes are since gotten in there, but sound not what they expected, because it was conveyed away before.

The old-Farle of Marchester, who was Lord Keeper of the Kings Privy Seale, deceased this day, so that his Son the Lord Kindshow is

now Earle of Machefter by descent.

The Parliament hath fet forth an Order and Declaration for the better encouragement of all Apprentifes that shall ferve as Souldiers, for

the defence of the Commonwealth to this effect, whereas the interest of private persons ought to give way to the publique in times of common danger and necessity, therefore they Ordaine and Declare, that fuch Apprentices as have bin, or shall be lifted to serve as Souldiers. for the detence of the Religion and liberty of the Kingdom, the Kings Royall Person, the Parliament and the City of London, and all such as are bound for them, shall be secured against their Masters, their Executors and Administrators, from all damage and ill-convenience by forfeiture of Indentures, Bonds, Covenants, Infranchifment or otherwife: and this War being ended, the Matters of fuch Apprentices shall bee commanded and required to receive them againe into their fervice. without imposing upon them any punishment, losse, or prejudice for their absence so long as they are in the defence of the Commonwealth. And they have also Ordered, that if it shall appeare, that the Mafters of fuch Apprentices have received any confiderable loffe by fuch absence of their Apprentices, they will take care that reasonable satisfaction shall be made unto them out of the publique stock of the Kingdom, according to justice and Indifferencie. By the generallity of this Order it is apparant, that it extendeth not only to Matters and Apprentices in the City of London and the Suburbs thereof, but also to all Mafters and Apprentices throughout the whole Kingdom of England, which may be a helpe to all the Counties, in regard that Trading and imployment ceafing in London, it cannot be quick and free in other parts of this Kingdom, and therefore they may the better spare their Apprentices in the Country for this fervice.

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THES DAT, the 8 of November.

Some of the Kings Troupes came yesterday to Windsor Castle, and summoned the Garrison there to yield and open it for Count Robers, that he might have entrance, but Colonell Venne the Commander therofanswered, that he knew not Count Robers, and asked who he was, they answered, that he was the Palizgraves Brother, whereupon he replyed, that he was an Out landish-man and had nothing to do in Eggland, and that the Parliament had commanded him to keep it for the King and the Kingdom, and therefore he could not render it up to any Forrainer, without the assent of the King and Parliament.

A great hubbub and alarine was railed the last night in Lordo: and the Suburbs, upon a false bruit, that the Kings Forces were comming from King ston upon Thames towards the City, which put women and chil-

Citadells are building in and about Grown Garden, to keep the Papifts and dilaffected persons in all those parts it awe, and they are to be guarded by Sea-men.

The Parliament fent some Sea-men to Windfor Castle to strengthen the Garrison there, but they are forced to stay by the way at Kingson, untill greater strength be added unto them, to cleare the passage from

the Kings Forces, which lie scattered along the River of Thames is intercept them; and thereupon it is Ordered that some Barges shall be barricadoed and fortified with great Ordnance, and sent unto them to remove the impediments.

Intelligence came this day, that two great fhips with much money, armes and amunition in them, are ready at Hamburge to goe to Non-castle, to arm and pay the Papists and Malignants that are gathered toge-

ther in those paris to make an Army against the Parliamens .

It is reported that the Cavaliers did tend to Guilford in Survey to provide them great flore of bread and cheese; which if they did they promised them that they should not be plundered.

This day two Coaches full of Cavaliers that were taken prisoners in the battell at Kyneron, were brought to London, the one halfe of them were committed to the Flier, and the other halfe were fent to the Konge

Bench Prilon in Southwarke.

A Committee of both the Houses came this Evening to the Guildhall in London, where the Citizens were congregated, to whom the Lord Brooks and Sir Horry Vane made two Speeches, informing them, that the Parliament had defired to treat with the King and to that purpose had fent him the names of their atorementioned Committee, and that during the flay of their mestenger, the King had proclaimed Sir laba Euryou one of them Traytor, which the Parliament had voted to be a breach of the Priviledges, and also an absolute deniall to treat, and that heretofore the King had tent to the Trayterous Rebells in Ireland to Petition unto him and to treat with him. which he now retuled to doe with his Loyall and faithfull Subjects of England, they also informed them. that they willingly defired Peace, but they affured the City, that the Parliament would not accept of any but fuch as should be both honourable and fate for the Common wealth, and they further told them. that the Kongs forces differred in the adjacent Counties at W. nafor, Stant, Colbrooke, and at other places. and therefore they requested them to remaine both constant and vigilant, and so for the present the assembly was dilmifled.

One of the Captaines in Windfor Castle, hath written hither, that besides other necessaries, they want ganpowder and great Ordnance because those which for the pretent they have will not range their bullets so farre as to annoy the Fnemy that hath begined them, and though they are in much danger yet they are all there resolved to die in desence of that place, and maintenance of the cause: whereupon the Parliament hath sent this morning, the bottome of a Coale Ship, which draweth but 2 or 3 foot of water thither, wherein are embarqued say land souldiers all Musketiers, ten pieces of great Ordnance, and many Seamen to cleare the passage up the River of Thanger, and to relieve the Garison in that Castle: and there is also sent 20. Troupes of Horse to specific much the Earle of Warnels shall come to them with

the reft of his forces, and now the Inhabitants of that Towne have better bethought themselves, then to give the Cavaliers entrance amongst them, for they are fortifying of it to keep them out, because they heare that the Cavaliers plunder their friends as well their foes wherefoever they come.

A Popul Reculant and his man, were this day apprehended in Southwate, carrying letters into Kens to some persons of Note, wherein they were wished with speed to make provision for Count Kebers entertainment, who would bee with them shortly: This Papill densed humlelte to be a Roman Catholique, but confetted he was a Catholique, which is no other then an equivocating difference without a divertity.

Sir Ralph Hopeos plunders and difarmes, all the well affected People in Cormal, his men are fortifying Launegton the Shire Towns in that County: He hath lifted at the least 2000. men there, and he threatens to come into Devas pire to plunder and difarme them also, but 'tis likely he will not dare to approach the Ciry of Excepter, for they have there to fortifyed themselves with out worker and Ordnance, that they feare

not an Army of 20000. men.

Sir labs Souly hath defired the Parliament to exempt him from being one of their Committee, to the end that the King may have no colour to for beare a Treaty, whereupon the Parliament hath fent an other meffage to the King, fignifying that if his exception be onely against his person, and not as hee is a Member of the House of Commons, that they will leave him out, and nominate an other, yet not withstanding the House of Commons bath made a Projectation for the: confervation of their Priviledges.

THURSDAY, the 10. of Nevew.

Etters out of Germany truely informe us, that the Sweder have lately Lobtamed a glorious and famous victory, over the Emperours Army in this manner: The Sweden befreged the great City of Leipfich held by the Imperialifts in the Duke of Sammies Dominious, the Emperour to refcue that place, lent his ion the Arch-duke of Leapold, and Count Pieshann his Generall with a great Army to sai ethe fiege, the Swede. leaving some of their Forcesto begit the Towne, role with the relidue of their Army and met them by an other town called Grym, and fought fo valiantly with them that they flew the greatest part of their Intansery defeated their Cavalery; and put them to flight, tooke all their Cannon: and baygage, killed in olementheir Generall, grievously wounded the Arch-duke Leapole, and after returning to the fiege, made the City of Lonfieb yeeld at discretion.

The fouldiers of the Lord Generals Army relate fince their return hither, two confinenous and remarkable accidents in the late bartell at Komen, the first is, that through the special guidance of the God of Battells, the bullets of the Kings great Ordinance, either fell shore of them flew over them or passed between their Files and intervall, with out touching or killing very few or none of them, whereas their great.

that made passages through the Kings Army as broad as streets: The second is, that of Nobles and such as are of Noble bloud, there fell on the Kings side about an hundred of them, wherein some part of Mary Sharons obscure Prophecie in King Henry the eights time is verified, for shee presaged, that in after times there would be a great battaile between English and Scots, where Ravens should drinke as much blood of the Nobles as of the Commons, which herein is fully equalled for all the Commanders of the Lord Generall's Army attest, that in the fight they lost about a hundred of their men.

The Earle of Holland and Mr. Pym came this morning to the Guildhall in London, and declared to the City, what reasons the Parliament have to desire a Treaty with the King for an Accommodation, as first for conscience sake according to the Scriptures, seeke peace and ensuing and as much as in you lieth have peace with all men: Secondly, to preserve the Kings person from danger and hurt: Thirdly, because Ireland is in such distresse, that if warres continue here, that Kingdom must be lost: Fourthly, that they might testisse to all the World that they seeke not bloud, but have used all the means to stop the essuion thereof, but they withall promised, that they would not yeeld to any peace, but where the Purity of our Religion, and the good of London, and the safety of the Common-wealth might bee preserved, these reasons were accepted of the Citizens with a generall acclamation.

The Parliament hath evulged an Order, that the Officers and souldiers of the Lord Generalls Army, shall bee punished for their offences, according to former Laws and Ordinances of Discipline by him set forth, and therein they give him power to punish them by death, or otherwise, according to their demerits. And for the better encouragement of the souldiers, they have also Ordered, that all such souldiers as have been constant in the service in the Lord Generalls Army, and have not deserted that service, and shall repaire to their Colours upon Proclamation at the time appointed, or within an houre after, shall receive at their generall Rendevouz every Horseman 5. Ibellings, and every Footman halfe a Crown, over and above their pay, as an acknowleddement of their good service.

FRIDAY II of November.

The News out of the North is, that the Lord Farfax, Sir John Savill, Sir Edward Rhodes, and Captaine Horbam have belieged Torke with about 8000 men and stopt all the passages to it, and that the City begins already to be in distresse, and many of the Citizens within it are for the Parliament, and that the Farle of Newcastle with 4000. men are comming out of Northumberland to relieve Torke, but it is thought that hee will not dare to stirre for feare of the Scott, who are now invited by our Parliement, as the report goeth, to come into England: The whole County of Torke every day more and more showeth it selfe for the Parliament.

Mr. Charles White hath raised a Company of Dragonoers in Nottingham. bire



them for for the Parliament, and with their help he hath plundere, tome ill-affected persons in the Town of Norme ham.

Letters came this day out of Kem which certifie, that Sir Edwara Dering hath gotten together there 500 men in Armes, wherewith hee intendeth to assift the Kings Forces, which he expeded th shortly to come into that County.

The Inhabitants of Depford in Kent neere London, would not fuffer a Drum to be beaten up in their Towne for the King and Parliament; and in that Town one is apprehended who had many Barrells of Gun-

powder, and was making of fire-balls and Granadoes.

The Lord Generalls and the Earle of Warnicks Forces are marched out of this City to Allow, which is the place of their Rendevous, and

fome other are gon towards King fen.

In a Letter out of Chefbire it is related, that about 300 Papifts and other Malignants had made a head there, but the power of that Countyrole against them, tooke many of them prisoners, and forced the

refidue to flie to Sbrow fary.

The City of London is raising of another Army to defend and secure themselves from Malignants amongst them, if the Trained Bands should be forced to march out of it to repell the Enemie, and divers Watchmen are to fland upon the highest Steeples, to give notice of fires if any should happen amongst them by Popish Malignants cr other diffaffected persons.

It is reported, that Mr. Thomas Buston, (one of this City Captaines, who was Serjeant Major under Colonell Venne in Windfor Caffle) is flain with a great thot from the Kings Forces which beliege that place, as he

was standing upon the walls.

The Cavaliers have planted two peeces of Ordnance upon the Bridge at Cherifer, which lieth above King flow, to hinder the passage of Barges

and Boates upon the River of Thames.

Pwo Pinnaces of Colebeffer in Effex, have taken a Ship upon that Coast laden with Arms and other Amunition, which will supply the Armes that was taken from that County when the King went against the Scots.

The Parliaments Committee went yesterday to the King. In I found him at Colbrooke 15 miles from London, where they presented the Petition unto him, and kiffed his hand, the King having read it, told them that he thought they defired not a present disparch. but said he would fond the Parliament an Answer a or 3 daies hence, by a Messenger of his owner:

Saturday, 12 of Novemb.

It is informed this day, that the Dunkirkers have gotten into the Town of wexford in Ireland, by the invitation and permission of the Rebells there, and that they have planted the King of Spaines Standard and colours upon the wails and gates thereofic To

known how they stand affected, from reliding in the City of Long the Subburbs thereof, in these times of publique danger and distriction. The Parliament hath Ordered, that the Lord Major of Long throughout the said City and suburbs, and to take special notice of all persons and their attendants, and of their names, and for the better discovery how they stand affected he is to tender unto them the Propositions for raysing of Horse, money or Plate, and to take their subtriptions, and to know whether they make their payments accordingly into the Guild hall of the City, and he is to return the names of all such as cannot give a good account of their residence here, as also of such as refuse to subscribe to the Propositions, according to their several Lessand qualities, that the Parliament may take such a course with them as they shall see expedient.

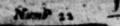
It is taid, that there hath been a Skirmish at Kings on upon Thames, between some of the Kings sorces that came thither, and the guard and Inhabitants of that Town, who killed fix of the Cavaliers, and took as many of them prisoners, the rest of them escaped away through a back lane, which had it been known to the guard, they might have cut them off every man. It is also said that some of the Cavaliers are come to

Cubbam in Surrey 15. miles from hence.

The Lord Generall himself brought an Apprentice of Lords, a Diers servant into the Parliament and affirmed before all the Lords, that in his presence at the late battell he slew three men at three severals shots, and then running into the midst of the Enemy. With the great end of his musquet, he stroke downe 7 other men, one after an other and came cleare off without any wound the Parliament hath not onely well se warded this Apprentice with a round summe of money, but have also made him a Commander.

The Parliament, in acknowledgment of the good fervice done by his Excellencie the Earlo of Effect, in the late batter at Kymoton, hath declared and published to the lafting honour of the said Earle the great and acceptable service which he hath done to the Common-wealth, and to expresse the due sense which they have of his merit, they declare that they will assist and protect him, and all that serve him in this War with their lives and fortunes to the uttermost of their power, and they have ordered that this Declaration shall remain upon record in both Figures of Parliament, for a marke of honour to his Person. Name and Family, and for a Monument of his singular Vertue to posterity.

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delical by the faine bond that foresetly dress up the Copy for William Cook 201 of February all the said are to be fold in the Old Buily. 264 2. grant

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His morning his Excellency the Earlo of Biller with his Ar my came up London, having faine the night before at Highgare, and hillited his Forces in and about London, his Excellency with the other Gentlemen being with him his Excellency with the other Gentlemes being with him being Members of the Parliment came to the Houses and were received with much joy, and his Excellency had a present of rodo. I. given to him by the House of Contracts, as an excellent of their than an invested to the good style he hash done, and a Committee was appointed by the Committee to take left for the fetting of a realonable rate and price upon victualls within the City of London and Suburbs during the flay of the Army, whereby the price of mags may not be inhaunited above the utual canforme. An other was made by a Commons that he Robert Harm of Cambridge flure lately a Dember of this house, but expelled for delinguishers. Should be true for up to the house for heir house, but expelled for delinquency; should be fent for up to the house for gill offices in the Country against the Parliament.

There was a Petition presented to the Commons from divers of the City mamentos: 194 \ lignants lignants now in cultody for refusing to contribute to the Propositions, the favour of the House, that they may be released treat their imprison divers of them eexcusing their former backwordnesse to consider the Propositions, which businesse was referred to the Commune to consider of and it was afterwards ordered that the Lord Major and Sherists of London should take order with the faid Malagoants, and all other that are in custody, and such at them as upon due examination they should fatto standard waters well affected and doe offer to contribute to the Proposition to release, and the rest to commit to severall profons in the Constant, that is City may be see tred of them, and to prevent the tailing of faction suches the City. And it was all sordered that the Lord Major and the Sherists of conditions should specifie to the course in all places about the Suburbs as they have done in the City, for the duarning of Masignants, and securing of their persons, and that they require the again and affaltance of the I rayned Bands to the purpose.

Information was given to the Parliament that Prince Robert with a part of the Kings Forces hath belieged Windfor, but they are driven backe by Colonell Prince with the forces in the Calile, and that with tone loffe, and force of them taken priloners; but Prince Robert Inding it too great a difficulty to gain Windfor, as better fitting with his valour and monted practice went and plundered Stanes, and divers other places within ten miles of London, and mile made great poyle there, which nath to incenfed the Country thereabouts, that they are retolved no longer to fit fill and be thus cruelly nied; the Cavallier putting Halors about their necks, and with the affidance of the Trayned Bands thereabouts have gathered force to defend themselves against the Cavalliers. Information being given to the Parliament that a ship of New Castle called the Amity lyes here, unon presence to take in Wine and Beere, and some other such like provisions for the Q cene. Ordered that the taid ship should be made show of, and seatched and examined.

The Horfs of Parliament upon Satterday night last having sent in Pain Killegrey with a second Mellage to his Majesty, to sender him the name of the condisand Commons that they had appointed to carry the Persoon and to know white his Majesty would be pleased to give them a last condist. The faid sur Peter this day against returned to the Parliament with his Majesties answere, signified to the Speaker of the Lords House, dated from Redding the sixth of November to this effect: That his Malesty would grant a tase Cord & to sive of the sixe persons nominated, and onely excepted against fir low Eveling whom his Majesty by a Proclamation (by all probability made since the said six low was a pointed to goe along with the Petition) hath proclaimed Traitor for rayling of monies upon the Propositions in Wilt-Shire. And they then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be forthwith drawing up to the King-then ordered that a Declaration should be should b

These was a Pertion medicard in the Compound on them of

is informed them of the wayer and meaner the Parliament have after to me a peace and how the will Counfellors about his Majerly have prevail and him to hinder the fame. This Majerly, refusing to accept their Petitions, leader he hash proclaimed one of them appeared to carry the Pectitional Training of the Pectition of them the Rebeils in Ireland though notonous Training. Whereupon the Common after long debate of the buffield agreed in a vote to this effect; the his Majerlies exception against one of their Members was in effect. And leading the receive their Petition, and avery given breached that givelege and instructory they could not accept of a last conduct upon their rempe. And he also roted that a Committee of both Hours should be appointed to goe and to vote that a Committee of both Hours should be appointed to goe and carry of London-to acquaint them with their proceedings become, and to each them to a resolution of defending their proceedings become, and to each them to a resolution of defending their bockers and Religion, with mentions to a resolution of defending their bockers and Religion, with these fields, and listed themselves to serve under the Earle of Marwick for the Parliament, abore being neare upon nine thouland able beliang mention that they had been falls, and listed themselves to serve under the Earle of Marwick for the Parliament, abore being neare upon nine thouland able beliang mention that they had been falls to the order of Parliament went to the Balleton Marwick for the Parliament, abore being neare upon nine thouland able beliang mentions.

The Land State of the Parliament to the Country of the Parliament having some and gather to the Met Country of the Parliament having some of the Memorial of the Houses may be employed for the service of the Commonwells. There was a letter by great accident interceptes & Basello of the Jacobs of the Indian of the Medical Country of the Medical of the

more as far as Kingiton upon I happes and that Prince Robert form to a finall.

Item thereby called Guiltand to begather to dept him a greater quart up of youngle and provisions their they spreadly walls able to provide, therein any public and provisions their they spreadly walls able to provide, therein any pearing other wife he would come and plumies them, but the Lord Generall meather other wife he would come and plumies them, but the Lord Generall and appointed a part of his horie to march our to recture the Paulianneous for fronthe crucity of the Cavalliers. Assister was made by the Paulianneous for the leastly leading 1000 A. to the go graphic of Portform of the Commons would in the Rot in ling and feeting of Portform of the Commons had a great dept for the feeting of another method to he go make it in the graph of another method to he gention it.

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The Lord Breeker Sir Henry Plans Junior, and fame others, as a of both Houses this right mer the City of Lor Guild-hall, and informed them of the proceedings to the pecition to his Majeffy, and to encourage their to jo lately with their hearts puries and bands to defend their and Kingdome against those Forces that are now fo neer a

Wednesday, November 9502 gng 1716 Normation was given to the Parliament hat Sir Toba De Dighir brother was taken at Southempton and Y cuffedy to bee fort up to the Parliament, but they frould be detained there in the common gaple until a more fit on

lending him up to the Parliadient fine and muce as weredned to

An Order was made by the Parliament that Sir Tolk Flotte the proposition money raised in York-fluid in Hull-till further or Parliament. Information was given to the Parliament by letters bury, that Doctor Pears lately preached a very feditious and francal diere spainft the Parliament, faying that there was a confpiracy fon of the King, and that all that contribute to the propositions of were of the conspiracy, and other kandalous methers, whereups red that he should be sent for as a delinepunt, and a ffrong g ted to bring him up to the Parliament. Of shoot attend

Alio Sir Renry Manuaring Mr. of Trinity house, was few for to ament for opporing the railing of Marriners and Seamen for the fervice

Parliament and Emedone

the temporary of the property of the state o A Committee was appointed to view Lambeth house if with ex might be made a prillon to keep the Cavalliers in that are or that be the prifons in London are all full. He was your men the on a course me

Upon a motion made tothe Commons from Captain Long a mi House that there might be a body of burfe raised befides the Earle East of Watte Mic forces that may be employed in the name of to purite Prince Robert and his Cavalliers from place to place to from pillaging and spoyling of the Countreys and pla

The Commiss appointed a commistee to confider of a fit way

There was an ordinages of Parliament drawn up by the Plottes to this that Whaters the laws and ordinances for furth by the Lord Generall for & venment of his Army have not bin put in due execution nor obleved with first nelle as they ought, the Houses do declare that from hencefore or fould ers may not expect any further forbearance of fuel punish may and ought to punish them by death or otherwife according to ris. Alio another Order was made that all fuch Stipldiers as Bays b in the fervise of the Army, and thall not defert the fervice but repair to the

an ideal proclamation obliqued addedna flabilitary also better a usual term of forested in the balls are trained as and horizonamity and trained and horizonamity and trained and horizonamity and trained and horizonamity and trained as a small allows the Commonto fairness performs as and allows the Commonto fairness performs as and allows the Commonto fairness performs as and allows the Common do trained fairness performs as a small allows the cities and the cities are of the Army, forms usual parcels, forganisms and monto principles to perform the Commons ordered that a meffage of thanks thould be prome at wheat for their forward operated when an additional far their forward operated when the first heat for a metal and the far and the small before a far and the small before the commons and trained the far the Commons and trained to the far and the far and the small before the Commons and trained to the far and the fa tir bedan curing of the Triver, har there has all be no Colours. the line is a post of the second party of the property of the party of Distribution of the control of the Cined on the Concerning to the Cined on the Concerning to the Cined on the Concerning to the Cined on the Cined o

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farrens Cobham at Sr. Georgie Hill im Sunty, toud char, they plus

come by, but the Lord Generall fern a period his derry out home afternoone to fecure the Country neare thereabours The vert of historices as murch other the Kings forces the next day, it. informed the Parliameur character certains thereis spany things a readineffe at Flathing, with Ammunition and men intended to allul Deathff the Parliament of the treffing to the Parliament of the Parliament Of Report was made white blandes about there in no way, or lend the Detricted duty to the Second him the palling into Second and the the palling by the Cavallicis. Whitesonpears was agreed upon by the Andrews first Declaration (hould belient by fea, and sharthere found b is pointed by the Honforth gon along with the farte tops Spotland to and wer back to the Parliament what tottes they are making to sail Amonder was made by the Carrenous that the Commisse some lythem thould ate bederatakall the Chrouchin Friers be fer hogie be ban ifhed the Kingdome within a sponeth heart and all Capes Crucifoce and relier Lesen onies whatloever be demolished Pitrous beremonics as Sudismenand at Lambeth house. An ore the Bouterfor the prefing of all hories wahin London, and fully Scher places within liverniles adjacent subescedy within an be be imployed in the fervice of the Army. And these was another on the better fecuting of the Tower, that there should be no Colours thether, and that all horse within the Tower should be seized upon Condition of the least to be kept there; but one for the Lieusenent it so off mens that the Veneting Arabadiadout thould have a pury to provi he frould have vice from to use within the City of I onden, and a fixed from all Warrants for the apprehending of place; provide colour of that we descrip be decoret, corte buy platests selfit size. Ki have bin manned softher fervice, and bring a Continent shereof to ment, shall have an allowaned to maintaine them during lite. and before if

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Therefore letters to the Harles from the Committee forestation. Majelly or I harliday morning, by which is was informed that his bloodly agave them all done at Golebrack on Thursday and received drive professes, using them very lastly with good respect, but example the Pash attention having because gant of hellwarter and after foote consideration of the periong; in: Majelly appointed then to attention paint on Head by morning to receive and all reclarity therein a The Contagns of London this day pretanged a position to attention wherein for freely offer the Parking perions for some or period of the Parking with the contagns of the Parking period of the period of the Contagns of London this day pretanged a position to the Parking with the contagns of the Parking period of the Contagns of London this day pretanged to the Contagns of London the Contagns of the Contagns of London this day pretanged to the Contagns of London this day pretanged to the Contagns of London this day pretanged to the Contagns of London the Contagns of the Contagns of London the Contagns of the they freely offer the Parlis mentaipen forms propolitions for in allowance after the add of the war extra the disease hories in Januarity see, and red. This is to Sea in marlot an allourance after he feet of the constraint and a constraint of the constraint of th provotione of which pention in die Housen in an hetenat in he Computer the second of the first position in die Floules, are alterement in a Seminater in consist of a Libert was also another petition put instell of the Medication in the Minister and outsics about Lorunta with this er a proposition segmentaring felaponia lite they define that the proposition is a moderning felaponia lite they define that the proposition is a peake plutter if, in because person and seems after a loruntarial of a second wedge before. In linguity them a loruntary because the Aturday size Cooks and Gent, that were lone with the function of the first case at its incoming to the it foliates to established in Gentary which and we which we are a directly like Majoria of ling. Goods to wine the fideless of ling to the first between the first of the petition of the first outside the second of the petition in the first outside the second of the petition in the first outside the second of the petition in the first outside the first outside the second of the petition in the first outside whether the Majerby actificate much characters. Elsely inclining condition to institute the fine that the Majerby actificate much characters and in the property of the first third that the property of the first third that the property of the first third that the property of the first third the first third that the property of the first that the property of the propert by also delired of his Majetty that hacked course may be calculated his Majethe Forces, that there may be a cell stitute barrow from any hollife act during the Treaty, and the like courts to shall be taken with the Parliaments Forces. Which letter paffing the vote in both, Houles, it was ordered that Sir Pear Killegrey should be forthwish dispatched with a Trumpeter to cary the sime to the Kings. Army and to define afacedy answer, "Certain Countrieymen near Colebrook came to the Houses & presented them with two wastrants which they had received from his Majasty, desiring to know the pleasure and advice of the Houses concerning them, one of them was a warrant for the railing of long Care to fetch the Kings provisions from Redding & other places to Colebrook

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ed die addirection was pour constitution of the of victually also addirect pour disconsistes the But is twas and condition the Florida state the But it was endemning the Houseashes they should be always fold was some substitution of the was some substitution of the property of the popular in the manufacture of the popular in the manufacture of the popular in the manufacture of the popular in the property of the popular in the they could necte with them, the steined themselves and additable war. I covered night this day there cancelessed! Potron a characteristic high the war. I covered night this day there cancelessed! Potron a characteristic that the Atraici were ingaged in a steined fighter which report at full fixed a many similarite though the good had of a peace thicald to foom breake forth into to bloody at its feverall seporar this much in their antic most credible south to That Poince Salert with About 12 insurance of the finite matter with About 12 insurance of the Parliaments forces that were quartered in Brainfor advantage of a multy morning (whereby our Blours could not marked to Beginford with ment to street the Paulitane to plantic the Towner Burthe forces in Brainford alchough the notice of their comming before they were upon them, are also to to plandic the Towner Burthe forces in Beautoid addraga sing notice of their comming beforether west upon them, related to the informationer than yould, and maintained the Bound and as the enemy though with greak standardings for municipal standards. charies great part of the Applian on backfules commanded the different time of challeft Polis counting from themselvey, were playing the back great Ordinance, but for certaine Prince Kebers disk his finest present back from their ground has what ladison githes field could not as set by The Houses of Parliament upon Report of this ladisoffe firms. Court the City of Louison is rathe all their forces bitth, beets, and broad of City and secure the Out-workers, and unplace a firming Ground morn, and the parts strengthours, And it was also ordered chair the Louison doctals first courfe that playe if rained Rande this rafule is yested their Companies in this fervice first he different available in this fervice first he different available in this fervice first he different available. The and the like continued for the last of the like Shirter sales and the last of the like Shirter sales of the last of the la

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to goe to the City of London to dequaint the Consucon the wavestir Parliament h and could no de 15 ing and maintaining thei

and formes : And that the · a Declaration upon this de-

This day the Appieurities an Min Irable perfores met in the eilde ile

Winter R. T. N. B. W. R. D. R. D. P. N. T. S. S. W. W.

From the 7th of November, to the 14th . 1642.

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14 London Printed for Wals Cook and Ross AT NODE to prevent allfalfe Capies sunder their Names, 1643,

Manday they of November og bas mil al bas

Unday the 7 of November the House of Commens being mer, they entred into debate concerning the fate conduct which His Majesty had sent to fix persons, two of the Houseof Lords, via the Earle of Pimbroke two of the Houseof Lords, vie. the Entire of Pandroke and the Earle of Northeader Lord, and four of the House of Commons, vie. Master Purepoint, Sir John Evelin, Los of Commons, vie. Master Purepoint, Sir John Evelin, Los Balman, and Sir John Hipefley: which six persons were agreed upon to go to present the Petition to His Majesty, from both House of Parliament, for an Accommodation of Peace; but the King would not let the fairl Sir John Evelin have sate conduct, because he was one that the fairl Sir John Evelin have sate conduct, because he was one that the fairly him a Traitor the day before, and that was as is shought done on purpose to keep him off from being one of chim sing sir shought bring the Petition; and therefore the House of Commons side looseupon that, as that he could not have a safe conduct. And the Question been that, as that he could not have a safe conduct. And the Question been that, as that he could not have a safe conduct. And the Question being put, Whether a safe conduct shall be accepted upon the eternes? It part with the negative. A

It was also . Voted that the House helders out to be a designation His weeky, and a school to grant a Treatie to the Parliaments in excepagation one of the meticagers that was to prefent a Verition coldinated with the purpose, and denying to grain him deceaded.

in It wesself word that Committee alboth Hours Thatthe appointed

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the wayes the Parliament hath used to procure a Treate for a Pear, and could not effect it, and to quicken them to a resolution of defending and maintaining their liberties, and their Religion with their liver and fortunes: And that they have appointed a Committee to prepare a Declaration upon this denyall of His Majesty, to admit such Members as were appointed by both Housesto present a petition to his Majesty for a treaty. And of his Majestee expressing his willingnes to receive a petition from the Rebels in Ireland.

This day the Apprentices and other able persons met in theseide the E. of Warwick, Lo: Generall of the other Army that is now raising with other Lords, and Sir Arthur Hazelrig a member of the House of Commons, who did great execution on the Cavalliers, in the late battele, and other members went inperson, to see what number would lift themselves, and there appeared neere upon 9000 able signing men, and they pickt out choisest of them, and of the best affected for Religion, the rest being very forry that they could not be Listed.

It is informed that Prince Robert, drawes his forces towards Stanes and Egham and possesseth himselfe of the places about Rummy meade as if he intended to pitch there a Second battel for regaining our liberties which was Formerly won there by the Subjects of the liberties which was Formerly won there by the Subjects of the liberties which was Formerly won there by the Subjects of the liberties which was there by an Army enforced to Seale Magnetic

Charta the great Charter of our Liberties.

This day his Excellency the E. of Effex, with divers companied foote, and troopes of horle, the relt of his forces being billeted at Acton and other townes neere London, and was job fully received by the Parliament, and thousands of those that were well affected hearing of his coming did flock to see him, and the house of Commons gaves present to him of 5000. I. for his great and faithfull service done to the Kingdom, and for his undanted courage and unheard of valour sheet ed in the battell in Kynton field.

Both Houses of Parliament having passed a Declaration and sent into Scotland informing them how the distempers here continue still, and that Papilts of great eminencie in Northumbed and & other passes are still proceeding in the raising of an Army, and that great endeavours are used beyond Sea for the bringing in of foreign. Forces to land at New-Castle or some other place to joyne with the Army of Papilts in the North, whereby that Kingdome as well as this, will runne the hazard of deltraction of Religion and liberty. And therefore both houses of Parliament do desire and advise them to make preparation betimes to withstand such force, and to come to affilt this king-

Ringsome with what strength they can, for the subduing of this Armoof Papilts: So that he this the whole Kingdome may know that the Papilament have a special care and vigilancie as well for the sure as the present, in care the Cavaliers parvale with the Kingmot to use as the present, in care the Papilanette? It is no called your against bearing to the just define of the Papilanette? It is no called your against hearing to the just define of the present rather your tenges against an account in the present and paints.

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Tyofder, one Captaine Arthur & Dutchissing and Cap. Powel, and divers others of the Cavaliers Being retent as they tay in North-hampton bire, were this day brought up to the Parininent, mand come mitted to leverall prisons.

Six lames Ramfey (who had the command of the left wing of the E.of Effer his Army, who most cowardly run away being examined by a Committee concerning the fame, declared that after he had or der from his Excellence and others his Superjours for ordering and commanding the faid left wing, he did accordingly put them in pofure defentive and offentive, interlining the Squadren's with a convement number of Mufquetiers, and did place 300. Mufquetiers in a hedge, on the left hand of the left wing, which did flank the whole front of the left wing; and before the combat did exhort them to menanimity and refolution; thewing them the worth of their Aneffors, defiring them to thew themselves worthy fuch noble Progenitors, and putting before them the just neffe of the cause, that it was the purity of Religion, the liberty of the Subject, and the King and Parliaments honour that drew them into the held, and no mans prirate quarrell: And the more to encourage them, he did lay before them the un worthinesse of the adverse party, that they were Papilles Atheilts, and irreligious persons for the most part, and after deliring and heartily exhorting them to give the enemy a brave meeting, who were advancing to charge us, and commanding ours to receive them refolutely, (contrary to his expectation, and to his perpetual regrate) our forces discharged their Carbines at a long distance and after basely san away, and that in mighty confusion, so that he was engaged in the midft of the enemies Squadron, and violently borne a way out of the field, and its was carried glong two miles at the leaft. And being thus mangit the enemy in an inclosure byllcaping over a ditch (none of a creaties being able to lollow him) he escaped, and then assuring imfelle we had loft the day, in respect the left-wing was also touted, and a great many of the right wing with flying Colours, he rermed of him, in respect that part of the Army he commanded hat aven that if it in all appeare teacher Menus of Juch Soppe

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gavoground to the enemie, and knowing his hard condition the he should have been taken priloner in respect he came not only to his best service to the King and Parliament. (though at this distance things have fallen out far contracy to his expectation) but like with the entice and encourage a great many other brave Commanders for the same service: All which he declared upon his conscience, all which was proved by 3. worthy Gentlemen, upon the report hereof made by the Committee the counsal of war have cleared acquitted and its charged the said sin terms. Examine of an manner of imputation which any way may tends to the impachment of his reputation which any way may tends the impachment of his reputation of his hour.

Also those Forces which so basely fun a way are called ted, as not be

This evening according to order of the house, the Lord Brook & Sir Henty & are easile into London, to Guid-hall, and at a Common Hall they made excellent speaches; the wang what means the Parliament had vied to present a petition type a treaty of peace to his Maj My, and in Majesties unwillingnes to receive the same, and the Lor Brooker read the votex of the house concerning the same, which are before set down, and tife d many imbiture to inticathe people to joy ne together cordinationand resource his had in the pople to joy ne together cordination of the means that is in their powers to acquire the mistres like men to definite themselves, and those that have laboured in the cause, who are willing to spend their lives and blood in their service to the utmost man.

redmere N. e eda geblenbett, end the King and

Variable of peclaration, was made by the Lords and Commonicallembled in Parliament, that whereas in times of
common danger and necessity the Interest of private persons ought to
give very to the publisher at was lordered and declared by the Lords
and Commons in Parliament, that such approprieties is have or finallies
Lifted to ferve as Smallicenton the defection of the Rengdomeynis Majestica royall person, the Parliament and the
Orter of Landsmarker futeries at such as stood ingaged for them, this
be secured against sheir masters their Executors. Administrators from
all loss and inconvenience the life is becaused, administrators from
all loss and inconvenience that that after this publicing service stides,
the Masters of fight Appropriation is shall be commanded and required to
receive their against into their ferrice, without imposing upon their
any panishment, holls emprecialize for their absence aris he defence of
the Common wealth. And the Lords and Sommons declared the
their, that if it shall appeare that the Masters of such Apprentices have
received

received any confiderable to the by the absence of their apparentices, they will the care that reasonable tatisfaction that be made unto them out of the publique fock of the fing dome according to Justice and include ferrois.

It was also on Sunday last by the Lords and Commons in Parliament that all Colonels, Capalins, and other Officers and Souldiers under the command of his Budellenes the Bi of Estar, that are in on refer the City of Lindon do forthwish upon paine of death sepaire to their colours, and that no Officer or Souldier prefume to depart from their colours without the expecific leave of their Gen. under his handle and that the watches in their several places in and about the City of London, and all other his Majestics Officers shall apprehend such Souldiers and Officers as shall offer to depart contrary to this Order and that the Lord Mayor of the Citie of London and liberties thereofy mathe Lord Lieuterants of the County of Middless and Sairty, and their deputies within their several limits cause this Onder to be published by bearing of the deum.

The Parliament having ferrously considered of many weighty reaforsto move them to offers Petition to his Maj. By Jests ficke peace by all the wayer is possible; agreed to fend the Petition by the B. of Northamberland, to the B. of Pembrooke, together with other members of the House of Commons (except Sir Ist Bustin) which being left to his own election whether he would go or nor did voluntarily

difert that fervice.

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ces, that every one may be that a is not their faults, procured: yet he de individue of fold I als gentland

The flay morning the E of Northumberland, the E of Pembroke, and those of the House of Commons which were rominated for that strice, (except Sir John Evelin) set forwards towards His Majdly with a Pention from both Houses of Parls for Propositions to be mide for accommodating a Peace between His Majdly and His good Stricts: the King as it is reported being about Majdenbead.

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Subjects: the King as it is reported being about Maidenbead.

Thirday the Beel Holland and M. Pym according to an Order of the Rolls went to Fill Holland and M. Pym according to an Order of the Rolls went to Fill Holland which an excellent Speck to the Lord Mayor the Aldermen, and other Inhabitants of the Chylarhich was to this effect. Shewing that they were commanded by the Parlimnetic to come whicher, and to deliver them an account and discrete of a refolation they have taken to find a Petitionic his Majery, grounded upon thefa reasons. The first is, that there is a discrete was a first towards Cod, to first prace was all many therefore properly and dampedly with the English of a line there have there have the rolls to their into their

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Perfor, being ingaged in this last battell, through his own resolution and adventures to put his Perfor in some hazard; and amongst other considerations it is that that prevails with them to desire that he may not be in danger by a future pursuance of this action, that in all probability must come to a second blow, and that speedily; if there be not

fome other way taken of Accommodation.

There is another reason that they are the more perswaded to petiti on and defire a peace which is the faving and recovering the Kingdom of Ireland, and beloeving that nothing can conduce towards the recovering of that Kingdom and the delivering of those persons from darger that are fent thither but our quietnes and peace here. And the likewife confider that in the diffractions among our felves what a vantages forreigue States may take when our own hands are weak and a defolation upon the Kingdome, besides they have a consider on of the whole Kingdome that have so long continued in the bell of peace, and Armes of peace (for this 100. yeeres there hath not been no civill divisions nor distractions within this Kingdom) and the abundances that peace bath procured, and those happinesses like to be doverired in any State by the fword of war, as in every part of the Kingdome already we fre it begins to deftroy. And these are confi derations that have made them beleeve, that as it is a duty to God, it is that which they owe like wife to the King and Kingdome in which they have been born and bred, and a discharge of their own consciences, that every one may fee that it is not their faults, if peace be not procured: yet he declared that as the Parliament defired peace, they will prepare for war; and have given directions that my Lord Generall shall this day carry out his Army out of the City, to the Randeyour appointed, and draw them together in fuch condition that we may be able to defend our selves. He likewise shewed that the Parlisment are refolved to defend their priviledges, the true Religion, Libe ty and Laws, and that nothing shall deter them from it nor discourse them, neither danger nor power, nor any thing but if Religion cannot be maintained, our Laws and Liberties, they will perift & die for it.

Then M. Pyw made another Speech to the fame effect, commending the Cittizens for their noble affections which they have he wed to the publique, and yeelding to much syd and affiltance to the Parliement: the wing that the house thould never have made our Stanton wards warre if they could have hoped for such a peace as might have fecured Religon and liberty, and the publique good of the kangdoms and that now they conceive that the King having feene the course of his subjects, the danger of his own person, and to much blood their the



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best him, that he will be more tractable to good conditions of prace then he would have beene before, and that is the reason why they think fit to trye him once more before it come to another battell, thewing that this refolution of theirs might feeme contrary to that which was opened unto them but few dayes before, and that all great Counfells are hibject to alter their refoultions according as matters alter, and as the apprehentions of matters alter, for if things appeare more cleere or hopefull to them at one time then another it is no dishonour for them to vary according to their appearance, Judgments, and belt resfon, folong as they do it with affections to the best purpose which the Purliament hath done. And though they defire peace very much, yet a peace to betray our Religion, and to betray our liberties, they shall alwayes efteeme worfe then war. An I that they shall purfue the mayntraince of fuch liberties that may not onely be the Laws and Statutes, bet liberties that may be in practife and in execution; and that we may have the effects of them in truth, for to have printed liberties, and notto have liberties in truth and realities, is but to mocke the Kingdome, And they will also take care to answer the affections of the City of London &c. shewing that when they have used all means to obtaine seace, if it wil not prevaile, and that we shall fee there is no hope of in fuch a way, without blood, certainly the people will fland to the Parliament for Religion and liberty, exhorting them not to let fall any part of their contributions, for maintaining the Army, but to go on as they have done yet.

This reported for a truth, that when P. Robers came to Abbington, the was informed by some of the malignant party in the town, that an Inne-keeper did give advice & counted to the rest of the inhabitants to convey out of the town the Ammunition, when they heard that the Kings Forces were comming thither, for which P. Robers caused him

to be hanged on his own Sign-polt.

Yesterday the Parliament ordered that all such souldiers as had been constant in service to the Army, under the command of the E. of Essay, and had not deserted that service, and shall upon Proclamation repair to their Colours at the time appointed, or within an houre after, shall have bestowed upon them at the generall Randevour, every Foot soldier halfe a crown, at the Horse Souldier five shillings a piece over and above their pay, as an acknowledgment from the House of their good service, and for their further incouragement. And it was further ordered that the Committee for the safety of the Kingdome do grant out their Warrants to Sir Gilbers Gerard Treasurer for the War to issue out those monies accordingly.

Beis certain that the Lord Privic Scale is dead at his ortinal the Countrey and fo his for, the Lord Mandevile is now Earl chefter. Saterday the 12. of Nevember. of Effex, wherein they declare that having upon manufe deliberation red confidence in the wildome courage and lidelity of Robert E of Effe and appointed him Capcain General of the Forces railed by authority of Pa fence of the true Protestant Religion the King Parliament and K great danger finde that the fand E, managed this fervice with fo much a and desserrity as well by the extreament hazard of his life, in a bloody Kynton, as by all the accounts of a most excellent and expert Co whole cause of this imploundent as doth deserve their best acknowledges to the declare and publish to the lasting hon ur of the faid Bark, the he hash herein done to the Common-wealth, and shalbe willing & com occasions to express: the deep sence which they have of his merit, by as this service with their lives and fortunes to the unsoft of their power. This upon Record in both Houses of Parl, for a mark of Honour to his person, family, and for a monument of his fingular vertue to pofferity. Alfo his Excellence the E. of Effex being ready to atvance with his forces London, the house ordered that search be made in the City of London a thereof, & Westin, & Southwark and places adjoyning, for all Officers and ers belonging to the Army under the command of his Execulence, and that a appoint all such as they shall finde & bring them southwish to the Parlyand that they may be fent from thence to the Army, and further ordered the if a found that any Alebouse keeper or other householder shall prefine to hatter the said soldiers after this day 9 of the clock, that they shall be forthwith a the Parl, to answer their mildameanors. And they surface ordered that the should be published by beating of the drum in the City and other places fuch officers or sovidiers as that be found here after the time before lin their Colors, shalbe sent to the Lord General to receive Marshal Law. The last night the E. of Northamberland, the E. of Pembroke & those Memb House of Commons that were sent with the Petition on His Majesty, return Honle with His Maj: Answer Dated at Colebrooke Novem. 1 1.1644 we take God towineffe bor deeply me are affetird wit b the mife ies oft dome which here tofore we have ffreven (at much as in us lay) to prevent sufficiently known to all the swarld that me were not the first that too for we professed our readines of compositing all things in a fair that, by our fors of treaty, And shall be glad (now at length) to find any such that the same tenders to award adjunction of our subjects subject one than the such that the same tenders to such a such a such as the greatest subjects bester, to this fillingly heaven to such 2 oppositions whereby these bloody distances mad and the great distances of this Kingdom select to Gods gloy, Om basis welfare and stourishing of Our people: And to that end shall reside at Our at winds a select process shall be removed til commission may have the at with the fame mubich to provent the inconveniencies that may may be halfwell and fhall be roady there, as (if that be refused Mis We fhall be to receive such Propositions as afactaid from but to Do your duty We wil not be wanting to Diers. God of his merce The House hereupon having agreed that Propositions mould to prefent to His Majefty, this day about \$2, aclock news a that His Majefty with his Army was come to Brainford a Whereupe make all possible speed for drawing out Forces to meet them. N I Se

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A Potent vindication for Book making to or

An Embleme of thefe Diftraded times,

Hen nights black mantle had excluded and folded up faire Plocebulbright luftre in our Horizon, and exposed the borrowed folendor of horned Cynthia, and the twinkling Tapers to our view. And when filent fleep had captivated the fenles of many in the Cradle of Oblivion, Colitary Marphen prefented to my fighe a pleafant Forrell, where I was no fooner entred, but fuch ony of harmonious ecchoes founded in my eares from the winged quire, hio ravished my fenses, that I began to imitate their heavenly, Tunes; and first which most pleased me, was the Golden straines of the Finch : And at-I had observed some of her ravishing harmony, I was delighted with the meodous tunes of the Nightingall, Linner, and other birds of rare quality, and de follow their Araines, that the heavenly Phoenix, the alpiring Larke, adother celestials birds, took notice of my skill. Yet form angry Walps, and milicious Horners began to bus about my eares, and lought so thing, but had no pomerarall to hurt mee. And shough the King of beatle, and others of good and genile niture, were delighted with our harmonious noyle and heavenly mufice ever the politique Car, erafry Fox, and greedy Wolfe, began to grumble, serving my happineffe, and feemed more malicious then the poy forous Serens and deafe Adders, that fav under my feet, ready to Ringme : for they perded the puriffuno Lyon, and his grave Countrilors, that I mast an idle fellow everny imployment at home, and come learne to ling of birds abroad affor did not confider cliar this was in the night, when I had finished my worke) on which report their King did quire forlake me, and his faithfull friends ed to be difpleafed with me. But I having a love in my worke, would not e off wilt I becarrie a perfect quirrefler; and then (with Acorphous) I laid me neighbod had fivectly flept with datora with drow nights table Curraine, d began courfber in the highirformeday, and then Lunderstood the meaning ther-tobethus. When the night of ignorance and felf-concert had excluded from

by understanding the splendor of many learned famous writers, that income received more my some diversigned motions from the body Spirit of God, intimated by the God of diegraes; wandred in the Forrest of my owner imagination, and

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by my owne capacity thought to imicate the golden ftraines of Sylvefier bevenly harmony, on Du Bartas weekly dayes. And having extracted from them many heavenly leftons of imperiod them into my fariasticke portions. And not farisfied therewith, I tooke from melodious Philomell, I meane our Booke of Common Prayer, (in thy concert not unfirly by mee called the Nightingall, be cante forme fay it was afed to be long in the nime of Poperyablt fine in harmonfous manner now in the day of the Gofpell) many Divi however others are, I was, and full am, fo ravished with her vanie heavenly efaculations, that I became bold to garnish my Ason with. And from the admirable Meditarions and Prayers of Do Auffin and offices, I made it to compleat with heavenly mastered mix of our time for our foule ravishing Divinity, who is navo and in terms fill Holds worth took abtice therof, and fobleribed my certificate. And onely he, but the afpiring Darke, our baureat Poer Mr. Francis Quarles whole fementions and unparaleld verses feem; to penetrare the heavens, approved my Libours, as well as the Satyricall and Prophericall Poet, Captaine Gengery. ther the Saint-like Poet Maftet John Vicars the prime A firologian of our time. Mr. John Booker, and that ancient Writer Mr. Henry Peacham. And because ! Thould not drowne my Loving Labours in the Sea of Oblivion, the Mater Par lent the his affiliance over the waters of contempt and difficulty to the Cope of good Hope, where my little Pinnace lies at Auchor, till a gentlegale of properous winde drive her to the defired haven of Contents Yet I observed lone angry Wasps and fell Horners to buz about my eares, but durst not shewater flings for feare I fould make them odious in the fight of all people: I men heither Anabaptiff, Browniff, nor any of your new inspired Doctors, durilling pen on paper against my Annual world, or Sacred Poems, though they near of holy dayes, and are amplified with the expression of many hearben Poets for I have the approbation not onely of Releftiall Birds, but the very beafts of the Wood liftned to my runes ; I meane not onely menthat were learned, as Prechers and Writers, bur honest Merchants, and men of folid judgement lapto ged my labours! And first, my late honoured Master, whom Icompare to the Lyon, not to fight flethar he was King of men, but as he was fornetime the King Maiefties Lieurenant, and Senior Aldermen of this famous Cirie a long time; and for inflice and mercy, according to my paterne, not unlike the Lyon, of bot Whilm I may truly fay without flattery, That to my knowledge never any fire to governed this famous Citie, or his House, with more inflice and clement

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then he did. Ancho like the couragious Lyon, who though her is flerne to his foessyet her in gentle and kinde to his friends: for it is reported that Anhis foessyet her in gentle and kinde to his friends: for it is reported that Anhis foessyet her in gentle and kinde to his friends: for it is reported that Anhis foessyet her in gentle and kinde to his friends: for it is reported that Anhis foessyet her in gentle and kinde foot in the fame could make rill be was weary of that dreadfull lodging: And then the fame flave returning to his Master, for an offence being cast into the Den of the

fame Lyon, to be devoured, the mercifull beaft knowing his old acquaintance, in flead of tearing or affaulting him, came and fawned on him. And
make, that my Mafter did approve of my workes, when they were done,
plainly appeared, (though it is true before our of his love rowards mee, hee
mould not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with fuch high mysteries)
asby his willinguesse to doe mee good so long as he lived, so by two paces
asby his willinguesse to doe mee good so long as he lived, so by two paces
asby his willinguesse to doe mee good so long as he lived, so by two paces
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asby his willinguesse to doe mee good so long as he lived, so by two
asby his will not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with so were about the so were
asby his will not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with so were about the so were
asby his will not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with so were about the so were
asby his will not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with so were about the so were
asby his will not have mee trouble my unlearned braine with so were about the so were
asby his will not have mee trou

James Cambell, Knight and Alderman of Lodanushegames Cambell, Knight and Alderman of Lodanusheceafed, certifie and declare, that we have perufed two
Bookes of his competing, the one intituded an Annuall
World and Sacred Poems, and the other, a Rare paworld and Sacred Poems, and the other, a Rare pathat he did not thefe Bookes with any them to dishaunt his fand Mafter,
but enely to obtains her Mafters favour upon his bouch endeavourt, wherefore we doe commend his expense of spare time in such divine matters, and
approve, as his good meaning in publishing his matters charitable Legaciet, which is, as he sath, onely for his Masters bonome, and to induce ociet, which is, as he sath, onely for his Masters bonome, and to induce others of like worth to die such judicions, noble, and pious aitions. All
which we restrict maker our lands the fifteenth day of Angus, Amo Dom,
1642. As opponents as the next page.

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State :

Geo. Whitmore. Nic. Rainton. Morris Abbot. Edmond Wright Tohn Cordel. Tho, Soame. Jacob Garrad. Iohn Woollastone George Clarke.

Gelbert Harryon, The Adams, 110 2911 Abra, Reynardfon, otel Rebert Bateman Clement APO 200 10 Robert Michel sm blom Thomas Wifeman William Williams, soll John Walter, il a see

Knights and Aldermen of London.

Idermen, Efquires & Gentle

Tere is above the number of a compleat Jury of eminent men to reflig a truth, and therefore needs no more; yet fuch as did peremprorily fule to lublictibe this Certificate, I affirme and declare, that they are as chariatble and malicious, as they are proud and coverous. For others, the fay, My Bookes are uselesse, having in them light with darknesse, boly things and vain, unprofitable things mixed, which are altogether inconfifent, & blane me for expending my pretions time in disbonouring God by Booke-making the cause. I. am not called thereunto. I will prove they are beside their Text, and would faine feeme to be more wife in Religion then they are, like many others of their garb, who place their religion in idle & impertinent questions, and have little or no regard to true devotion which is the life of religion for forme who under the mask of religion, derain letchery, pride & coverousnes. I advise them to view their own deformity, before they tax the infirmities of those of better worth then themselves: For those that say my Bookes are Non fense, I belowe they have No-fense to doe better. Those that say, I have plaid the foole in writing my owne fancy, and expending my time and money lovainly in printing Bookes; let them understand, that the Foole is ofttimes the wifeft man in the play, because he makes more fooles then himself laugh, and all that is well fpent, is not ill loft. Those that fay, I fcold and faile in my pamphlets, know not well what they speak: for I have write nothingabor the truth; and that they fay, must not be spoke, much lesse write all times. But this is a pittifull age, when truth to convince the felly of men, must be smothered, and not suffered to be spoke or writ, though by fooles: for Archers coar must be puld off, if he say lawne sleeves are durry, and doe not Land them for whitenesse when they are cole blacke. And last of all, for thole those, who is a close, secret, and dissembling manner, seeke to cast some of their envious poys on of detraction and malice into my friends eares, & seem to say as they did to my late Master, that I seeke his and their dishonour by Book making, and therfore not worthy to be harboured in an object chamber upon my owne bedding, as I have been this eight, yeares and upwards, I mether care not feare as appeares by this setter following.

Sir, I understand that you and your friends made good port of me and my Difafter, wherfore to make your mirth compleat, I give you my Paradox, and would intreat you, if you have found where the nell of walps are, you fake of, to tell them from mee, that I chalenge not only them, but all manper of envious creatures, such as your Hornets, Snakes, Scorpions, Dragons, especially deafe Adder to shoot out their poylon, and advance their stings against me; for I am perswaded God hath annointed me with such a saving Amidore, and armed the with fuch puillant ffrength, that I shall be able to full out their stings and repell their venome. For I know that the fight of a saffire (hall not confound me, the terrour of the Griffin faall pot diffrage me, the cruell crocodile shall not affright me, the decentrall Hiera shall not besule me, nor the inchanting Syren shall not allure me : up, nor all the diwels in hell, or men on earth thall be able to hinder me in the way that God hah let my feet to walk m, because he hath now taken from my heart a flawill few and would not fuffer me neither day nor night to take my reft till I had performed this work, which I am fure he bath called me was For it is lanfull for any to write though not to preach. The reason is plaine, because amanin a pulpit may imagine he hath a Spicit of Revelation, which he bach nor, and therefore formetime in an ablurd extalie of zeale may vociterate and babble hee knowes not what himselfe, except he bec a man of rare parts, that hath premedicated and let his words well in order before. But If a man write, that truly thewes his mind: for he harh laid his words in the ballance of his reason and understanding, and will not bee ashamed of his worke, except hee be 2 Dunce or a Coward. And therefore I neither feare the foating Lyon, the ravening Beares the flately Elephant, the cruell Boare, the puissant Vnitome, the couragious Horfe, the angry Leopard, the fierce Typer, the devouring welfe, the Inarling Dagge, the politique Cat, the crafty Eex or the firong Ore, shall be able to hutt me, my Pookes of my Panadox; for I have armour of prcole, that their langs nortalons cannot reare. I have skilfull courage to avoid their policie, and defeat their strength, And I have afrord as Sharp was end thall be forthwith prand and published.

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Per.Clar. Dalm Jon

dolento in a cicle, secret, and differenting marner, feeke rocaft forme of as a raizor, that where Hane a, it that! To nearly thave those that offered me, that they first appeare hise bald Friers sand if they will not then be me shall cut off their heads, and make them fixtle better then. Divelse I have wife not fiery beliers winter well discharged out of my peece, that make heads ake, and their belies wantble. And thave fuch a Polar, which will Par Prerce and Heurs the throngest armour of the best Smiths forging. And the write, rowarde them rotake heed how they offer to flire: for befides my Militia, which is woid of Maleria, I have commission of Array, to traine fler, and Marfind my forces against all opposites; who, as angry whelpes, i specting no persons, will so Tonze and trample upon them, that though the were arraied in Silk, Sarrin, or Cloth of Gold, they shall appeare as ragged to gars. And yer I have not rold you all my Ammunicion: for I have likewife Bur tocast on my enemies rougues, and sticke in their throats, that the not be able to fpeake. Thave a hard knotty flick, with which I will to Be then that the Print thereof Thall remaine a long time after. I have tharp vinega to wash their rotrensteeth, that they shall not dare to grin : And I have as Green a Satyricall feourge, as the best Curter, which shall pull the skin from the bones and breed Pain in their whole man: that though they may now lesses Bright as Angels, they thalf then appeare as loathfome as Lepers; And thou one may now feeme like a Burgeffe, when I have unmasked him, hee shall the appeare like . Taylor : For I am confident to convince all that 'shall atment for Book-making, and make them in fuch a Cafe, as they were never in fine the came from Holme, I mean fince they came from their Onen true Protestan Rely g ion in England, to the hypocritical fociety of Amsterdam, Geneva, Scotland Sec. Thus have I paffed over the wells of danger to Good-wins fafe harbour, with our licence from Sedge-week. Commending this to your ferious confideration! reft, 1990 no nonza obloweni bonidir on on Tours in all Christian offervent,

ED.BROWNE long if earning Lange filter face, thedeven-

Fany 8 ay, that by the Penning of these expression, I meane particular pofonts and therefore will not Brook them, but fret and furne, whimper and per let them in a patient temper thew me wherein they are offended, and i thall be ordered for their fatisfaction; and all the world, That their answer with my reply shall be forthwith printed and published.

Per.Clar, Dulm, Igur.

Tow contreous Reader, pray confider, how could I better vindicate my B okediving and to free my felf from falling into their postneo-land natour payers that no things their myle ontolectronic which have combined they date not aniwers; any private writings they mightifully have from a publication to my great damped to any great damped to an publique way they will not often made forms. Helf they be too notorithe Therefore leaving them, I will declare how my works and theferdiffracted times telectogether & For I may nor unfitty it ompate my Baokes to the true Protestant Reon and my felfe to the Imperious Clergy, and hyperinicall profellors, for as my mides about diffracted by disabout bries on the ope fide, and a malignant party bette other, yet my bookes frandauthlamosble in the middle though they may feeme where tome blems here in fracy, yet fimilies and illustrations (though fabulous) in ferification, makes the matter more pleasant and delightfull: So these times are dillerby Popery 3c drum i surface, who have lott much of the Churches eloty, on the one ide, and i small parties, Braven for and Selbaties, was malignantiparty on the other, yet the most Presignar Retigion hands still morghs in the midst though the may feeme to here hors in outward worthin In the fignification thereof to a devont heart, makes bet more beautifull and amiable. For further illustration bereot, as it is apparatit, that on Prelawall Clergy fongle to exect an Arminian Hierarchy of nor Papilical Idothey in these three Kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland, by impoining uselesse accumied by their Camorical Oath State by their 1 and 9 do 1 tine, by their infeliagoride in Spiritual Courts, by their Lordly hables of Sacrin, Silke and Velvet, farre Allerent from Chirift and bis Apolities humility, &cc. Sout is confine unis likewife, that the Prestyn of an Doctors do now allume to themselves such a Spirit of Revelation, this want lower they forment against Church and State, much be taken for pure Diviniwith every Christian Church in the world differs in one kinde or other, those affirme and declare, that there can be no reformation without reliffing and opporing figreeme mithority. And this they maintaine with aftrong hand, and grow very proud and imperio s; and what their haughty infolence will arise unto, it is not yet kn wn , but it is to be feared, confusion both of this flourishing Church and Common weal, For they are not afhamed to affirme, That Reformation cannot bee established without blood; and therefore so pur one the light of our eyes, and ftop the breath of our molivills, the fureme head of mele three Kingdoms ont gracious Soveraigne whole vermes are un-praield and learning excellently admirable leeke to flop all patters of peace and re-concitiation between him and his people, and will not fure a little parer to be printed in his owne Pretie or any others that speake truth, but semit or at least forfer ly ng and kandalous Pamphlets against his person, government, and royall proceedings; and under pretence of fighting against Prince Report, Cavaliers and Papins, they seeke to definy all ingenious frices and learned men. What shall we say to these things ? Is there not enough noble and innocent blood on both fides fited altrady? Are these people blood-chirdly. Are shey, intenable: pray incig. What would they doe if all power
were in their owne hands? Are their shings equal? Did we ever read or heare, that
that Religion can be good which is established by blood. Truty, I doubt the doctrine
as FINIS.

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gates of hell shall not prevaile against it. Amen. So be it.

yet the house that is built upon Christ, the corner stone thereof shall stand, and the

CONTINUATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages

wife from divers parts of this Kingdome lines Saterday
the twelverh of November, ull Thursday
the seventeenth, 1642.

Containing these particulars. viz.

A True relation of His Majeffies drawing up his forces at Colebrooke on Seetday laft, and the whole Relation of treachery at Brainford.

1. Of a Meflige from the Lord Generall to the City of London.

4. An Order of Parliament for the difarming of fuch of the Trained Bands as

Allo a suc relation of the bounty of the Citizene in fending near upon an hundred Cart loade of provision to the Army on Sunday laft.

A true relation of the proceedings of the Armies on Sunday laft, and of the

6. Atrue relation of a letter from his Majesty read in Parliament on Munday

7. The votes of the Houses concerning the Kings Letter, and a Declaration

Ame relation of Lences to the Parliament from the Earle of Standard from

Also of other Letters which were read in the Parliament from the Lord Herbert, the Earle of Worcefters some in Wales: Also an order of Parliament for the publishing of a Declaration concerning the faid Letters,

the Army. A south of the bringing of divers Priloners so the Parliament from

11. The Parliaments determination upon the propositions of the City of London, for raising of 6 000 Horse to pitrise the Cavalliers.

13. A true relation of Capazine Lilbornes being taken Prisorier by the Caval-

ics at the fight at Brainford and some other relation or newes from the Army.

A true relation of the Parliaments fending Sir Peter Killegrew with a Mellage to he Majetty on Wednesday left.

14 An Order of Parliament for the for tring of Chatham.

ig. An other Order of Parliament for a speedy course to be taken for the se

Minemb, 18. Printed for Francis Leach, and Briancis Calin 12045.

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informed to both Hayles of Para and a transfer

A CONTEIN ATTION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages informed to both Houses of Parsa

ment, and belierwise from divers other parts of in a

Grand Saterday the 12. of November, till Thursday the

T was Credibly informed the Houles of Parliament on Saterday last that his Majesty that morning within an houre after be had four that gracious Message to the Parliament of his delication of a Treaty taking God, to witnesse, of his tell

Comlines estena Riche nver Kingfler

intentions therein, commanded his forces to bee drawne up in a readinesse at Colebrooke and mounted his Cannon, with a resolution to full upon our forces at unawates, and so to have forced into London, and to that purpose sent Prince Robert with a part of the Army towards kingston, who taking the advantage of a misty morning sell upon Colonell Hollis his Regiment in Brainford, and cruelly murthered a great many of them, having neither Armes nor Ammunition to defend themselves, until afterwards the Lord Brookes and Golonell Hampdeus Regiments comming up to relieve them they, maintained the fight against the Cavaliers, tilled many of themselves divers prior ners, and forced them to slight. But the Towne of Brainford was cruelly pillaged by the Cavaliers, to the almost matter madoing of the Inhabitation, days it must be advantaged.

The Lord Generall advanced that afternoone against the Kings Armie, and at night sent a message to the Citie of London that they would looke carefullie to secure she Citie and he readicto assistant in the carefullie to secure she Citie, and he was resolved swith Gods holpe to be revenged of the Cavalliers for their base treacherin and never retourne to London untill such time as he had cutt them off or suppress them.

The trained Bands of the Citie of London charnight flood all upon their guard and focured the Citie and Offe works & agreet manie of them that nighband the mene morning went out towards. Brainford to affift the Lord Generall and to prevent the danger of the utiling of the Citie malignants or their railing any, taction within the Citie the Parliament fone to Order to the Lord Major to different all fuch of the trained Bands or others, that should refuid to ago out for the defence of the City in this fervice.

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On Sunday there was a Committee of the Houses fare all day at Guild Hull with the Lord Major and Aldermen to take order for the lending of the Carriages add orbit provisions to the Amyand to receive such Letters as thould committee thence.

The Crizens of London that day, as arollemof their fingulat love and zegte to the cause, and a shing ever to he had in remembrange of them notwithflanding all the coffs and charges they have been ar and daily undergoe toward the charge of the wars possides the herard of their periods; as foone as they come from morning Seamon of their owned volume de and free accord tooks the greates part of their with all shohich they had syided for their jown dinners and fene in rol Guildhall to be 191 to the Ammigratives arronder to fee how many Carrielosd bhroad sheef o and prente baked a bouled land coffed offelid skipts with gifar flore of Pytospyping merries son a fridabile HANB be oute he write Breen and parrithing Guiddhall; by cernin station there were stern apon 100. Gardondof victualls that ay fear to the Armin and mighe bave been aboundance filere it is sould have basis it also what too have done with it on how as have lept its aprest que unition of betrdowns also femil, befrare and hoghead -SW

hoginead or two of Sack and 3. of 4. hogineads of bank

It was for cerrain informed that day by feverall Pofts that came from the Armie, that his Maiestie finding his forces much too weake for the Lord Generalls, indihat they were brought to such distresse being so hemm'd in, that they know not which waies to escape, but would fuddainly be enforced to give bartaile to the Lord Generall upon Hounflow Heith. fent a Messenger with a Trumpetter and letters to the Lord Generall to be communicated to the Parliament wherein his Maiestie doth againe expresse the deepe fense he pretendeth to have of the prefent distractions, and his earnest defire of peace to prevent the fliedding of more bloud, and doth there fore will the Parliament that they would immediately hafter the lending of fuch propositions unto him as may rend to peace, and that there shall be nothing wanting on his part that mayend the differences between them, & that to prevent further delay in the businesse, it the Parliament so thinkes he his Mais fly will flay at Colebrooke untill fuch time as the propositions shall be fent unco him, and that no hostile Act may be commit ted by the Armies during the Treaty, of no. 10

Upon the bringing of this Letter to the Lord Generall, his Excellency called a councell of Warre to confirer thereof, the Earle of Northumberland, Earle of Holland, Earle of Warwick, and some others of both Houles, being then in the fields with the Lord Generall, but whiles they were preparing to Councel, they heard the Kings Ordnance begin to play againe, which put them into a suddaine amazement, conceiving that some new conspiracy was plotting against them, and that that Letter of his Majesties was the fore runner of the designe, as it happened the day before, whereupon the Councell of war was laid aside, and our forces made ready for the Charge, and it appeared that the cause of the stor was thus, his Majestie taking notice of a small Pinnace that was imployed for the guard of the Thames, and lying neare Sionhouse, commanded some of the missies teges with some precessor Ordnance to be drawn down to the

lors maintained fight against the said Pinnace about the Sailars maintained fight against them a good while, and very gallantly manned the Pinnace, untill at length all their shorbeing spent, they were enforced to betake thems lives to their long boat with which they got safely away, and sunketheir Pinnace that so his Majestic might make no advantage of her.

His Excellency fent the messenger with his Majesties Letter

to the Parliament to confider of it.

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Vpon munday morning the faid Letter was communicated to both houses at a Conference, and upon debate thereof, it was agreed upon the vote by them, that there should be no cellation of Armes, nor that they would not any further after an accommodation, for that the evill Counsell about his Majesty are so prevalent with him, there is no hopes of prace to be expected, so long as they continue about him; instancing in that bloody and treacherous attempt against Brainford, and the great violation of his Majesties oathes, and invocation of God-in his last Message on Saturday last.

But that therefore the Lord Generall should goe on withall vigour and rigour to revenge that bloody act of the Cavalliers, and to bring his Maiestie out of their hands, who endeavour the

destruction of him and his whole Kingdom.

And the Houses then also appointed a Dec'aration to bee speedly drawn up to testifie to the Kingdom concerning this businesse, and to informe them what wayes and meanes they have used to worke a peace with his Majesty and how little their endeavours have prevailed with him, his Majestie being so far engaged to traitors and papists and other malignants about him; that there can be no peace obtained but by the sword a

The houses therefore encouraging all men that have the eyes of their understanding in any measure opened to discerne how lette they have been deceived with faire shows and pretences; that they would be provoked to stand upon their owne defence, and afforing themselves to gether to defend and preferve their Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Parliament and Kingdome, which are so nearely concerned and in danger to be renched from them.

643

by a company of traitors, papilts & ill affeded partys about his

Majefty.

It was then also credibly informed from the Army that the forty Colours and ten pieces of Ordnance which were appoint ted by the Lord Generall for the defence of Kingston, being by a countermand on Sunday drawne from thence but where the fault lyes is not as yet of any certainty knowne, the Cavalliers taking that a svantage, (whereas before they had no way to paffe) On Sunday night privately fole from their trenchesand got into Kingston, some lay they forced the Towne, but it is bedieved the inhabitants too willingly yeelded, however the rown is miferably plundered, and by that meanes they are got over the bridge into Sury fide, and it is feared will get into Kent. however the Lord Generall is refe ved to purfue them, and on Munday last gave order for the making of a bridge with long boates and plancks neare Putney, to ransport his forces over the water after them.

That day also there came Letters to the Houses from the Eatle of Stamford from Hereford, which were read at a conference, whereby his Lordship informed the Parliament of the good provision he hath made for the lecuring of Heretord, and that now they fland not in feare of any forces that fla Leone:

Jeainft them.

Alfo his Lordibip fent a Letter to the Honfes which he had received from the Lord Herbertene Earle of Worcesters onne in which Letter he toxeth the Barliament with the entertaining of Papilts; and faith that there is more Papilts in their army

than in the Kings, &c.

Wherespon the Housestaking into consideration the great foundall cast upon the Parliament and their army by that falle and imjust aspertion of their once reaining of Papiles, wheres they have from time wood all possible meaner for the disaming of Papilts, and to secure their persons although his Majestic hath granted warrants to divers papiles (as in Lancashire and other places) to provide at menfor shortlyes their fervants and Test mants after they were difarmed by the Parliament la and hath grantee

granted Commissioners for the raising of Papills in divers

And also taking into confideration that his Majestic by a late D claration doth also most unjustly accuse the Parliament for the entertaining of Paplits which aspection by all probabilities at first railed by the said Lord Herbert, the houses ordered that there should be a Declaration, and to informe them of the Lord Herbert as accusation, who a though here is notoriously knowne to be a Papist and also his Father, they are both so much infavour with his Majestic as to be made. Generall of all South-Wales.

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There was divers prisoners of the Kings Souldiers that diy brought to the Parliament and committed to prison, and towards night there were twenty two of the Kings Souldiers pittifull ragged fellowes brought to Towns and sent to Newgate.

Vpon Tuelday last the Citrizens of London againe came to the Parliament to tender the n Certaine propositions for the miling Horse to pursue the Kings Cavalliers, that upon the propositions of the publike faith, they will within forty eight houses raise source thousand Horse, besides the troopes already miled for the guard of the City which will make neere upon ax thousand Horse, and that they will appoint. Officers over them, under the command of Serjant Major. Skippon in chiefe, and maintaine them at their owne charge all the time of the service, and forthwith send them into Kent to pursue the Cavalliers and secure Rochford Bridge, which propositions were very well approved of by the Houses and they ordered that a message should be sent to the Lord Generall to have his consent of the busines, and that the said City forces may forthwith have their Commission and be sent torth into Kent.

It was also that day informed by Letters from the Army, that a great part of the Kings forces stayed on this side of the water all Munday last and his Majestie himselfe stayed at Hampton-Court, and on Munday night went to Oaclands where as yet he stayes, and the residue of his forces that night went over King-

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It was then also for certaine confirmed that Captaine Id.
bourne one of the Lord Brookes Captains is taken prison by
the Cavalliers.

And on Wednesday last information was further given to the Commons of the bloody and cruell carriage of the Kings forces at Brainford, whereupon they appointed Master Rusworth Clearke, assistant to the House of Commons to goe to Brainford with a Commission to take the reports of the shabitant there upon oath, they have been used by the Kings forces, that so their depositions may be published to the Kingdom to inform them truly of the Passages.

The Commons fent two officers members to Charlain to take order to fecure the Magazine there, and to defend the place

against the Kings forces.

They also appointed Sir Peter Killegrew to goe to his Maje.

Thy with a Trumpetter and to present him with the resolutioned the Houses concerning his Treaty, the substance whereof before related.

The Commons appointed a Committee of Lawyes to take into confideration what legall course may be taken for the countring of the rents of the Bishops and other Delinquent, And that such provision may bee made to secure their Tenans whereby they may not hereafter be questioned for paying in the same to the Parliament. And the Committee is to make report to the House what they thinks sitting to be done in the bissinesse.

Months the Lord Cores FINITE Sealent of the borne

May a school of the second of

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RELATION
OF THE
PASSAGES OF
Gods Providence in a

VOYAGE for IRELAND.

WITH

The additionall Forces sent for reducing of that KINGDOME by his MAIESIE,

Wherein every Dayes worke is set downe faithfully by H. P. 28

Eye-witnesse thereof, under the Command of Alexander

L. Forbes, Lieutenant Generall under the L. Brooke,

for that Service; from the 29 of June to the

29. of September. 1642.

LIKEWISE,

Severall Observations concerning that KINGDOME, and the Warres there: As also, the Interception of the Enemies LETTERS.

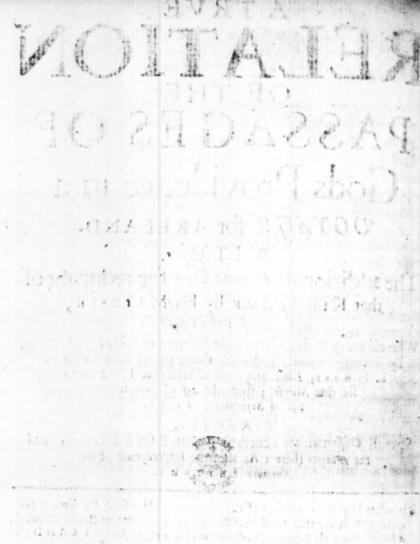
It is ordered by the Committee of the Committees House of Parliament concerning Printing this 20. day of Octob. 1642. that this Booke intituled, A true Relation of the Passages of Gods wovidence in a Vagage for IRELAND, be forthwith printed and published.

John White.

LONDON,

nousmil

Printed by LVKE NORTON, for HENRY OVERTON.
in the Yeare. MDCXLII.



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Printed by Lyxe Nouron, for Henny Overron. in the Years. M D C X bill.

V96 W ...

A time relation of the Poll and

ATRVE RELATION **OF THE** PASSAGES OF Gods Providence in a VOYAGE for IRELAND,

With the additionall forces sent for the reducing of that Kingdome by his Majesty, and Parliament.

Is Majelty and the State making it appeare by an act of Parliament, that in the highest strength of their desires, thev laboured the quenching that flame broke out upon the 23. of October 1641. in that miferable Kingdome, and manifelting the great concernments of England wrapt up therein. The good subjects made ready to concurre in the advancement of fo pious a purpose, and (proportions of Re-

bels lands propounded) divers Adventurers appeared some for land service onely, some for the sea, that the Rebels (for so they are proclaimed by his Majuly, and are so in trueth) might not have fuell brought from forreigne parts to maintaine the fire, and as there was an undertaking for five thousand foot and five hundred horse, forthwith to be added to the other thousand sent over by the State, so there were appointed for addition to the ships, (sent to guard the coalt) fifteen fayle of thips final and great, with a thoutand land men under the command of Alexander Lord Forbes, Lieutenant Generall under the Lord Brooke, and by the care of a faithfull Committee of the City, they were made ready in the beginning of Iune, in preparation whereof, great was the care and paines of the faid Committee, who in fourteene dayes time compaft this work for the maine and hardest parts of it, such expedition not usuall in such expeditions : sed vincis amor patria. The

A true relation of the Passages of The Names of the Committee.

Sir Nicholas Crifp. Knight. Maurice Thompson. Thomas Chamberlaine. Gregory Clement. Richard Waring. John Wood.

Thomas Rainsborough.

Richard Hill.

Richard Shute. George Thompson William Pennoyer. Thomas Vincent. William Thompson. William Willoughby Samuel Moyer.

The Names of the chiefe Commanders by Land:

Alexander Lord Forbes, Lieutenant Generall. John Humphrey, Sergeant Major.

Major Beton Quarter malter. Captain Crifpe.

Weldon. Price.

Hull. Long.

Anderson. Kempson. Land Captaines

Sea-Commanders.

Captaine Benjamin Peters of the Speedwell, Admirall.

Captaine Thomas Rainsborough Zant-man, Vice-Admirall. Captaine Thompson of the Good-hope, Rere-Admirall.

Zachery. Richard on.

Simondfon. Clarke.

Thompson. Andrewes. Dorrington. Chickener. Richardson.

Scaman. Encrift.

The 29. of Iune the winde came faire, and after the publike meeting (it being a day of fasting and prayer, we fet fayle, and had the winde at East, the weather very faire, and our whole fleet together off of Dover.

The next day the wind at east blew very hard, and foule weather, we having

imbarges, for landing men, & rowing into rivers, loft a. of the in that ftorme. The winde as before, Captaine Rainsborough and two fmall veffels went for the Ille of Wight, to take in Captaine Longs men, and Captaine Andrewes July 1. for Falmouth, for Captaine Hull and his, Captaine Symondfon for Weymouth, for Major Humfrey and his, fo then we were left ten in number, and that evening having chasted some English-men bound for France, we came up with the Lizard, the winde skanting, we had a Counfell aboard the Admirall what to doe, and left all for that night to Gods providence, in disposing the winde the next day whither to goe into Falmouth, or keepe our courfe.

The next day (Captaine Richardons barge being almost stay'd) we turned into Mounts-bay to repayre her, having no winde to lay it along, the day

was very faire, at ten of the clocke in the night we let fayle againe.

Being hardly able some of usto weather the rock at the bay the next day, but forced to turn out as we could thorough an earnest desire of all hands to gain the Irish coast, we then met one of the Kings ships coming with many poore people, come from Limrike-caltle newly taken, which had been commanded by Captaine Conveney, and not to my what the feverall apprehensions of men were, concerning the causes and consequences of that losse, it most certine, if that supply of Ammunition sent them by the Parliament had bin delivered, they might have preferved it to his Majesties use long, which now will make Limricke the strongest hold of these Monsters, this we found too endent that the Parliament had not their noble intentions answered by them, in persons, or things as might be made appeare in too many parti ulars.

The next day faire weather, Sylley bearing South ten leagues off, fome of ou fleet, fel among the feven ftones, & were in much danger, but came off wel-The fift day we had the winde at well, and got about fourteene or fifteene lagues from the Lands-end, the weather faire, we chai'd two Briffoll-men, laden with filt, and chang'd a man or two with them, who told us of some

French bound for Ireland.

The next day the winde W. S. W. Captaine Weldon was fent to Corke, with a letter ro my Lord Prefident, which was as followeth,

Much honouved Sir,

tço

Since his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament have thought fit for reduing the Kingdome of Ireland to their due obedience, to grant Commission to my Lind Brooke, and certaine well affected Merchants, and Citizens of London, fur sending some additionall forces by sea, and land to relieve our distracted brethren that are befreged, and to hinder any forreigne supplies from the Rebels, oter which additionall forces (which may coufit of a thousand land Souldiers at prefent) and five or fix hundred Sea-men. The Lord Brooke, and those that have the aforesaid Commission, have nominated and appointed me to be Lieutenant Generall, and now seeing (through Gods mercy) We are in readinesse to tome to assist you, waiting onely the opportunity of a faire winde, I have thought

A true Relation of the Paffages of

good to send this bearer to crave your advice, what places you would have either to relieve, or assault: First, where we can doe good, and those who are in instrusted it with the charge of the best service. If I had not been assault to be haved, I would have gladly come, and salute you my selfe, but I hope we shall have the occasion to meet ere long, in the means time I intreat you send me your fin advice with this bearer, whom you know and may trust, to whose sufficiency is misting all further; I rest, as I desire to remaine,

From Mount-hay Road, Your affectionate friend to ferve you.

July 2. 1642.

For Sir William Saintleger Lord

President of Munster.

Seng andly able fonce of ust a verest

The next day we had the winde west, and west and by North, mail winde we lost part of our fleet, viz. Captain Richardson, and Captaine Theofon the younger.

We had the winde west very fresh, and after tempestuous, we lost tight of Captaine Clark, who had brought us newes of the land he had made, who was Dongarvan.

The winde South west, and west South west, thicke weather, we saw the high land, and at night we were only five less of our fleet, Captaine Zaho, lest us the day before, and so did Mr. Dimiel.

West South West, one of our small vessels made land againe.

This day in the morning we discovered the head of Kinfale, though at

we went in that morning to Kinfale, where we found the Swallow and Bonaventure, of the Kings Captain Kreeleby commanding in the Admiral k Sir Henry Stradling in the Vice-Admiral, the day grew foggy, and rainy, and such weather is very frequent in that cuntry and coast, we went on free to the castle, and spoke with the commanders there, three companies we also ford appointed in that Towne by the Parliament for a garrison, there every when we had spectacle sad enough, the greater part of the Towne Irish, and under much just suspicion, others sted thither living in miserable holes and in there we found Captaine Zachary, Riebardson, and young Thompson of east steet, there we spake with some of Bandon being 8. miles from Kinfale, and with some of Corke also, by which we intimated our arrival: thither came Sir Edward Denny by whom we heard of his defeat at Troles, where in land

Rendevous were long in land on Balramore-bay, yet not able to fetch ente,

our aid.

My Lord Kynalmachy one of my Lord of Corks fons Governour of Bands, came to fee my Lord Forbes, and promifed to come agains next morning to fpeake further for the attempting fomething about Bandon, fince God by his providence.

ing he loft forty or fifty men, and was forced to retreat, and crave

Gods providence concerning Ireland.

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providence had called us to these parts, who by his Letters defired helpe

(13.) This day my Lord Kinalmachy came early and then was a Sermon prached by the Preacher of our Fleets, after which Confultation was taken march with our men to Raph-barry where one Mr. Freake with many Enflip were belieged and in greate danger, wanting Foode and Ammunician &c., and wee being possess with our duty though fix of our Vessells were not yet unived, not to be wanting in any thing wherein such Forces as we had might be usefull, and not knowing Raph-barry to be further than five myles beyond Raidon we were willing to streeth our mens leggs, though we suppose ween mirched neere 25 miles out right of English miles.

(14.) We marched to Bandon with 8. Colours and about 600. men whereof 100. Scamen commanded by the Espeaine of the Admirall, this whole
number went to the worke most cheerefully, two small brasse Pieces, and
our Ammunition with some Victualls were brought up by our Barges neere
Bandon, and so by Cart brought to the Towne, where that night we were recived with much joy, and great acclamations, houses and hearts open unto
us, and the rather because with our Fleeve the Purliament had sent that Towne
agood portion of Ammunicion and provision for the Fowne; there were 7000
Smiler and many ministers, and very many poote; they had foure Companies
of Fost and one Troope of Florse whereby they had not onely held their
ownebut had taken 4. or 5. Castles from the Emmy; The Towne is walled about and a fresh river runs thorough it, but commanded by the hills about it,
three gates it hath beyond, what greater Cities have for statelines and strength,
the water abounding with Salmon and other fish is no small refreshing to the
libabitants, by which and Mri Pennopris care we found the Town in a chease

the occanous generally of the This morning we intended early to march, but were hindsed partly with grown; provision not comming early enough, partly through want of horse indiccommodations to draw our Camorrand Baggage, lexthat we march'd that day but two miles from the Towne, and when it was late in the day, we we in forme measure fitted for our march but we drew to Councell (the next ty being Sabboth) what we should doe, and it being considered what a anden we might be to the Towne, to full of poore, and fome of our Officers riging the dishonour of retreating, being ingaged, that it was thought meet to proceed, especially since we were intrested by my Lord Kinalmaks and Banin thither to come and doe fourthing for the enlargement of them, and their comfortible faving their harvest, and Marchanty Rough threatning the berequering of them that weeke, our marching into the Countrey might be try mefull; that night we had some horse from Bandon and two Foot-Compunies, and in the fafeit order we could we continued that night upoin a bogof them as a cower, my Lord commanded three Company linky

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A true Relation of the Paffaget of

The next morning we let forward in a great fogg, and refolved to level old English Towne called Clonotikelty on the left hand, and so on to the reliefe of Bafe-Bary; but upon the way fome of Bandon advised us of a pro prey of Cattell at that Town which we should miffe (if we ftopt it not in on back-returne) because the Countrey would soone be upon knowledge of on palling that Towne, and heard of 5 or 6 hundred of the Enemy lying inthe Way, the chiefe Leaders of them were Maccharty-Reugh, Tiege Don Adonevant, one Arundel and fome others; but we faw none, though it for we marcht close by their Cabins: before we came to the Towne we fain divers Irilb, whom before their death wee examined, by whom we was informed that the aforefaid Army were bound for the affiltance of my Lord Muskerry, against my Lord Enchequine, Sir Charles Vavafor, and our Arm at Malle, and glad we were that we might to divert them, when we came n Clane wherey we made an halt, and many were taken and flaine; there we found flore of Cattell, which were put into a pen, and after leffe than an we marched on, the Towne having onely poore people in it, but a con Rendevous for the Enemy, and those that were not suddenly surprized, out of their houses and hid themselves in Corne and bulhes, and tops of he fess -we had not marchy out a mile out of the Towne, but the Commin of the Bardon Companies (whose counsell we depended upon, being he gers) affured us that all our Cattell would be driven away before our returns by a company of people that attend every Army, and Force that march on they call pillagers, who though not foldiers; yet with some light Armesta follow the Gampe on horse and foot, and whill the Soldier must keepel order, they run into the houses, lade their horses with what they can get, do away the Cattell, and vyholly discourage the Soldiers, all which

These have beene the occasions generally of all the losse amongst the elift, there spare neither woman nor child, as we faw before our eyes fudden'd fome hearts; of these wee had above an hundred attending us Lieutenant Generall made an Order for thefe, that they should not ride the command of a Captaine who game to attend his Lordinip, one Ca Brooker, who had loft his Ship of 400. Tunat Kinfale, and had done all Service upon the Land, and deferved very well, and now entertain mongft us for the leading of our little Trope : but these Pillagers would no command, but of their owne advantages, and though preft with m guments, feattered at pleasure, ftript the flaine, made havock of all, an of them staid behind us at Clonokeley attending their prey : which k and observed by our Bandon friends, they perswaded wee should les Company behind to attend the Cattle, for of them our felves had nee having our Ships of Provision come tous: it was objected one Con was too little; because the Enemy might fall on, wee having still heard thing of them as wee went, my Lord commanded three Companies b

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God provided when ally Irelands

Captaine Welder systems back with his Company, which was those So, an, the relt of cheminar come; Captaine Pries with his being about So, items of head company of So, items of leape in a Body, or take faine Church or firing house if attailed a they remind, we marched any and make about two. Cattle, four or five humbed heap, and divers horfes; and brought them to Rulfe Rossy to Mr. Printe, who meets with much for a whole were come rufter many Bogillo pan up in a confiderable Cattle; and after praising God and prayer, we refreshed our files with fach food as he had y and our Soldiers began to make roady thesp, sense they might have supposed there all night.

100 M

fine with fach food as he had y and our Soldiers began to make ready the hoping they might have an untered there all night.

Just is from as we had dired, we had shree Polts came to its from our standards, that the Hutting was in view; and a fourth, that they lead miletion we word foone taken from any thoughts of cafe, and Hoste fort made ready to returne; and shough many might will be weated to fact the food march, yet they would goe to the helpe of their felerals might is I must afficure, more couraged know not where to finde them I the day, I away with the Gentlenian of the Calife neers not men with minion for his prefere reliefs and the Calife affecting, we mare the next make way met many that told us all our thought. mile way mot many that told us all one three Companies were a memoral to usiful, and fompour miled of their pillagers well hid, even to appallus, that it was impossible for us to fight it three devold them of their Barbarifme in the meaning when they are attributed, blood would have blood against a form of the state. dweld them of their Hartserisme in the meeting, when they were diving the children, blood would trye blood agains a form of an write electrical that the day being Sabbach, to which, and other objections meetility and refer denger afforded dome entwers, and an we were decigated while the files fall of bloofs and Foot, and (which was more even to the blood but files fall of bloofs and Foot, and (which was more even to the object that the nome proved electe and faire, whereby we were obtained that was not a such that a mile of the Towns we far two Colders, one of one and enther of the far place of ground early proved like a hall, warde, though not fahigh. If proved supe Captaind Prove, who noth vallently with it worthy. Letterment Reverse and forme of his company, were definding his felicies against a road. Vertee who had belongered them, and to night had every with Enemy line funne flattle appears them, and the night had yeeds with Enemy line funne flattle appears them, and the sight of the works with Enemy line funne flattle appears them, and the the works and a ground the company of the color of ground was been all off any Lend appearance of ground was all one had a grown that will be a gallet Chapters and a very frost and skillfull Saidier and went all our hadren by flat quiddene and courage; of whome such might be a flat any Lend and a very frost and skillfull Saidier and the state of the courage of the course of the Aring Relation of the Poffeet of wood

frid, could I avoid the fuspicion of flattery by reason of neere? but certainely let whom it concernes be advised, that religion in their of pecially at these rimes gaine the first plane, little doe you know a vantages thereby. My Lord furthwith oplored a body to encountered my, and gain'd his ground close by the water, that be could not bein tod, and this he led himfelfe, then left a good referve in the reare, either fwer effaults, or fecond him, if put to the worlt, the two finall coppe ces flayed in the reare with the baggane, became they could not be in over the plowed land, where he was forced to march in the front, the viehad, becommanded to attend the right filanke of the enemy, who the the fee on the one hand of them, and the horse on the other, the finalli hogave order upon his march frould be thet to try if thereby Co Price and the Band n-company might be relieved, all which your do Lordand Major Bowon following him, led, and drew, giving the ch as it were to the enemy, and being ask't by the minister how his heart profest couragiously that he was perfused God would give us the the Peeces were fired, and Price was freed, and the reft, and joyned to us, after our men had throwne up their caps for joy that they should fi enemy at the turning of an hand , fled and feattered their colours w to horfemen our horfe purfied and made flaighter of them athemi of horse and foot spread upon the hills were vanished, many kild in the amongst them a drundel and his fons with divers of note, two ventured fwate over three or fourfcore carried out with the tide, and thus the Lord pleased to glarife himselfe, that the least number to speake in factiful that fell of them that day, was between five and fix hundred, that nig murch's beyond Chonokelry, a mile or two, getting the advantage of a day not enely to reft on but also to secure our felves, in regard of ambulhme and other diffuvantages, which they wholly attend, and there with a p two shouland shorp above an hundred cattel, and fifty horses of that Co

But if you thall aske me what became of Captaine sweldow and his company, and what they did whillt we were abfent at Ralph Barry; to fatisfie, ignithis answer following, under the hand of Captaine Price, who in the word of a christian afford me of the truth of it to his atmost knowledge.

Three-companies of unbeing left at (Unokelery, my hord gave order the wolden being the eldest Captaine; I should affist him; with charge to give account of the pillage till he returne, we fet our games upon every point of the Towne, and took full view of the Towne, how we might be upon defence and offence, whereupon wolden answered that we were to gund three streets, I told him that was the next way to overshow it. but he would not heave, to I view dake Towne my felfe, and found three places factor of force and defence, vie. Six will, Halls-honfe, or the Church-yard, or the hill betwint

which Rafe-barry which Towne, which after all I retreated more, but her had not an care open to comfaile. Then I murched to an Island my Lord had feet me anto, for 1 500. Sheep and other Cattle to keepe a goard on it, which is the witheversy banketteers. I met thirty horfe at the enemy, and fixty for marching a overdethe Towne. I murched and charged them, they rame easy, so then trong the fland. I brought off streene hundred sheepe, I wenty early, so then trong the fland. I brought off streene hundred sheepe, I wenty early, and thirty horfe, twenty two hogges, and brought them to the sowne; by these time the enemy approached upon the fall, rounding the sowne; by these time the enemy approached upon the fall, rounding the sowne, being five or such tandard in three companies to come downs upon the several streets. I advised are then and the other officers as pefors, to which it serves the himselfe; his owne Lieutenaux said that else we were unidone, where upon he said we were all cowards, and of the three streets. I wished into take his choice, and he should not finde us covards. I march't out to take his choice, and he should not finde us covards. I march't out towards the critimy, my fouldiers shang up their caps and gove a shout, and you fire bravely with a brace of builtets, and magnetheir spot and two moops of horse rearest without any loss of ourse, but some hundred of theirs, arthough with divers pillages, and so dissordered us; I in the reare with ten blands her charged the commo their strength the Towne, to a time old best works, and there we gathered in our forces and beid them play; till my Lord brought up his regenent.

Wetnarch't to Banilos in much raine, and carried our we about and theep, and carried "to that Towner" which was a great refreshing to their bern, a forth ray to about at a toda bas, bank no to an road and a strong to the same road a strong to the same road and a strong to the

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We refled at B. indis the weather being very fonle; and there my Lord reserved letters from my Lord Inchiquine, and divers officers from Done reall, and the letters you may finde hereafter marked by letters, Mr my bords aning the letters you may finde hereafter marked by letters, Mr my bords anliver B.

We marched to Kilbraron Cattle, three or four miles from hander, with two Bunden companies, with a purpose to goe to Tambigs, which we hard was an harbour to but encuries, the Cattle belonging to my hady o payout, this night we ledged at Kilobaron, and fant out for the best meelingence we collade to show that the sure in the college of the college o

We march to Timeleye with affirmed from our friends of Dander, this my Lady would willingly take in a garrifon, when we came, his Lord familian the Caffie and the answered we ware firmingers, but the evolutioned it to my Lord Kinnimachy, of Sir William Find, whereupon we born the Toven brought ways received hundred extern, and five hundred theep share-bined that mark to "Randerson" a latest and five hundred over the born the land that mark to "Randerson" a latest and the bard over the born.

A tree Relation of the Paffages of the 30 We march't to Kinfale to our thins. One of our veffels weich wasfent to Baltamere, of which Captaine Co 33 was Commander, came in having taken fourteen Rebels under cal Dunkirk, and they comming to buy powder, whereof fome were some drovened, and three of the chieferaken prisoners, one of them D. Mac-Carti, who took in Greek-haves and thefe parts. I hat fame day abe thavis came from Falmourb; divers paffages there were betweene my Forbes, and my Lord Confey, Lord of Kinfale, who came himselfe at lall, offered to take into his call le a garrison to his Majesties use and services This day being fabboth and faire weather, we kept on thore. 22 34 We fayled from Kinfale in the exening, and left forme thips to bring aven We came into Caftle-haven in the afternoone, and faw aboundance of Rebels about the hills. the chiefe of them there is Adonovant. 26 In the morning our barges went a shore to Adapovants Calife, w they were revely fled from, and fired, where our fouldiers burus many and a mill of much concernement to them, spoyled corne; fired many be and with one barrell of powder blew up his Callle, dividing it felfe into

Parliament dogs, Paritan-dogs, fayd wer fought against the King and the Church, &c. Here my Lord committed a Priest of my Lord Castlehauma the custody of Mr. Salmon, the chiefe man there.

We sayled to Baltamore, and there found Captaine Bennet in the Castle with many English, who before had been with us, and Mr. Salmon of Gastlehauma & succored in divers things they wanted, the wind North-cast we expected our seet out of England, and those left behinde us, we sent a shore a view a Castle, and saw many of the enemies horse and foot. Some of our refels came from Kinsale.

parts, and was 60, foot high, and very thick, as thick as their castle it tree to thereappeared a thousand of the enemy, but would not give us fight, called

Our men vvent a shore; and fired Adrifcoles Castle, spoyled much come and burnt divers houses.

We man'd out our boats to search the islands, and got some horses, hogs are this day. Captaine Rain/berough came to us from England, and Captaine Brooks in one of the Kings ships, with letters from Waterford-side, vie. the Fort of Duncannon my Lord of Corke. Cand my Lord Corke, to my Lord Forber, D. then we heard of the story of Captaine Afford toste of fixty men to Dan-Cannons, being cut off in a stogge, we had letters from Captaine Afford Sand Captaine Willoughby from Gallaway, requiring helps, this day we save Captaine Constable, Captaine Cole and others comming from Linear leaving the River wholly unguarded.

This day being Sabboth, we kept it on thore mait of us together.

Me heard of the Achilles at long ifland, our Sergeans Major comme

id wife that now all our first fleet that came out of the Dollar, were on is fide and neere, but a final weffell fent to Dublin with a Scotch-man under such superiors, that his thip was furnished for the Rebels; of which ship, we had a long time notydings, this day our men were all multred, by Capune Benforough one of the Committee you an eda mont chinamon you's We had taken a counfel of Warre, whither to go to Dencarnon or Galleman, nd finding by all advise, that if we mok not this season, we could not go to alloway at all, and Limrike being altogether left, and Galloway Fort in some effe, that my Lord Forbes would write to my Land of E mond, that he ald speed to him as soon as he might, this other work being done and Captains Brooke affuring us a moneths time might be allowed for us to remeto Duncannon, my Lord wrote to my Lord of Esmond as appears, G. altomy Lord Gorde, H.the Raph was fent backe to fesch Zachory's Ship, and well at Ralph Barry good & rvice done in a Caftle by the way. Saint wrether little or no windon a stren code nate man and subtraled like weather and windoes the day before.

Our Vice-Admirali chased a vessell into the Bay of Kilmar, and we were I breed to follow him, which proved Captaine Clement a veficil fet out by e State toguist the manifest togeth We were becalmed. Webad a fayre winde, a little raine. Welay of the Isles of Aran, being Sabboth, Wind East, and North East, Weturned up towards Golloway, and could not gaine it that night, Wind off, our Vice-admirals boat went a shore, and tooke some cattell, burnt some s, and kil'd fome Rebels, We came in and anchored before the Towne, my Lord fent a letter to the Towne, and another to my Lord Clauricard, who is Governour of Towne nd County, following his owne commission therein, viz. not to attempt ay thing till he had first advised with the present Governour of the places he me unto, Captaine Willoughby came absord us that night, and Captains whom we found lying there to attend the Fort, who feemed to clear a breach of the Pacification, to far as concerned them. The Towns answeof the letter fent them with many protestations, that they were loyall Subets, hung our upon one of their Towers the hings colours, and laboured to informed author Captain Willoughby onely had broken the trerm'd of Paci-The reft of our fleet came my Lord writ against to the Towns , to let them know that he means to land his men and refresh them and if they of the Town would fend a tell imony of their loyalty by some fresh meats, they should there by approve themselvs, our men were on shore divers hours, a counsel was held

nord in because we saw the Townest worke by the bridge in wi

Climeanch

professing their resolution not only to stick to their loyalty, but his the icon of the Pacification made, my L. Forber being earnest to have the minters do red, they promised that next morning at eight two of the Town should conto him agains.

None comming from the n, my Lord fent his owne Enfiguetor and gaine, letting them know they dailyed, that day our fouldiers went of for freils meat, and brought home fome, and burnt a whole Towne, that high a letters came from my Lord Clanricard very well pend, and shewing him man of wifedome and parts; wherein he cleared Galloway men, and cite imputation upon Captaine Willoughby for breaking the Pacification, with the fame the Townesmen were confident.

Another letter was fent a shore from my Lord with articles as will an 12. wherein they were charged not to trifle, but to flew themselves in their mer allegiance, and to correspond with the Port. A counself was led the landing our men at an Abby on the west-fide of the Towne, within ket thot, a place of fingular confequence, and advantage for the dengne; and to proceed if matters were not well compof d betweene the Fort and To The Penington was fent to Sliego to take off a veffell of the Recels of fourth tun, and to attend these parts, as also three vessels sent to the river of Zin to guard that, it being left voyd by Cunstable and Coles departure, especial against the French, who (we heard) were comming thither with miles munition for the River and Towne. This night accordingly our men los ed in the Abby, at the landing of eleven colours of ours, fome feulking vinle in bulhes, and fome that at our men, it being on Ecrosinaght-fide, whi Standach in open rebellion, as Galloway men did acknowledg. This day Lord fent another letter to them, to urge their andver to the Africks. for w durft not take upon us to be Judges, my Lord of Classicard being Govern of the Towne and County, and one that had faithfully approved himfele Captaine willoughby in raying the fiege when hee was beleaguered, and refreshing him in his necessicies, which bred much tenderneile in us to go him offence; and being excommunicated by their Church, with his follows for his loyalty and fidefity, fince his arrivall into treland, which thath be very late,

My Lord received a letter from the Towne in answer to his about the Articles, but nothing satisfactory, to which my Lord sent a reply, the That The ther they nor my Lord of Clarricard would come to treate, hee would when no more : this day the weather sould and mility "as it is usuall in these parts, which prejudiced our work much, specially thin before our winter being short, for doubtlesse had this steer beene forth in Aprils, it had beene of extendingly consequence.

Being Sab. we last a stoord, and Lochaving given hotteets the Maier the de before se should have that day for reft, and if he send not from the Last

Clinraicard

Considered, he would begin to worke. In the Evening came Letters by the Captains of the Fort, from my Lord Remelagh Prefident of County and my Lord Climics and, the former defined forbearance of all holithity, till wedness have cause to us. This night order was given that the next day you should into the Country of Ene County to burne and spayle i because wee had no day-light to burne out.

My Lord and some others dinde a shore at the Fort, where we found the Bishop of Tuam and his family, 36. Ministers, of which 26. served as foulding, and did duty; and this day according to former order the 5000 Foot and some Horse marched care, and 80. posses the labby and by the sime weeked two halte Culver in a mounted or fee upon Field Carriages and all manner of paparations were made for the assaulting the Towns, and great willingsesse there was in our men, though the Towns be as strong and compact as most in Supple for house and walls:

Out men returned with about 100. cattell and as many theepe having burne fome Ireift Tolome, and corne as they went to the way! As they came out of a Calle three of our Farfe-men were that at whereof one dyed which was remind after by our killing fix of them and one a Marchant of quality.

Another Letter from my Lord Clarificand; that he and my Lord Prefident werecompling, but it would be Friday enesting should be with us. Our men fill did maintains the Abbyt though the last night some of them unto it; in the aten back by a shot from the Fort, were received 40. Beeves, and you Mutons from Donnell Brian, who dwelt on Thomas side, and profess himselfe a Protestant and loyall; for the price her refer do himselfe to my Lord; this day a Councell was held; and 36 pieces of ordinance landers being resolved to the fell on two dayes a fide at the second ordinance landers being resolved to the fell on two dayes a fide at the second ordinance landers being resolved to the fell on two dayes a fide at the second ordinance landers being resolved to the fell on two dayes a fide at the second ordinance landers being resolved to the fell on two dayes a fide at the second ordinance landers being resolved to the fell of the second ordinance landers being resolved to the second ordinance landers being

The Weather very ill, miftyand rainy, 200, of one men had order to pill down the simber of the Abby, to make Platformes, which accordingly they did, but could not make bring away that night, the weather was fo fould, at minight p. or 8. Multiplet thou from the Towne, in the morning they faw 3. Pieces mounted in the Towne, which the Enemy cleared.

Avery rainy day, wherein nothing remarkable but that forme that ball tweete the Towne and the Abby we flood all day in expectation of the Lords.

Whe appointed this for the last day of travaling towards its, and our people stowing impatient of all delayers as a stress of the last will be to the last day of the last of the last day o

The Lords came, Climpics and to Territor a faire house of his on the one fide of the Towne, and the president to the Fore with 50. Horfs, our men made a gurd for him; The president consisted with my Lord Forber and Captaine Willoughby and offered to be a mediator and pressing that the faith of the Lords of Dublin were not upone that pacification, and if that should not bould, how hould matter allocate to any part of the Ring done or difference made between man and man place and place, and he departed that might to Territor

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23.

to conferre with my Lord Climicand and the Towned-mon; This day classes as Bandan to be cured, by whom wee heard of Capanine Kertabier combined from Kinfale, but no man was certaine whither her went y that time there came a Letter from Sir Charlet Goote, who gave us hope we might have the presence with his men; Zacharies Ship freed the English out of a Castle with one shot, and put the Bebeto flight.

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Being Sabboth, the President name to us to the Fort, and came to the few mon which was in the fields, din's in the Fort with my Lord Period we things are mainly driven at a first that the Fort should be victualled for eith moneth, and secondly that sufficient hostages should be given on of the Town for securing it to the King. In the afternoone he pid to Territan with Capacity Willoughies Propositions. The Evening our packet-boat same in called the Rafe, by whom we had newes from Limrich and other parts from my land Castell Steward, who write for supply, which accordingly was sent him this night order was given for a counted of War next morning.

Poure of our Barges were sent to get plank from a rack a mile of two from us, to make Platforness for our Ordnance. Wee tooke 3. Robels over night our officers were early at a Counfell of Warre, when all both Seamen and a there under-writ to stand to my Lord to the utmost, and it was resolved to my firength upon the Towne, if the Kings Port might not enjoy fit con-

ditions.

The Prefident came to the Fort from Torelan, and my Lord Comittee write that he would also come to my Lord Rarbet thicker i but after mich es pectation he did not, which we suspect fell out through doubt how make would frand if we proceeded in holtility, and his Lordinip wanting of ent guard for himselfo being excommunicate by the Rebels, and rold by the tular B. of the place, that not a man there would draw his fword for Then we received Captaine willoughhies Propulitions answered by tlemen of the Country for the fupply of the Fore according to Ma My Lord Clymice and being upon his return gave my Lord Forbra mental half mile from the Fort, where many things past botwist them to the publikes and my for Forte suging him much to joyn with and take hell? as God should allot us, affuring him he should bous fato as him beith with his Kinred did but watch opportunities to mifchiefe him he fill coin of power wanting and shought we were not throng enough? earnelt that pacification might not be broken, afturing us if it were, Country would be tonger in reducing and with much more there to the States my L. Perber meneltly proft my L. Profident, who had as on month the State, that he would forme with us, or lend us for you, men, the told that his mon were simulatin a musiny through want of pay said a said those he had were appointed for the fasety of my Lord Olym

but yet if we would come to Sliego his men frould joyne withins, and then especiall service might be done; Thus these Lords departed, and we returned to a Counfell of Warre, where Captaine Willoughby perfivaded us (hee hiving knowledge of the Towne that we were too weake, most of their houfesbeing like Caltles, and the wall strong and hard to mine; we considered many of our men were then fallen fick of the Countrey-difeate, and that wee long wanted of three Dips of provisions of all forts, that we thought to fend presently two Ships to Bristoll for supply especially of them, we fought for other diet, and tooke 6. or 700. Cattell at least. This hight all men were defired to confider by the morning what were belt to doe by way of counfell: this inght fecretly dispatcht away a Messenger for Sir Charles Coot and his company which would have beerne 500. or 600. men, with which help we made no question of gaining the Towne, though we had a strong memy round about us except to Sea-ward, and as firong within; but that we lookt at our cause, our mens valour, and their cowardise. This night the Enemy out of the Countrey fell upon our men in the Abby, were well beato, fled leaving their broges and troufes behind them."

Counfell was taken with the Seamen to goe for Sliege and them to joyne with the Presidents men, and bring with us 500. or 1000. Scots to dispatch the businesse of Galloway; but we found such dissipation in that Northeren

though but 30, or 40. leaninges that it was de fifted from.

25. Most of this day was spetit about 31 of our men that were condemned for severall offences and pardoned at the Gallowes; this night a prize was brought us by one of our ships a Barhado-man laden with Tobacco and trading with the Rebells in Limrick River a ship 140. Tunn, These two mines of Galloway and Limrick we resolved because we had strong intelligence that the French were resolved forcibly to bring in Amountain the ship in of the agreement to be stood unto for supplying the Fort, nor have we omitted to present all those Letters as will appeare; This night the Earle Connaghs Relim sell against upon us with like loss to the distributes and four us not a man.

27. The foulnes of the weather hindred us from tny, worke but advising

what next to doc.

28. Was the Sabboth which wee kept on shore and appointed a Fast for

the next - Wethre felay . 2000

on to which it was advised if her would and secure it were would depart but tilthe Fort was provided for, we would there stay and lay our bones by the walls of the Fowne.

30. Our men were imployee to fetch more Timber, for our batteries for want whereof week were much fireightned having neere 40. Gunns on thore

tof with platformes.

This

This day Letters came from the Major to Capt. Willoughly concerning the pacification answering his objections, and refolving to stick to what the had promifed by my Lord Climnicand; in the meanetime great were on cares what to doe, lying wind-bound all this time, and that Country being to barren in comparison of other places; that were were forced to travelling their to burne their Corne; and Houses than in other places: Captaine Richardson had his Arme broken unhappily by a Gunner and Boatson of the Artillery though after well cared and they both gaining their credit by choice Service, wee sent to Donnel-O-Brian a freind for cattle.

31. Weekept a Faft.

1. We had Letters fent from my Lord Climiccard by Enfigne Scot, that he himselfe was sicke; but that Mr. Burk his Kinsman and his owne Steward should come to us and end all controversies betweene Fort and Towne: we then tooke our gunsaboard; but very unwillingly, our Seamen readier to fall on nakedly, than for sake the worke, and the souldier no way backwards for this testimony I must give them both, that they have exceedingly honored their Countrey and the cause, even to the equalling any of their Procession.

tors in valour, and all manner of forwardnes.

a. We grew weary of expecting Sir Charles Cost having promised to stay 8. or 10. dayes for him; and therefore thought of a studen departure, principally because there came a messenger to us out of Limited River of the stad estate of the Castles there, since Capt. Constables departure, which emboddened them to bring downe the great Gum, the sight of which assighted our English out of their Castles, as witnes Asketon that stately Castle unwethily given up without receiving a shot, and bring inforced by Sir Edvard Denny who was with us, that Trelee had but 10. dayes granted for the delivery of that Castle which they had defended to admiration, till they were forced to eat hides, &c. We had this day the Gentlemen from the Lord Clivice ard with papers and Propositions to satisfie the Captaine of the Fort, her brought with them, 24. Oxen, and 60. sheepe, which were the first two weekes provision.

3. This day we had 3. or 400. Souldiers went downe in some Ships to the lies of Arram, where they did singular service, took 300. head of Cattell destroyed many with very good houses, burnt their come and Townes, and slew and hung many of the Robels: all this day we waited the signing of the

Propositions.

Being late, wee spent on shore, Letters past betwixt the Fort and Towne; we had an Armorer came into the Towne and went to Masse; we tooke five prisoners, some of note.

5. We went aboard making all halt for Trales; the Captaine of the Fort

and the gentlemen came aboard with all things iffaced for their particulars, as allo two men that were fent to view the Towne for mining which they had threatned to the Fort. We left a Ship, and two veilels, and a Barge to strend the Fort and river, and to mail ready to depart.

A finall veficil came on from Corte, one Lumbert Captaine, who brought fome more powder to the Fort from Corte affigued by the flate of England, into which went 50, or 60, poore people come ont of the Caftle in Tho-

mend the which he carried for Corke.

6. We fet faile, but could not get into Limit River, two or three of our Ships followed us.

7. We were in like condition beating at Sea.

8. Letters came abourd us at Swa from my Lord Clynrice and with Letters

to my Lord of Effex.

9. Wee got within Loops-head and came to an anchor neere Captain Crofbia Castle who preserved himselse and some hundreds with himselsely, a very deserving man, her hung out a stag to us, we sent on shore and brought himselsely whom wee furnished with necessaries who tould us wee were tome too late and that Treles, offleron, Clare, and other Castles were given up, and assured us of the Victory of my Lo: Enchanged in Mainser over Mustry and his Fosces with the shanghter of many men and taking 3. peices of Ordnance, which made the English styre to him expecting dayly to be massared, and profess hee had already 150, which would perish if wee provided not for them, all which wee found true to our great grisse and trouble and that the Earle of Thomsond was in great danger at Bosinatry.

10. Early in the morning my Lord Forber writ to Daniel-O-Brian uncle to the Earle of Thomand who had his Soune Captaine of the Rebels, and himselfe professing a newtralitie or withall the rest that hee was the Kings good Subject, my Lord advised him to meet him at the Earle of Thomands, by

this time our Fleete came togeather.

11. Being Sabborb wee continued a board refolving that night to goe up with 2. or 300. Men to Boundry there wee found our Rere-Admiral and the French prize of 750. Tunne laden with Ammunition for the Rebells and taken there by our aforefaid thip whose owner is Sir Nicholas Crispe, heere wee hung five of our prisoners formerly taken, At this time there came abord as one Capt. Wher who had a Castle neer us, and kept it well, by all such men we were given to understand that without a strong standing garrison in every Province and Country (if it were possible) little would bee done as they conceived, because the poore English Inhabitants would be exposed to confint danger upon removals of stying Armies, This River of Limriche promise do most unto us of any place wee had seene both for Land and Water.

This night wee went up to Bonnatty my Lord of Thomonds Caltle with

200. men 4. Barges 2. Barkes and 2, Shallops where my Lord kindly wel-

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comed us and there his uncle Sir Daniel-Q-Brian metas.

12. We spent in consultations with the Earle, who certified as with much greife that since the River was left without shipping divers Castles were taken, whereby the Enemy had bin surnished with 800. Armes and surnells of Powder, and the way they used was by bringing the great Gunne called the Roaring Meg towards the English Castles, through dread of which the English yeelded; this Gunne one of our ships through want of winde mist in Limrick River, it being in a boat but tooke the Carriages in another and wee have log'd this Gunne in a Cricke with one of our ships attending it, there being no meanes for them to carry it backe but by water.

This night Sir Daniel-o-Brians man was fent to Clare to the Gentrieto come to Bonnattie the next day at nine in the morning, some warme speches past betwixt some of our Commanders and Sir Daniel which put him into

shaking fit.

13. An answer of the Letter sent wherein the Gentry desired 3. in the afternoone for their apearance which was granted, but Sir Daniel went away very early, without taking leave, out of feare and horror doubtles, having been told that wee were desirous hee should make good his Loyaltic before the Parliament, overnight 100. Rebels lay at my Lords Parke-pale, who (we suppose) waited to fetch Sir Daniel off; These retardings made us advise and conclude to fall upon Sir Daniels Houses, and Clare Caltle, in which we found my Lord of Thomand doubtfull, and intruth his case is nice, the cheek of the County being his Kinred, and himselse without power, saving 50.

Horse in his Stable: part of this day was spent in preaching.

14. We heard the Gentry would come in; but they failed (as their manner:) we heard this night of 300. Rebels againe at my Lords Parke which we would have been upon, and earneftly preft it; but my Lord of Thomsal would have us yet wait longer on the Gentry, are wee exercised holdility a gainst Thomsal. At last wee made our Propositions, to the Castle; being bout to goe downe to our Ships, which came to this, That his Lordhip continuing a Protestant and loyall, his danger must needs be great; and that this Rebellion did not distinguish Relation nor Greatnesse, and therefore is face pleased, were would either continue there with all our force, and joyne with him at Bonatty, and so try what wee might doe in joyning with him telfe to reduce Clare and Thomsal: or if he suspected us too weake, that he might take all he had and was portable into our best ships, together with his owne person, and we would adventure our selves in his Castle to maintaine that place, and insest the Enemy what wee could; this wee left with his Lordship.

15. We departed, and a few miles from thence we came to an Ancher

fix

ad of in the River, and landed 300. men on Limrick fide, where our men fought both wirh Horse and Foot, burnt abundance of Corne, and source of their Ca-thes; and amongst others, kild the foster Brother of Mr. Steevenson: weee lest two sick men, that could not follow their Companies, but had no armes. At night our men retreated safely to their boats from two thousand of them.

We fail'd downe lower in the River, and called at Fitz-Gerralds the Knight of the Valley, or Glyn whom my Lord fummoned by writing, our Mellenger at landing met a Letter with a Horse-man at the waters side, who had a Letter from my Lord Clinrice ard in favour of his Kinsman the Knight of the Valley: an answer was sent him, and we departed: my Lord sent to Sit Tege Macmahun, who is a good friend, but could not come to us in reged of his weaknesse of body.

This night the Earle of Thomond came to us, and lay aboard the Vice-Admrall, with whom three of the chiefe Rebels of Thomond had been and promifed to come with the Gentry aboard our Ships.

17. Divers Letters came from the shore from Sir Daniel-O-hrian, concerning the comming of the gentry of the Countrey, who were under much fare by the fight of Ships scatter'd thorough the River.

18. We and mor. Lett is from the Shore, the Gentry excusing themselves from the diffuse of their dwelling. The Knight of the valley sent my Lord apresent of Beeves which he would not accept, unlesse hee would appeare himselfe, and shew his loyalty, and to that purpose my Lord went unto him.

19. We stayd in expectation of the Gentry from the shore, who had their timeenlarged two dayes.

20. VVe had Letters from the shore from Sir Daniel-O-Brian and th Rebels to my Lord of Thomond answering the propositions proudly enough, as will appeare in their Letters hereto annexed. VVe had a counsell wherein it was concluded the next day to attempt the Knight of the Valley with 6. Vessels, and all things answerable. It was also agreed that Captaine Peters and Mr. Daniel should carry away the poore naked people that we found in much distresse being about 500. many of our Souldiers and Seamen grew very sick of the Countrey disease.

21. VVe fet faile for the Valley, being 3. Leagues up, and comming by the place in the evening, went beyond a mile or two and anchored.

22. Early we began to land 15. Horf: first, and then our Foot, who were entertained with 30. Musquettiers of the enemy playing upon them, but harr none but a boy in the Shoulder. The Enemy fled into Castle two or three of our Ships playd upon the place till we landed two halfe Cannon. The Enemy is great numbers appeared on the side of the hill, with whom our Horse fought with the losse of one of ours, and many of theirs, mustifudes of them

comming on, wee strengthened our guards, and kept them waking all the night with Demi-culverin in one of our Ships, the night wasvery ramy.

23. Our Cannon plaid up upon it, but none from the Ships, tore downe part of the maine house, and tooke very good effect, the Enemy sho faintly. After dinner my Lord refolved to ftorme it : but first march'd round and fought the enemy on the fide of the hill, who appeared in three Bodies of Horseand Foot; ours put them soone to their wonted posture of flote. Some commanded men were appointed to enter, where the fea-men had much honour, they prefently came to push of pike at a narrow hole, a gunner of ours with a cantridge of powder blew off two or three of them, the rest would not take quarter, one leapt out of the Castle window, twenty five of them were flaine upon the place: this is remarkeable that most matters fell out as at the last siege forty yeares since, but that we lost fewer men, and won it in leffe time, with leffe meanes: we took the knights lifters for prifoner, who acquainted us with the knights flying away two daies before and calling in the force of the country upon us, not thinking the callle thould be taken fo foone. The place is rich, pleafant and profitable for all the merchandize of the river of Lymrike, it having fixteene hundred pounds per annual. bout it in faire lands, we found the place furnished with all utenfils and ptovisions for a family. The plate and filver was gone for Lymrike, which receives most of which is in Ireland : it feemes they wanted bullets in the Cafile, by their shooting window-lead and small stones, in the siege we lost but foure men.

25. Being Sabboth we frent on fhore, and fome of as aboard, the weather

was rainy, and windy.

26. We stript our cannon, and landed two Sakers for defence of the place.
27. Councell was taken what garrison to leave there, and how to dispose

of our licke men.

28. Our men went aboard, and burnt much corne, fought with many hondereds of the enemy, without any losse of ours, burnt a Towne of theirs.

29. A prize brought to us from Sleigo, taken from the middle of the enemy, laden with tallow and hides, which they were fending into France, or Bills for ammunition, wherein four eteene taken, and three triars by the fame thip, divers of the Scots relieved, and a Minister with some people brought to us.

At this time another thip from Bilbo taken laden with iron, freele, munnition, and provision in Galloway river, his invoyee came to five thousand pound. We also had certain tidings of another of ten guns gone into Dingle, which three or four of our ships were sent to fetch out, and have (Thope) taken long since.

And thus we left our men dayly working, and bringing other parts of

Gods providence in Ireland.

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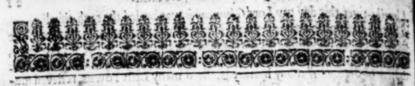
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So that to summe up our voyage, it comes to thus much, in two or three moneths time hath God helped us to take five ships, worth (if fold to value, more twenty thousand ponneds, we burnt as much corne, as that summe came when of the enemy many hundreds, fired many Irish Towns, relieved many English in Forts and Castles, tooke and spoyled thousands of cattle) hunt and spoyled many Castles, houses of note, and mills of the enemy, guarded the coast from Kinfale, almost to London-Derry, block up Limited, and Galaray, and diverted them still as we went from other designes; sighting with them whenever we came, and lastly taking in that lovely and aschall castle of the Knights of the Valley, where we left our men ready for further service, which expired for which our ships and men were hired.

The intercepted Letters mentioned in the title of this Book, are intended to bee printed by themselves, they being so large could not be here inserted.

so He all mee coals a cassain all its provid

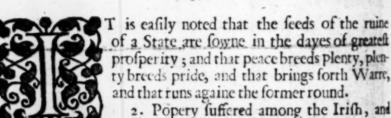




BRIEFE **OBSERVATIONS**

concerning the VV arre,

de of this Book, and M.A. to bee reinted by The State of Freland; both for the raising and laying the REBELLION



prophaneneffe among it the English, have been the Parents of this Monster; though it might have other Midwives and Nurses.

3. Though we are affured 1000000. English have beene murdered, and we hope many more Irish slaine; yet mischiese may be so fomented that it may know no limits nor bounds.

4. Popith delutions carry fuch frength with them, especially when they meet with an ignorant spirit, that knowne truths and common Principles have the dores bard against them.

5. By all wee could gleane in all the providence met with by

concerning Warre.

seror Land for intelligence, we see that the worke now in hand and the question is Religion, and Religion Papist and Protestant, over dunder Puritane or Round-head and good Subject.

6. An Irish Rebel and an English Cavallier in words and acti-

ons we found as unlike as an egge is to an egge.

the Regular to the secular, from the Capitives we had to the Freementhat came to Parley with us, from the Man to the Woman, from the living to the dying, they profest unto us they sought by the Kings Order for the Kings Honour, that wee were his enemies northey; which made us professe a new quarrell against them for prophaning his Majesties name, and entitling him to all their murders and miscreant practises.

8. Three things are found, are by the Irish as I wish: viz. to have their Religion free, and their Religion in their owne hands, which the wisest we met with assured us is promised them, and that you shall read in their Ecclessaftical Parliament held at Kelkers, which is now printing for you, where you may see their end

and their meanes couducing thereunto...

g. The unfaithfulnesse of most of our Ministers, the scurrility and monstrous ignorance of our English, have administred oyleto their Flame in abundance, and brought downe wrath from Heaven, nor in our civill Government there without many fad apersions from them, wherein Dublin suffers much, not onely the toleration but complyances with Romish Idolaters, hath made them impudent and ours carelesse; especially many pieces of our worthip arising from the same fountaine, and running in the same Sea with theirs as Diocefan Bishops, their Courts, Officers, Revenews and Atrendants . Church-centures, Burialls, Christenings, Liturgie, Holy-dayes, Fasts, hallowed Places, Images, Vesturcs, Gestures, &c. Truth it is, the continuance of Ireland in its former condition would have trenched upon Gods honour; where one Minister had 24. Livings, and the place many times supplyed by Ale: drapers at 40. 1. per Annuns, II. With-

Briefe Observations

there, (the people being unchatichized) hath led in more of this barbarisme, so I seare the former rebellion had never a thorough cure, I will not say that many of the english planters that went over were deface; foundation-stones should bee Saphyres, so that is no marvell if many that have fled thence, have left the country worse than they found it.

12. As our Priests doe now more strengthen the rebellion, not, so on our side, men that call themselves overseers of churches, pened a doore unto it, that you may conclude there was never any grand mischeise brooched in the world, but such as have been marked by clergy-mens singers, and the warre now in Europe all

over is Episcopall.

In the Cure note thefe things.

1. A bucket of water shall quench that at first, which many turn cannot, after lost opportunity. It is not cunctation but expedition, not Fabius, but Hanniball must still be rebellious.

2. If credit may be given to rebels, they generally profest that two words from his Majesties owne hand by a knowne messenger

to them should command downe all their Arm es.

3. Had the country rifen in any confiderable bodyes of english at first, and every man either not given rebels too much credit, or trusted to his owne private guard, it had been e ctushed in the egge.

which is now growne a flying serpent.

4. The Lieutenant or Generals personall appearing there upon the death of the former, must needs have given a checke to many of their barbarous proceedings, and encouraged the english there in resistance, want of governement makes english odious, that their very cattell are loathsome to these monsters, one of their Armie spoyling in five dayes forty seven thousand english sheepe, and in time they would devoure one the other, were our necessity capable of so much patience.

5. If the vast expence of this kingdome had been nightly imployed both for shipping and land forces, this bogge must need

have been dryed up by Gods bleffing.

6. Our english comming over fresh and hearty, were better to



concerning Warre.

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country-disease.

7. If Galloway, Lymrike: Wexford and Waterford were recovered, the whole rebellion is shaken, which is irisible with halfe our foresthere maintained, the state here being nine hundred thousand pounds charge already.

8. It may then be reduced when fouldiers and commanders there shall rather attend the present work, than the continuance of their

trade.

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9. The Irish Lords and Gentry that are found faithfull must be encouraged, who will force about them, accompanied with good markes of authoritie and trust from hence, will draw in the com-

mon people, who already curse their Priests and Gentry.

ro. Ships and sea-men are of singular use, both in sea and land service, provided that good intelligence bee kept from Spaine, France, and Dunkirke, in which workes and much of the land matters, ten honest faithfull merchants but united, shall doe more than many Committees of State, who are (through much other work) taken off from attending ad idem, to which I add the necessary use of horse, without which little can be done.

11. The Presidents of Provinces and Countries must be defired not to suffer great Armies to bee kept guarding of their Townes and Demessious imployed about the generall worke, upon our comming thirher, we met with no considerable man, but had most

need of us.

12, One faithfull, honest, able minister is worth five hundred men if planted there, the people being as ignoraut of their duty, as

sencelesse of their misery,

I am bold to thinke if the present advantage were taken of the Adventurers ships lying by Lymrike and Galloway, the places might some be ours, their domesticke combustions betwit the old and young merchants, in either being well knowne unto us. This onely I will adde let England here be quiet, and Ireland will not long bee rebellious, which the good God grant for his Sons sake. Amen.

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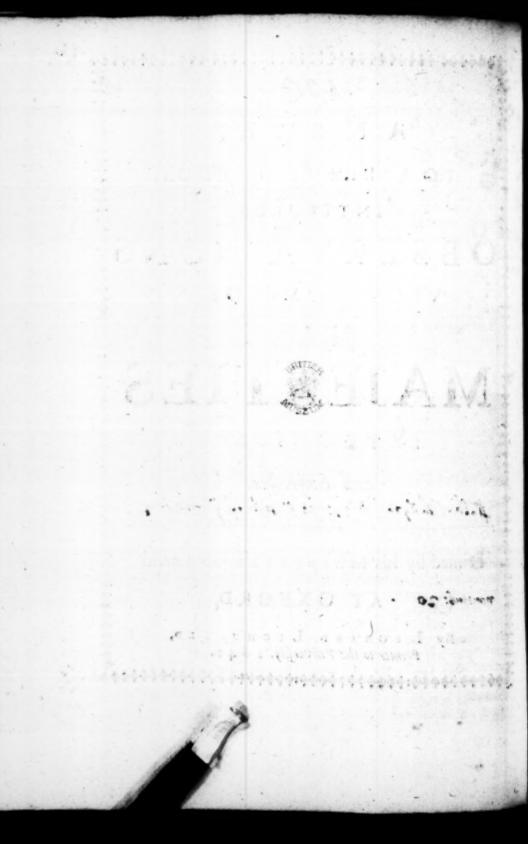
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TO A PRINTED BOOKE, INTITULED, OBSERVATIONS

Vpon some of His MAIESTIES late

Answers and Expresses.



N this discourse concerning Regall authority, it is needlesse to wast time in declaring the originall; since it is granted to be at least mediately from God. Who intending the good of mankind, which was not to be obtained without preservation of order, hath therefore commanded all to be subject to the lawes of society, not onely for wrath, but for cor-

science sake: not only whilst they enjoy the benefit of Governours, but likewise whilst they doe suffer under some accidentall abuses. The resson of which obligation may be this : we cannot reap the constant fruits of an established policy, unlesse by compact we submit our selves

to some possible inconveniences.

Hence it follows, after a people hath by solemne contract devested it selfe of that power, which was primarily in them, they cannot upon what pretence soever, without manifest breach of divine ordinance, and violation of publique faith, resume that authority, which they have placed in another; to the end that being united in one, it may thence receive strength, and be enabled to protect all, as also to prevent those statall divisions which attend multitudes; endued with equal power: where almost every one upon reall or fancied injuries undertakes to right himselfe, and although before positive constitution this is not absolutely unjust, yet reason informes us it is most fit by

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fome agreement to part with this native right in confideration of greater good, and prevention of greater evills which will enfue, and

to restraine our selves from being judges in our owne cause.

It followes moreover, though the people should conceave they might live more happily, if the Kings prerogative were more bounded, his revenews diminished (and it is no hard matter to persuade them to think so; to effect this, wants not so much rhetorique, as malice, since what is taken from the King, turnes to their present profit, though they oft-times dearely pay for it, by disabling their King to provide for their security) it were high sin to entrench upon his rights. For hereby they loosen the very sinews of government, by receding from that compact, which crafty men (out of their own private interests) persuade

them they might have made more advantagious.

It doth no way prejudice Regall authority, that God is the author of Aristocratical, he may adde Democraticall power also. If these were not lawfull formes of government, their execution of judgement would be finne, and whilst they punish, they would commit murder. Yet in these kindes, we may observe more or lesse perfection according to the aptnesse they beare to those ends which States ayme at, which are fafety and plenty. To have riches, and not be able to defend them, is to expose our selves as a prey; to be fafe, and poore, is to be fecurely miscrable. Besides, if we had leifure to look back to the Originall of Governments, we might finde that God was the immediate donor of Regall power, whereas other formes referre to him, onely as confirming the peoples Act. This the Author cunningly diffembles, and therefore (treading in the fteps of Mariana and Buchanan, fworn enemies to Monarchy) he prefents us with I know not what rude multitudes, living without lawer, without government, till fuch time, as out of the tenfe of their fufferings, which evidently proceeded from this want, they were unforced to fly to fuch remedies. However this fancy might paffetor current among such heathen Polititians as were ignorant of the originall of the world, and dreamed that the first men were bred as Infects, out of the mud of the earth: whence that frequent mention in their writings of durex done, and Aberigenes; yet we, who are fatished with the history of the creation, cannot imagine, that Anarchy was before a regulated Government, and that God who had digetted one Chaos into order, should leave the most noble creatures in a. worse consusion : unlesse we will deny to Adam, either that power or providence, which is naturall and ordinary in a father over his children; and granted by this observer, pag. 18. to be more then the King can. challenge over his people. We find in this infancy of the world, upon the multiplying of mankinde, Colonies were fent out, and a City was... built by Cain, Those long-lived Patriarchs had this advantage, by begetting a numerous posterity, they might people a Nation out of their own loynes, and be saluted Patres patria without a metaphor; the same being their subjects and their children. In relation to this, it was properly said by the Ancients, a Kingdome was but a larger familie; Aristoste tells us, a Regall power belonged to the Patersamilias, and accordingly Homer

Augap tywy bingio anag trom huertooio. So that it was then no more possible in right for such a people to choose their rulers, then to choose their Fathers. Thus Regalf power forang first from Paternall, and Trogus made a truer observation then this author, when he faid, Principio rerum (as well as gentium, nationumg,) imperium penes reges er at. And therefore may challenge more from God, and nature, then other formes of government; and certainly it hath received larger elogies from God in Scripture, then any other can pretend to. To fay nothing of the Kings of Israel, who are confest by the adversary to be of divine institution; very heathen Monarchs are acknowledged by God himfelfe to be no leffe. Where he calls Nebuchadnezzar his fervant. Ier.430 10. and Cyrus his annointed. Ef 45. 1. Notwithstanding this, to the end I may give the clearest satisfaction, I have thought it fit not to take advantage from the excellency of Monarchy, whether in regard to its antiquity (as being not much younger then man himfdfe) or the leverall commodities thereof. For the truth is, it were no excuse for such endeavours of innovation, were it the most imperfect governement.

I shall therefore take into consideration this Authors grounds in the method they lye, upon which he would overthrow so ancient and well-

founded a Monarchy.

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His first exception is; The King attributesh the original of his Royalty to God and the Law, making no mention of the grant, confent; or trust of man therein. A groundles cavil; when God is first named, under what notion can be apprehend, Law, but as an agreement of the people, deriving their power, and committing the Kingdome to his trust? Within few lines he confutes himselfe, telling us that Law which the King mentioneth; is not to be understood, to be any special ordinance sens from heaven by the ministery of Angels, or Prophets. (as amongs the senses it sometimes was it can be nothing else amongs Christians but the pattlens and agreements of such and such politique corporations.) if so, he might have spared this observation.

That Dominion which is usurped, and not just, yet whilst it remainer dominion, and till it be legally againe devessed, refers to God, as to it s'author, and donor, as much as that, which is hereditary. [Liurpation and unjust dominion can give no right to the possessor is that looses akingdome by force may recover it by the same title. So Athalia in the creath years of her raight was shaine by the command of Ishaida, and I

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and fost, annointed King, and restored to his right. He must against answer himselfe. pag. 3. he tells us, Neither can the right of conquest be pleaded to acquit Princes &c. for meere force cannot alter the course of nature, or frustrate the tenour of law; and if it could, there were more reason why the people might justifie force to regaine due liberty, then the Prince might to subvert the same. And'tis a shamefull stupidity in any man to think, that our Ancestors did not fight more nobly for their free customes and lawes, of which the conquerour and his successors had in part disinherited them by violence and perjury, then they which put them to fuch conflicts. Is it not a cleare contradiction to fay that God is the author, and Donor of Dominion usurped, and not just, as well as of that which is hereditary? Certainly God being Lord Proprietary of all, his donation transfers a full right to him on whom he bestower it. This deed of guift being knowne, it is not lawfull to endeavour a recovery. This was the case of Rehoboam, who after the desection of ten tribes, raised an army out of Indah, and the Tribe of Benjamin, in hopes to reduce them to obedience. But he was warned by Shemajah the man of God, not to fight against his brethren (not because it was unlawfull in it selfe, or the successe improbable, but for that this was from the Lord. As this was not (fetting alide that extraordinay confideration) unlawfull; So neither was it, as he is pleased to terme it, aridiculous attempt, to indeavour to reduce ten tribes by the strength of two. For he had raised an army confishing of one hundred and fourescore thousand chosen men, which were warriers. And it may probably be collected from the muster-roll, which Ioab brought in to David, where the men of Intab were 500000 that those two tribes were able to furnish an army strong enough to bid all Israell tattell. Besides as he had lost them onely by harsh language, so he might hope to regain them, by faire promiles. It may be not unworthy our observation, what good consequences did attend the defection of these ten tribes. Did they not prefently fall away from the true God, as well as their King, and were they not shortly after led into Captivity?

This we must observe, though force be not law, yet if after conquest a people resigne their right in part or in whole, by a subsequent act of consent, they are obliged to stand to those conditions, which they made perchance out of a probable feare of harder usage. For the law of God generally, and the civil law in this case makes the Act binding. That covenants should not be violated, will appeareby the revenge God took in behalfe of the Gibeonites. The children of Israell suffered three yeares famine, and after this seven of Sauls somes were hanged to make an atonement for this breach of promise. Notwithstanding the Gibeonites had over-reached the Children of Israell by crass, yet they having sworne, were bound to performe

5 Kin. 12;

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2.Sam. 24.9. L fi mulier. D.qued me their each unto the Lord. Deli exceptio could not take off this obligation. That they were deceived, gave no right to them to imitate what they condemned, and to deceive againe. Thus we fee what speciall care God takes to preserve the faith of contracts. He will return abundantly, what any mans honesty costs him; and therefore it is great reason, he that sweareth to his neighbour, should not dis-

appoint him, though it be to his own hindrance.

After some generall truths, he comes to this issue. The fourtaine and efficient cause of power is the people, and from hence the inference is just, the King though he be singulis major, yet here is universis minor. This inference is most weak: the quite contrary may clearly be concluded. The people being the efficient cause of power (which can be no other way but by deriving their divided power, and uniting it in him) since they cannot retaine what they have parted with, nor have, what they gave away, it follows he which hath all their power (I may adde his own particular besides) must need be greater and more power-full then they. The truth is, he is now the

only fountaine of all power and justice.

But he offers us a proofe ; for if the people be the true efficient cause of power, it is a rule in nature, Quicquid efficit tale, est magistale. Strange that men upon such palpable sophistry should endeavour to cast of Monarchy ! He will be unwilling to follow the consequence of it. He bath an estate, which no question he would willingly improve, let him bestow it upon me, he will make me rich, and himfelfe richer. For Quicquid efficit tale, est magis tale. I believe rather then part with his meanes, he will finde an answer to his own argument. By the same reason one that entreth into his service, becanse he hath made him his master, shall conclude himselfe the better man, and challenge power over him. For Quicquid efficit tale, eft magistale. But because to prove his reasoning absurd, is not fully to answer, I will show the ground of this fallacy. The axiome is true aute effettum produttum, not alwaies after. So a sparke firing a City, was once, more fire then the houses, not so, after the whole towne is become one flame : or else thus, it is true in those agents, in whom the quality by which they operate is inherent, and from whom it cannot be seperated a not true in those who by way of donation devolt themselves of power or wealth. Because a thing cannot retaine and fulnefle, after it hath emptied it felfe.

If the King be univerful minor, then the people have placed a King not over, but under them; and they doe ill to petition when they might command they may require it from the Prince their Subject.

Hence it appeares that at the founding of authorities, when the confour of facieties convaies rule into fuch and fuch hands, it may or sain what conditions, and prefix what bounds it pleases. This is most true.

person invested with different power according to the varietie of lawes in several nations. His Majesty doth most freely acknowledge, and will constantly maintain what ever rights the law doth give us; yet He is not bound to betray his own. The truth is, we should be equally miscrable under either extreame, if the Kings prerogative should swallow up the Subjects right, or the Subjects right the Kings just

prerogative.

No dissolution englit to be of rule convayed by the consent of societies, into such and such hands, but by the same power by which it hadies constitution.] This I grant, being rightly understood; but because the sense may be easily mistaken, I shall enlarge my selfe upon it. It is most agreeable to reason, that the same power should by equall right, abrogate, as it did at first constitute. For it is not possible any body should lay a necessary obligation upon it selfe to doe thus, when it had liberty to doe otherwise, except in relation to some other person; to whom I may part with that right I had, without possibility of recalling it. And this either by actual donation so when I have given a way my money. I cannot challenge it as due on my repentance; or by promise, which is an earnest of my performance. In these cases I cannot use my liberty, because it would be to the injury of another according to that rule grounded on great equity, Nemo person mutare consilium summin alterium injurium.

In a popular state there is but one simple power, and therefore the people upon consent may establish an Aristocracy, or Monarchy, when they please. But in the other two, where the authority is placed in the hands of a few, or of one, there are two parties in the contract, and therefore even the whole people have not any power of dissolving this government, unless this one, or those few, will voluntarily resigne up their power into those hands from which they received it; and that such resignation be not to the injury of a third party.

It were strange if the people in subjecting it selfe to command sould aime at any thing but it's owne good in the first and last place. No question, rule and subjection (divided paternal powers finding it necessary to yeeld to one Regall, and instead of many, to submit to one common father) did spring from reason directing man-kind to its greatest convenience. Therefore the people, ayming chiefly at their owne good, yet perceiving this was not to be attained, except they had a common protector to adminster justice equally amongs them, they found it necessary in a higher degree to provide for his good, in recompense of their security, and out of their particular estates, to grant to him honourable demaines, to whose care and suffice, they owed the peaceable possession of all. So the good of sigher is murually involved, and that the people may be happy.

they must first provide for the happinesse of their Ruler,

What followes, I shall think unworthy any answer. He bleaks due into a most scandalous, and false invective against the late government. That the subject grouned under some grievances, cannot be denied; and we owe to the goodnesse of his Majestie, that we are free, even from the seare of them for the future. I speak sincerely, what I think, though the wit of malice should set before us the most exact table of all our sufferings, (let it not impose upon us what we never felt) and compare us to any other nation of the Christian world, we in our worst times were least unhappy, Because we have no reason to be in love with any evils, I shall not endeavour to excuse them by comparison with our present miseries: Though neither be desirable, yet we are too sensible,

which we have justest reason to complain of,

I hope under this word [proted] the King intends not welly to hield me from all kinds of evill, but to promote me also to all kinds of Political happine ffe, a cording to bis atmost devoyre. I I never before die apprehend in the word, Protest, this large notion; we may expect all happinelle from His goodnesse, we cannot challenge it from His duty. How should we conceave, that the Prince is obliged by oath to take care for his people in such a dogree, as the most affectionate mother never yet tooke for her dearest children. If it were fo, then all his Majesties Royall ancestors, who did not provide for their people in fuch a high degree of happinette, as he by the advice of this present Parliament bath done, were perjured, as having all taken the out to Protect. Every perticular subject bath a fust title, and may challenge an interest in whatsoever is means by the word, Protection; Is the King therefore bound to promote every particular person to all kinds of political happinessed to advanceall to honours, offices, power, command?

Though all fingle persons ought to looke upon the late Bills passed by the King as matters of Grace, with all thankfulnesse and he mility; yet the King himselfe, looking upon the whole flate, ought to acknowledge, that he cannot merit of it, che. all hath proceeded but from his mere duty. It was believed heretofore, the greatest happinesse of a Prince, that he was able, and his greatest glory, to be willing to oblige his people. But now he is made not capable of doing any courtesse. When he hath done all that he can, he hath discharged the duty of a trusty servant. I am consident never any age was guilty of the like irreverence, and disrepect to Princes, as is shewne in this book. If all single persons aught to looke upon the late bills passed by the King, as masters of Grace, then they trusty are so, for no obligation can be upon a man, to believe things otherwise then they are. This ground destroyes the power of beneficence in a Prince, and the duty of gratitude in Subjects. We should think it very hard, if we, who

are bur sabjects should be dealt with by the same rule. Allowe a duty to their King, to their country; yet upon extraordinary services we believe, we deserve well of both. The example of the House of Commons, will better instruct him, who have severall times presented their thanks, and humble acknowledgment of his Majesties gracious favours; and have likewise received thanks from most Counties in the Kingdome, for procuring those bills so beneficiall to the subjects and yet surely the trust reposed in them, by those that chose them, and the end for which they met, did no lesse oblige them in point of duty to doe whatsoever might conduce to the generall good of the Kingdome.

The King ought not to account that a profit, or strength to him, which is a losse and wasting to the people, nor ought he to think that perishe to him, which is gained to the people. By the same argument the people may share all that he hath, and he is bound to believe, he has lost nothing. If King and people have severall rights, what law is there, which binds the King sno jure cedere, and enables the people to preserve their rights, nay to challenge his? And if they have not, but the interests of King and people be either altogether one and the same, or so inseparably united, as they cannot be severed, then it equally follows, the people ought not to account that a profit or strength to them, which is a losse and wasting to the King, nor ought they to think that perishet to them, which is gained to him.

Regall dignity was erected to preserve the commonalty. It was fo; for out of the sense of those miseries, which the want of due administration of justice produced, routs became societies, and placed a head over them, to whom they paid the tribute of reverence, for the benefit of Protection.

But that which is the end is farre more horourable, and valuable in nature, and policy, then that which is the meanes. The conclusion implied is, therefore the Commons more honourable then the Soveraigne. I will frame some other arguments upon the same principle, and see how he approves them. Angels are ministring spirits for the good of men, but the end more honourable, and valuable then the meanes, therefore men more honourable then Angels. Once more in a closer paralet; Christ is made the head of the Church for the salvation of man, but that which is the end, is far more honourable, and valuable &c., then that which is the meanes; therefore man farre more honourable and valuable then Christ. If any should think these instances doe not fully conclude, because the highest end of Angels ministration, and the obedience of Christ, is the glory of God; he mass consider, Gods glory is the supreame and of government also. And therefore

therefore this being common to both, cannot difference the cafe? Though we grant, the good of the people is more valuable, he cannot hence infer a greater worthinefle, or more power to be in theme though the fafety of patients is most to be regarded, yet the Physitian is much better qualified to effect that end. Marriage was ordained for the lawfull procreation of children, that is honourable amongst all men, we doe not read, this is fo. The rule do.h hold in fuch meanes, as are only valuable by that relation they beare unto their ends, and have no proper goodnesse of their owne. But a King is not so to his people; if we looke backe unto his first extraction, when he was taken from among the people to be fet over them, we must needs behold him even then as a man of some worth, bonour and eminency, which the superaddition of Royalty did not destroy, but encrease. To be a meanes of his peoples preservation. is very confistent with the height of honour. The case is not unlike in the noblest professors, the Divine, the Lawyer, the Physition, compared to their feverall charges; they the meanes, thefe the ends: shall we from thence conclude the poore client a better man; then his learned counfell, or the simple patient then his Doctor.

This directs us to the transcendent ayun of all politiques, to the Paramount law that shall give law to all humane lawes what soever, and that is Salus populi. How many nations hath this abused principle brought to ruine and confusion! It is unquestionable, in the constitution of all Governments, this is the prime end, as being most agreeable with the joynt interest both of rulers and people. It is as much without doubt, that after estates established, the governours proportion all their lawes to this end; for who that is wife will not provide for their fafety, as well as he can, in whose delituction, his owne is involv'd? notwithstanding this, the multitude (not comprehending the reason which made all people commit themselves, their lives, and fortunes to the trust of their rulers, who were wifer, and therefore could better fore-fee dangers, and had the greatest share in the present state, and therefore would more carefully endeavour to prevent them) readily hearken to crafty men, who feeme to pitty their fufferings, and tell them they are not fo well governed as they might be. Thus Abfaion stole away 2 Sam, 15. the hearts of his Fathers Subjects. O that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any fuit or cause, might come unto me, and I would doe him justice. There is little good to be expected from those, who will doe wrong, that they may have opportunity to doe right. Such men have great advantage on weake understandings, because there is no state wherein it might

not be without that fome things were amended, and they prefie mon them present inconveniences, and frame some new forme, wherein they promise them, they shall be free from all, & therfore defire their assistance in bringing this happy change about. The people, full of great hopes, cry up thesemen as the only fit instruments of state, who pretend only to take care for the publique; and though they have nothing, yet would be thought, not to defire any thing. Having thus gained the affections of the people, their next worke is to pick a quarrell with great officers. (they conceave because they accuse so zealously, it will be prefumed they are innocent themselves) that by displacing them, they may make roome for themselves. If such men will not easily out of their preferments, the people are acquainted, these are the only rubs, which stand betwixt them and an happy government these are the close enemies to the State (and fo much the more dangerous, because they carry their malignant defignes to fecretly, they cannot finde proofes against them:) Salsu populi is now concerned, the whole Kingdome is in danger; no way to scape this imminent perill, but by tearing these men from the Prince, if in a Monarchy, or putting them out of the Senate, if in an Aristocracy. Amongst these distractione, and unfertlement of Government, what course is to be taken? The best way. I know, (but 'tis difficult) is to make the people wife, and make it appeare, there is no reall danger, except from their tumultuous endeavours to avoyd those which are imaginary. Let them rely upon their Governours, who have most to lose: (especially if they have given them great and late fignes of their affection to, and care of them) this is the most probable way of safety; but if they should miscarry (which they can have no reason to suspect) they will perish with a great deale of discretion.

It feemes unnaturall to me, that any nation foodld be bound to comtribute its owne, inherent poissance, merrely to abet Tyranny, and support flavery. The inconveniences of Tyranny conclude nothing against full Monarche; we are acquainted only with those happy names of King and Subject, It is so farre from being unnatural, that any nation should be bound (by which I suppose he meaneth confent, from which an obligation naturally followes, for it is, as with himin-the Comcedy, voluntate contitus (um med) to contribute it's power to hat end, that some have made it their choice, others their refuge. Seneca tells us, speaking of the slate of Rome in Julius and Augustus. tis time, Salva e ffe Roma non poterat, nifi beneficio firvitutio. How is it against nature for the Turkes to be obedient to the grand Seigneur, or the French pelane to his Prince? There may be realonable motives why a people should consent to flavery; as if in danger of a potent enemy, they could hire none on gentler conditions to undertake their defence; or if reduced to extreame want, they had not

wherewith



wherewith to fustain themselves, they may very probably, like Estable, passe away their birth-right, liberty. We finde an example of each case in holy Scripture. The Egyptians parted with all their mony, and cattle, and past away the right to their lands, and became servants to Phorach, upon this condition, that Isseph would afford them bread. And the Gibsonices bought their lives of the children of Israel with the price of their liberty, and thought they had a cheape purchase.

From the word trust used by his Majesty, he gathers, the King ber admit his interest in the Growne in part conditionate. No ground for this collection: for there may be a trust, and that is so much the great, if free from condition. But the thing is true de fasts in some sense, and his Majestic hath alwaies acknowledged, He is bound to maintaine the rights and liberty of the subject: Yet we must not founderstand it, as if the right to His Kingdome were so conditionate, that it were capable of forfeiture upon a not exact performance.

of covenant.

As for the word elegerit, whether is be future or past, is shift met much. If he take notice of the conclusion deduced thence, he may find as much difference between the Tenses, as betweene Democracy, and Monarchy. But the consultant, which cannot referre to the sture, undeniably evinces, it was meant of the time past, and the Oath in English is free from all ambiguity, rendring confermalists quant valgue elegerit, by rightfull customes which the common sity of this your Kingdome have. I may adde the different manner of the Kings answer, as it is set downe in their Remonstrances. Where to other questions which respect the surre, the King answers in the surre; in this as referring to what is past, He answers per verba de prasent, Concedo & Permisso.

The King is bound to confene to new lawer, if they be weeffary, as me as defend the ald.] His Majestie never thought otherwise; but He is not bound to an implicite faith, to believe all neonthry which

is pretended to befo.

The wordelegeric, if it he in the preterperfect tenfe, yet flewer, the sie peoples election had beene she ground of ancient lawer and onfinency and why the peoples election in Parliament flowed not be now of an great moment as ever, I cannot discovered. The election there spoken of is the election of the diffictive, not of any representative body, that with the tacite consent of the Prince, and so of much other authority, and for the representative, their ancient right is not denyed; no have shall be abrogated, none enacted without their affects. But there is a meane betweene doing nothing, and all

The result of all is, Our Kings cannot be said to have so unconditional and high a propriety in all the subjects lives, liberties, and constant high a propriety in all the subjects lives, liberties, and

Possessions, or in any thing else to the crown appertaining, as subjects have in the Kings dignity. The King pretends not to have any unconditionate proprietie in the subjects lives, liberties, and possessions, he would only be allowed it in his own: And what he can meane, by subjects having an unconditionate and high propriety in the Kings dignity, surpasses my understanding. It may seeme to speak this wicked doctrine, that subjects may dispose of the Soveraignty as they please;

for this right an absolute propriety gives.

If the King had such high right as subjects, it were not lawfull or naturall for him to expose his life and fortune for his country.] How is it lawfull for subjects then to doe so? The people have as great, nay greater obligation of exposing their lives for the King. This appeares by the Protestation, as also by the ancient oath of fealty at the Coronation, se deviene vostre Liege de vie, & de biens, &c. Sir Hens Spelman gives us a form of sacramentum ligitantia still in use. The I.S. jurabil quod ab ista die in antea, eris sidelis & legalia (leaux) domino nostro Regi, & suis heredibus: & sidelis & legalia (leaux) domino nostro Regi, & suis heredibus: & sidelistatem & legalitatem (Leaustie) ei portabis de vita & de membro, & de terreno honore, & quod tu eorum malum ant damnum nec noveris, nec and veris quad non desendes (i.e. prohibebis) pro posse tuo, ita Deut te adjuvet.

I cannot imagine any possible colour for such an inference; I would sooner make a rope of sand hang together. May not a tyrant expose his life in desence of his slave, without breach of any law? He doth but desend his owne goods, for the Scripture calls his slave his money. His owne instance consutes him, beam paster point vitam pro ovibus suit; for it is evident, this good paster, was our

Saviour, absolute Lord of his flock,

Parliaments have the same efficient cause as Monarchyes, if not higher.] what, higher then the law of God and of the whole land? yes, for in truth the whole Kingdome is not so properly the author as the essence it selfe of Parliaments.] just as a Proctour is the essence of him for whom he appeares, or an Ambassador is essentially the King: But suppose it true; this declares the materiall cause, proves no greater dignity in the efficient. But the reason is to come, by the sormer rule (he had no good fortune with that before) 'tis magis tale, because we see ipsum quid quod efficit tale.] what, magis tale in essence or can a thing be magis tale then it selfe? This I conceave is beyond the sense of the house. However this contession and the rule quod efficit tale of magis tale subjects the Parliament to the people, as well as the same rule wou'd doe the King; and proves as well that the Parliament is universis minus though it be singulis majus.

Parliaments have also the same finall cause as Monarchyes, if

Mrod. 27.21

not greater.] What, greater then falm populs, hay then to promote the Subject to all kind of Politicall happines, which he told us, was the end and duty of a King? His reason is, publique safety and liberty could not be so essentially provided for by Monarchs till Parliaments were constituted. This proves not the end higher, but shewes they are good

beloes in government, which is readily granted.

he

Two things especially are aimed at in Parliaments, not to be attained to by other meanes.] Not so easily attained indeed; but certainly many Kingdomes have enjoyed a most high degree of civillhappines under arbitrary Monarchs, who knew no Parliaments. Such as have abundantly satisfied [the interest of the people;] and in all weighty affaires [advised with the ablest counsellors.] Two other ends might have beene named as effentiall as those; which are to supply his Majesties wants by subsidies, and assent to the abrogation of old lawes,

and enacting new, as necessity shall require.

In the summons of Edw. 1. (class. 7, m. 3. dors.) we fee the first end of Parliaments expressed: for be inserts in the writ, that what for ever affaire is of publique concernement, ought to receive publique approbation; Quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus approbari debet, or tractari.] I have not the convenience of examining this record, and therefore cannot be able to fatisfie my felfe in circumstances, which perphase might afford some light to the clearer understanding of this rule! For the present therefore, I will allow it to be certaine law (though he would not be willing I should have the same liberty, and argue the legality of a thing, from a Princes bare affirmation) and fee what advantage he can make of it. It feemes to me to be deduced from an evident principle of reason, and to flow bence; it is against equity, that the act of one, should prejudice another without his confent. There is much caution required to the managing this rule. For if it be understood in its full latitude, without all limitation, it will dissolve the bonds of Government, by reducing us to that primitive stare, wherein every one had absolute right, to dispose of his owne as he pleased. Therefore we must take into consideration, that multitudes finding anccessity of Government, did restrain this nativo right by positive Constitutions, so that in the best governed States, the greater part of men were prefumed by a fiction of law, to handle and approve fuch things as they never heard of. The ground of which fiction is very reasonable; for the people though they are not advised with, may well be faid to confent to what their rulers doe, because they have entrusted them with their fafety, which without this power convaied into such or such hands, could not be so effectually provided for. Thus in absolute Monarchies, what Princes doe

म योजन तरे हैं विकृत्यक्षां का विकृति विकास

is legally the act of all : thus in our Kingdome two hundred thouand debate and approve things by the infrages of two ; who many times vote quite contrary to their defires who have entrufted them. and yet the people shall be faid in law to affirme, what really and in truth they doe deny. The refult of all is this: Those things which the law doth require shall be transacted only by Parliament, the people do handle and approve of by their Knights or Burgeffes; in those things which the Law bath entrusted the King with (many of which concerne the good of the whole) what he does, is their aft. Hence it may appeare, the Kings Writ, by which he calls the House together to confult de quibu/dam arduis & argentibus megetils, is no waies opposite to this supposed Law, understood with duc limitaions. The defire of the Commons in the Raigne of Edw. 2, feems to me fully to justify the same; which was, that they might not advise in things de queux ils n'ent pas cognizance. The matters in debate were of no small concernment, being no leffe then the fet. ling intestine commotions, guarding the marches of Scotland, and the Seas. But the answer is ; berein they renounce not their right of confent, they onely excuse themselves in point of Counsell, referring it rather to the King and his Conncell.

Here then we have the judgement of the House of Commons, that in affaires of some nature, and those too very much concerning the fafety of the whole Kingdome, there may be fitter Counfellors then they are. I had conceived n'avoir par cognizance, had not fignified to be ignorant, or not to understand things so throughly fince Cognisance uses to be taken in a Law notion, and to fignific aright of handling matters judicially, or power and jurisdiction, as Cognifance of Plee. We meet with a very observable pallage, and which will give us great light in this businesse; it is to be seene in adiary (MS.) of the Parliament held 1 Hen.4. Et le lundy enfui vart ft. Lendemayn des almes, les communes priont q'eux ne sojiant pas entrez on les volles de Parlement come parties as juggementen quex fonnt donen a cest Parlement, mes la ou ils sonnt in rei veritage partie at prive : a cella, gar lez juggementz apparti nt folement au Reg, folg la on ascun juggement off roudies fur un offatute feat par le communi profitz de Royalme.

Le quel fuift grante.

And the Monday following Scil: the morrow after All-Scales day, the Commons prayed that they might not be entered upon the Rolles of the Parliament as parties to any judgements given this Parliament, fave only where, in rei veritate, they are part, and privis thereto a for that the judgements appertaine only to the King, except

where any judgement is given upon a statute made for the common profit of the Kingdome.

The which was granted

How this Shall derogate from Parliaments, either in point of confent or Counsell I doe not know, for at last they did give both, and the King would not be fatisfied without them, and the paffage evinces no more but this, that that King was very wife and warlibe and had a very wife Conneell of warre, fo that in those particulars the Commons thought them mast fit

to be consulted, as perhaps the more knowing men.]

The conclusion which more naturally followes is this; when the King requires, and will not otherwise be satisfied, they may advise in maters not properly of their cognitance. The conclusion by which be thinketh he hath gained fo much, may without any inconvenience be affented to. Their words adtractandum, ordinandum, faciendam; des fully prove that the People in those dayes were summoned ad conferfam, at well as ad confilium. Be it fo in those things which belong to their Cognifance. The forms which areufed in paffing a Bill conteffe fo much : Les communs ent affent és, and les feigneurs out affentés.

I have not yet done with his rule, Qued omnes tangit, ab omnibus aproberi debet. It is true, the most popular State, could never pundually observe it. For some of the poorer, and some of the younger fort, and women generally by reason of their Sexe are excluded; yes all these having lives to loose, are concerned in the publique safety. But with what equity can be then thinks a confiderable party of this Kingdome can be denied the benefit of that, which he conscives a most restonable Law? I meane the Clergy, who certainly cannot deferve to forfeit the priviledge of Common men, because they are more immediatly the fervants of God,

His next endeavour is to thew that Parliaments have beene much lessened, and injuried for late by some passages in his Majesties Anfwers. But he can never make it appeare, that any part of their trusly ancient power is denyed to them. The Kings words are, what the extent of their commission is, and trust is, nothing canbetter teachthem then the writ whereby they are met) we called them (and without that call they could not have come together) to be our Countellors, not commanders; for how ever they frequently confound them, the offies are severall. The writ runs super diches negocije trellature, was frame, confilium impensaria So that the cleare meaning in their advice a not Law, occope the Royall affort chablish inite in Act

od the calls them Camfellors ser healt things but he a bulan arduic coc; and the case of wentwork is cited, who be member of the House of Commons, was conquitted by Quetre Ba makers but for proposing, they might advice the Queene in a matter the thought they had nothing to doe to meddle with. He answers a meere example (though of Queene Elizabeth) is no law. It is true, a bare example showes onely what was, not what ought to bee; but when grounded on authority, and no way excepted against by those, who have alwaies beene carnest defenders of their priviledges, it may bee reckoned amongst sound presidents. What he addes, that some of her assissance were retraited, is a confirmation of this; for this being out of the number, it seems it was accompted Legall. Exceptio firmat regulam in non exceptis. Yet neither did the King, so quote this president, as to build a right upon it,

He alledges, the King denyes the affembly of the Lords and Commons, when he withdrawes himselfe to be rightly named a Parliament, or to have any power of any court, and consequently to be any thing, but

a meere convention of lo many private men.

This is falsely imposed on his Majesty; his answers and messages speake the conversy, which are directed to both Houses of Parliament. Besides he hath passed some bills since his withdrawing. All that he affirmed is, that the sole power of making or repealing lawes, and altering any thing established is not in them, but if he, upon mature deliberation shall preserve the present government to the proposed change, then their order is not to have the force of Law, and oblige the Kingdome.

The King is said to affert, that because the Law hath trusted him with a prerogative to discontinue Parliaments, therfore if he do discontinue Parliaments, to the dauger, or projudice of the Kingdome, this is no breach of that trust, because in formality of Law, the people may not assu-

ble in Parliament but by his writ.]

This is große forgery if it appears to him necessary, or expedient for the Kingdome, he acknowledges, he is obliged by that trust reposed in him to iffue out his writs. And to this end, he graciously signed the Bill for a triennial! Parliament, which like Physicke well simed, may preserve the body of this state in health and strength, by not safe.

fering ill humours to grow to any head.

Another affection of the Kings, he fayes, is, If the Parliament make any transition in other matters, then what he pleases to propose, they are hyable to Imprisonment at his pleasure. All this he collects from the citation of Memmenta ease. The sence of his inference is this a because they cannot justifie the medling with things, which belong not to their cognizance, therefore they may be punished if they meddle with those that doe. We may observe an affected mistake in this Author, of which he makes frequent vie; and this animadversion, though once

ence laid downe may often be applyed, whatforer the Hou feeds, he calls that, the Act of the People whereas the truth is, they teptefent them only to fome purposes and ends. So that if they exceed
their Commission, and vote things not belonging to their Cogni sance
the People by no meanes is engaged in it, as having no Legall way on

expressing themselves, in such cases.

His Majelty clearely to prove that the trust committed to both Houses, cannot bind him to assent, to what ever they propose a seeme it of never so dangerous consequence to the Kingdome, nor absolve him in point of conscience, if his reason tell him, his people will extreamely suffer under the grant, argues thus: It is impossible that the same trust should be irrevocably committed to us and our Heires for ever, and the same trust, and a power above that trust for such is the power they pretend) be committed to others: did not the people that sent them, looke upon them as a body but temporary and dissoluble at our pleasure? And can it be believed that they intended them for our Guardians, and Comptrollers in the managing of that trust, which God and the Law hath granted to us and our Posterity for ever?

Strange it is, that affection should so blind the understanding, and workemens beliefe not according to reason, but defire I I must needs thinke, the let lyes only in his will, else he could never satisfie him-telse with such weake answers. It is true, saith he, two supreames same to in the same sense sense to had not hoped to hide himselse in generalls, he would have descended to particulars, and told us, in what sense, what respect, and what matters the king was supreame, in what the two Houses. But an application would have discovered the truth even to weake understan-

dings.

Nothing is more knowns or affented to then this, that the King is fingulis major, and yes Vniverfis minor. It have already evidenced the contrary; yet I will speake something to it here. By univerfishe must meane the representative all, which therefore he concludes to be above, and have greater power, then the King, that is, such a power as he is bound to obey. So it seems the King hath taken the Oath of alleagiance as well as we, and we may call him our fellow Subject. Yet the Oath of supremacy, he tells us, is no mages and any one of m, take m finale. He tells us, he is better man, then any one of m, take m finale. He tells us, he is better then any one, he does not tell us, he is better then two; if the Kings Supremacy be no more but this, it is no more then possibly he might have, and probably had before he was King. Is not the Prince search.

Singulis major? Nay, may not any Lord in the Land challenge the same Supremacy over all the Knights, any Knight over all Esquires, to be singulis major, though universis minor? But perhaps some other limitation may be found out, the meaning shortly shall be, that he is above the Pope in these his Dominions, not but that he is under his Subjects. To take off these, and all other corrupt Glosses, I shall refer him to Cap. 12, Nices. quarto, Hen. 8. In the Presace of which Statute, the Kings Supremacy, not over single persons, but the body Politique, is clearly delivered. The words are these; Where by divers, sundry, old, authenticle Histories and Chronicles, It is manifestly declared and expressed, that this Realme of England is an Empire, and so bath beene accepted in the world, governed by One Supreams Head and Kong, baving the dignity and Royal Estate of the Imperial Crowne of the same: unto whom a Body Politique, compast of all sorts and degrees of People, divided in termes, and by names of Spiritualty and temporalty, beene bounder and owen to beare next to God,

a naturall and bumble obedience,

If there were no King at all in England, you would call this Government, an Aristocracy; and why, I befeech you, doe you not confelle that name now, feeing the thing is altogether the fame? For if they give his voice, tis all one, as if he had no voice; if their power must overrule his, tis all one, as if he were devested of all. Nay, why is it thought fit to fend to him, and follicite his content, when it is legally past, in that the two Houses have voted it? Why to all publike billes doe they require this confirmation, Le Roy, le voet? (Is it only for the fame reason that Bellarmine gives, why the Pope being alone infallible, calles Generall Councels, ut res suavins transigatur?) Suppose be should returne in answer, that of Seneca, Si vultis feire an velim, officite at poffim wolle. Thus though he plead for a new-govenment, he is ashamed to owne it by the right name. For he telles us, not without some indignation at the very thought of such an innovation. This was Aristocraticall fabricke cannot feeme to any impartial man, but at empty afindow, as niery a dreame, as ever mans fancy abused it (elfe withall?] I dare fay, he cannot meet in all Histories and Records (except of such Parliaments as have deposed Kings, which he confesseth no free one ver did) with one example of this nature, that the two Houses Chould pretend to a power, which must of necessity over-rule the King, Indeed a reasonable man cannot imagine, any President possible; because, since the Law hath given the King a power, by diffolving the Parliament, to take away that power, (as is pretended) greater then his owne, if they and ever made claime to superiority over him, he would quickly have put an end to that dispute. Before this power be challenged, it would efit to Vote downe that clause in a law made a Hen. 5. cited by his



Majellie, That it is of the Kings Regality to grant or duny fuch of their

Petitions , as pleafeth bimfelfe.

Yet notwithstanding this, he must be uniner sis minor, For this we see in all conditionate Princes, such as the Prince of Orange, &c. I never knew he had Regall power before. This instance aboundantly manifelts his designe, though he is pleased to say, He speakes nothing in favour of any alteration, but is as zealously addition to Monarchy, as any man can without Dotage.

To the most absolute Empire in the world, this condition is most naturall, and necessarie, that the safety of the people is to be valued above any right of

lis.

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It is against common sense to suppose a King that is in his wits (me thinks all good people should take to heart those desperate conclusions, which are built upon most unreasonable, and most unworthy suppositions of a King that is mad, or a child; since never Subjects had greater obligation to be thankfull to Almighty God for giving thema Prince, as eminently able, as vertuous) who will not provide for the safety of his People; nay, who will not part with some of his right, rather then they should perish, because in their destruction he looses all. Yet this does not prove, a King should part with his rights, as often, as they will pretend to be in danger. If this were once admitted, what wild plots would be invented, what strange intelligence would be received from invisible Spies? And as often as crafty men were ambitious or covetous, so often the filly people were to be frighted.

Since all naturall power is in those who obey they which contract to obey to their owne ruine, or having so contracted, they which esteeme such a contract before their owne preservation, are felonious to themselves, and rebel-

lious to nature.]

He cannot meane any people contracting to their owne certaine ruine; there never was Government guilty of this madneffe; therefore he must understand a contract to apossible ruine; a for example, an agreement patiently to submit themselves to the ordinary tryall of Law, and to suffer, if it should so fall out though under an undeserved Sentence. In this case, he that doth not make resistance, and preferre his preservation to his contract, is propounced Fels de se; and a rebell to nature. Vnhappy thiese who for selony is condemned to be hanged, and will be guilty of another selony in being hanged 1. What way is left unto innocency? He must kill as many as he can in his owne desence, so shall be escape or dye in the Quarrell; either way he hath done right to mature. Let us put another Case; an innocent man by the ordinary course of justice is adjudged to dye, upon the testimony of two bearing salse witnesse: He was free from fault before; now he is in some danger, except.

except he refuse to be punished, he becomes guilty, no lesse then a selfer murderer. I wonder what opinion this man hath of Martyrs who value not their owne preservation; can he thinke, by submitting themselves into one fire, they deserve to be cast into another? Nay, what of Christ himselse? who certainely suffered most injuriously, and though he had strength enough to preserve himselse, and could have been affished by an Army of Angels, yet he was obedient to Death. I cannot imagine from what principle he should draw such a conclusion, unlesse it be from this (whence indeed most of his Booke will naturally flow) that there is no such thing as justice, but Suprema Lex, the Paramore Law, is profit; and the faults of men consist in the not violation of contracts, in the not breaking promises, if they be for their disadvantage: for it were a sinne against Native liberty to make our selves the slaves of

justice.

If wee examine the ground of this Doctrine most destructive of all commerce, all government, we shall discover it to be no other but this. that the Law of Nature doth allow a man to defend himselfe, and provide for his own preservation. But the Observer takes no notice, that it is in our power to part with this right, and yet doe nothing contrary to nature, if reason tell us, we shall thereby obtaine a more excellent good, the benefit of Peace and Society; nay, that this reftraining our selves by compact of that naturall libertie to defend our selves, will conduce more to that end, for which it was given us, our preservation and fafety. Because in probability, we shall be in lesse danger, living amongst men who have agreed to be governed by certaine Lawes, then if every one followed his owne inclination: where one fuffers hereby wrongfully, thousands enjoy the benefit of being protected from wrong. And therefore though it should happen to me in particular, to be condemned by the Magistrate without cause, I am bound to suffer patiently, because having made such a bargaine, which might have been profitable, I have no right to recall it, when it appeares disadvantagious. I owe, that I have beene fafe thus long, to the benefit of this Covenant, and therefore am bound in justice to share the inconvenicnces.

Rom, 13.

If reason will not satisfie, perhaps Christianity may. Qui resistante Potestati, ipsi sibi damuationem acquirunt. To resist the Magistrate, daminable. The Powers here spoken of were Heathen, yet Christ communded his to be subject even to them. That answer (with which too many are deceived) cannot excuse disobedience and rebellion; this precept obligas private men, but not Magistrates, Since inseriour Magistrates being opposed to the supreame power are but as private men, and in this respect the reason of obedience is common to both. Neither is this

is hard Law, if duely confidered. If we suffer justly, we have no reason to Complaine: if undeservedly, we are punished, but not hurt. The Magistrate is Dei minister nobis in bonum, because God will abundantly reward us for our patient suffering in obedience to his Command. But this is against Nature] He must meane, nature guided by right reasons and doth that dictate, that rather then part with a tem-

porall life, we ought to forfeit an eternall.

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It is Objected that a temporall power, ought not to be greater, then that which is lasting and unasterable.] He does not frame the Kings argument aright; which concludes on this ground, that it is not probable the Lawes should place a power greater then his in such a body, and yet leave it in his disposall, when to call that body together, when to dissolue it; that is to determine when and how long, he would be over-ruled, and when he King againe. His Majesty presses it farther (which he dissembles) This trust being irrevocably committed to him, and his heires for ever, it cannot be conceaved, how it should sleepe, during the sitting of the Houses.

But if this were so, the Romans had done uspolitiquely, increasing Distaturs, when any great extremity assailed them, and yet we know it was
very prosperous to them, sometimes to change the forms of Government.]
Hence we may conclude it good policy, in imminent danger, to
trust to a Monarchy, not an Aristocracy, and much leffe to a
Democracy. The Romans successe cannot be imputed meerely to
their change, but to this, that they altered their forms from worse
to better (as to their present ends) But that will not justifie his

defire of innovation from better to worfe.

It is further Objected, he fayes, if we allowe the Lords and Commons to be more then Counfellors, we make them Comptrollers, and this is not fultable to Royalty. He answers, we fay here, that to confint is more then to Commonly, and gre not alwaiss fo much as to Command, and comptroll. True, not alwaiss, but then it is, when their content shall impose a necessity upon the King of doing the like. He hath not laid downe his Majesties words faithfully. The point he stands on is, that their advise is not his Law, neither is he bound to Captivate his Reason, or submit his Conscience to their votes.

Tes, it must be so, because in Inserior Courts the Indges are so Compollers for the King, as that the King may are Constermind their judgements, and yet it were a hars thing, to say, that they are therefore Guardians and Comptrollers of the King a therefore is bolds

in Parliaments a fortioris

The reason why the King cannot countermand their judgements is beente

because they sustaine his person, and his consent is by Law involved in what by Liw they doe, and there would be no end, if he should undoe what he hith done. Authoricas rei indicate vim legis babet . there can be no appeale from himselfe to himselfe. He therefore makes the ludges take an Oath, they will deny to no man Common right by his Letters, because he is not to passe sentence in a private. but in publique, and in a judiciall way. That it is his owne Act. appeares from this, that he delegates his power to them, and this is a known rule, Qued Rex facit per officiarios, per fe facere videtar. The truth is, Kings have a right, and heretofore they made v'e ofit, to fit in judicature personally. Camden tells us, that Banem Regime ita diltus erat, Quod Rex ipfe in co presidere folebat. Sir Thomas Smith to in his description of England, Subsellia Regia (vulgo Banens Regins) ex eo fortita funt appellationem, Quia ibi ipfi Anglie Reges Sedere consucrement. This Court was called the Kings-Bench, because the King sate as judge in it in his proper person. It removed with the King, as is to be seene. g. H.3. C. 11.by which the Court of Common-Pleas is fixed. Common-pleas shall not follow our Court, but shall be holden in some certains place.

PHENONIE PTON

Moreover the judges sweare, they will not affent to any thing which may turne the King in damage or disherison, by any manwer way or colour. 18. Edw. 3. When he can make these things agree to the two Houses, he shall conclude from the Judges sentence to their Votes. But fince it will clearely appeare, that they are not the mouth of the King, the Lords fitting in a personall capacity, and the House of Commons as representing the body of the Kingdome (though not to all intents, and purposes) the inference must by no meanes be granted. I shall adde this to make the answer more cleare, and to avoid miltake: In matters of Law, there lyes an appeale to them (a writ of Error being brought) as to the highest Court; not so in matters of State, Because whilst they passe sentence according to knowne Lawes, the State is no way indangered thereby, but if they challenge to themselves a liberty of passing sentence according to reason of State, they may when they please overthrow our Lawes. The Counties which intrufted them, looke upon them as Judges, not Politicians.

But we ought not to conceive that they will either Connfell or confent to any thing, but what is publiquely advantageous. I When the King conceives they doe not otherwise, He will most willingly follow their advise. This fallacy (though extreamely weake) hath influence on all his booke, He takes the two Houses in such a Notion, as not failing of their duty, but doing every thing, as they ought,

Brit. 111,

L. 3,c.14.



and supposeth the King to be wanting to that trust which is commisted to him.

By fuch Counfell and confent we cannot inarine the King limited

Such a consent, in which his is necessarily involud, renders his power not so properly lesse, as none at all; it doth not limit but take it away. Pray put the case; a thousand pound is less to Titime and Sempronium to be bestowed upon joynt consent, Sempronium being sult and reasonable, grants to Titime a Negative, so that without the will concurre, he consesses, he can doe nothing sthe King doth not pretend to have power of repealing old, or constituting new Lawes without them) Titim not content with this Negative, affirmes Sempronium is bound to consent to what ever he thinkes sit; if so, is not this mony wholly at Titim his disposal? Can any one be so stupid, as to tall Sempronium notwithstanding this, he hath a full power? How did Shipmony destroy our Propriety but by this vary consequence? Law and reason informe us, that Eim est wille, an posess notice. Hence Tryphonium determines that a Captive cannot consent to his Sonnes marriage. Why? Cum wing, nec difference point. And Aristotle, to six to have the marriage with a posterior.

Is it alledged, inderogazion of Parliaments, what forces the right of Parag. Media, Parliaments is, to affamble or treat in all cafes of a publique maximo, D. decap. in, pet without the Kings concurrence and confent, they are livelesse come or position, ventions, without all verine and power, the very name of Parliaments.

is not due to obern a new arms weathers

If this man had a mind to deale candidaly, he would deliver the kings sence truely, and let him speake his owne words. The summer of which is onely this; The two Houses have not power of making Lawes, and altering the established Government without him.

But this allegation at one blow confounds all Parliaments, and subjects to at unbounded a regiment of the Kings meere will, at any nation

vader Heatlewover Suffered under.

Very Iragically expressed, and with high considence, but not any colour of reason. For are we not lest in the same state in which we were the Majesties denying to bring in a new Government, doth not take away the old. If he thinke it not convenient to after that forme, which the least describil argument, long experience under so many of his Glorious Ancestours hath proved happy, can any who is not in love with error, inferre hence, this subjects us to a Lawless, and most vinbounded regiment?

Don the fame reason by the Kings desertion, other Coursemple made, to verenties and payde land my de land and should be been also be to the course of

and the bound of the second

dene without the King, to which His consent by Law is not required, therefore that may be done without him, to which His consent is by Law necessary. Many Kings have differed from Bills, yet the people were never so mad, as to feare a desertion of all Courts. It is against common sense to fancy, that he which enjoyes all by the benefit of Lawes, should hinder the due administration of justice according to those Lawes, and so wilfully endanger not onely his rights, but satety, by putting his Kingdome into tumuls and combustion. Every wise man may have as strong security, he shall not sufter from the (onely not impossible) execution of such a power, because it is so manifestly destructive of the Kings owne interest, (and made evident to be so, as wellby experience, as by reason) as any man can have reason not to be afraid of himselfe, because he hath a full power over himselfe, and may destroy himselfe when he pleases.

The Intent of the King is, that the great Affembly of the Lards and Comtowns doe not represent and appeare in the right of the whole Kingdome; or alse, that there is no honour, nor power, nor judicature residing in that great Majesticall Body, then which, scarse any thing can be more unnatural.

A most impudent collection; the meaning in briefe is onely this; when the particular consents of three are necessary, its not in the power of any two, to effect what soever they please. A most prudent establishment in favour of present Government, that we may have no Inmovation, without the mutuall agreement of King and People.

It is attempted to divide further betweene part and part in Parliament. Who these attemptors are, I enquire not. I suppose, he meanes those who divided the Lords into good and bad, the members of the House of Commons, into well and ill affected. So making the major part, not fully concluding. They are not denied to conclude as farre as the power of that House extendeth, but this cannot reach to an absolute and small decision.

It is a wonderfull thing that the Kings Papers being fraited facers with any thing elfo but fuch dollrines of division (tis more wonderfull, that in a well governed State, such dis-respectfull language of Princes, from private pane, should passe unregarded, unpunished) sending all to the subversion of our Ancient fundamentall Constitutions, which support all our Ancient Liberties, and to the crestion of Arbitrary rule, sould finds such applants in the world.

There is a vast difference betweene declaring what divisions are and causing them to be; to shew, is not to teach Division. But it is beyond admiration if the Kings aimes are such, as he would have the world believe, that they should finde such applance. Especially, if we consider.

Ider the Persons from whom; men that have much more to lose, then some who may ayme at getting greater fortunes, by pretending they are in danger to lose what they have; men that are known not to value their lives equal to their liberties; men of as great wisdome, as somethie, neither of which would permitthem to be active to make themselves miserable, and pull upon their Posterity and Countrey perpetuals slavery. What impudence of malice is it, to accuse the king to intend that, when the world sees, how much he hath suffered meetely to prevent it? Could our Ancestors ever have believed, there should come a King, who would plead for Magna Charta, who would hazard his Crowne in desence of the Subjects Liberty, and desire nothing more, then the atter abolition of all Arbitraty rule?

If the King have parted from his Parliament, meerely became they fought his oppression, and he had no other meanes to withst and their tyranny,

let this proclaime them a void Affembly.]

His Majestic never laid such charge to the Parliament; yet it is most evident, there was too great reason elsewhere to justifie his feares; when notwithstanding his deepest protestations to maintaine the true chiblished Religion, they still imputed to him inclining to Popery; when, not withstanding his utmost endeavours to suppresse that unhappy rebellion in Ireland, and after the Houses had taken that worke into their care, His frequent pressing them to send over sufficient supplies, and not to spend their time in businesses of little moment, whilelt their poor brethren were daily butchered, yet the people were made beloeve, He was a favourer of their bloody Delignes; when, the bafer fort of the People, were permitted to come even to the Parliament, in clamorous, and unwarrantable multitudes, and there was a kind of Discipline in disorder, tumults being ready at command, upon a Watch-word given; When feditious Pamphlets hourely came out, and many Prefles laboured day and night to abuse the King; when factions Preachers were encouraged, whilst they did cast publike obloquies on the Lawes which flood in full force, and which if they had beene duely executed, would have justified themselves, by restoring us to our former peace and quiet, which we so long enjoyed, as we knew how to obey; when such seditions fellowes out of their Pulpits did dare to firike even at the highest, and with more boldnesse, because with lesse danger, as meaning to fight with other mens hands.

If the King could be more wifely or faishfully advised by any other Court; or if his single judgement were to be preferr'd before all advise what severe twee not onely vaine, but extreamly inconvenient, that the whole Kingdome should be troubled to make elections, and that the parties elected should

attend the publike bufine ffe.]

There are other ends besides this, for which they are called together, yet this is one maine end, as appeares by the Kings writ, and therefore he never refused to advise with them. The usuall, but not the onely forme of the Kings answers to such Bills, as they were not willing to passe, (which I believe was never objected to any Prince, before to his Majesty) Le Roy Siavisera, proves that after the advise of this his great Councell, he is yet at liberty to advise farther with persons, or occasions, as his owne wisedome shall thinke meet, But this Author, will by no meanes take notice, that the use of Countell is to perswade, not to compell; as if a man in a businesse of great concernement, might not very prudently consult with many friends, and yet at last follow the advise perhaps of one, if it appeare more proportionable to the end he aimes at.

Not so, because the many eyes of so many choise Gertlemen, out of all

parts, fee more then fewer.]

This Argument I believe will conclude too much, and therefore nothing at all. For the same reason which denyes a liberty of disfenting to the King (that is, fuch a number who fee more, because they are more) may deny it to the House of Peeres, in companifon of the House of Commons, and to that House too, in Comparifon of the People, and fo, both King, and Lords, and Commons are voted out of Parliament. Besides experience she wes this rule is not generally true; for I dare say, if we aske almost any Parliament man, he will tell us upon the reading of a bill, sometimes one man in the House hath found more faults, and vrged more just exceptions, then three hundred would have beene able to elpye. There have beene Parliaments wherein Acts have beene made to remedy former millakes. Nay whole Parliaments have beene repealed, and declared Null by incoording Parliaments. So 21. Ruch. 2. cap. 12. does voyd and dilanoll all the statutes made in a former Parliament, held 11: Rich, 2. So 1. Hen.4 cap. 3. repeales this whole Parliament of 21. Rich. 2. So 39. Hen.6. In a statute made at Westminster we find a totall repeale of a Parliament held a: Coventry, the yeare before, as made against all good faith and conscience &c. the Alls and flatwies I boared by the conspiracy, Procurement, and excitation of some ill disposed persons for the introduction and accomplishment of their rancour, and inordinate coverise. So 4. Hen. 6. A Parliament held at Westminster, is made Null in regard diverse matters had there beene treated and wrought, by the labour, and exhortation of persons not fearing God, nor willing to be under the Rule of any earsbly Prince: but inclined of sensuall appetite to have the whole governance of the Realme under their owne power and domination. These are the Testimonies that one great Conneell bellowes upon mother and a will all the

I could vrge the fame arguments, in the very fame words, onely changing a Lay Councell into an Ecclefialticall Councell, and upon equal necessity, require the King to affert to whatever they fall vote. I make no doubt, the Author will in this cafe give him loave. to make his Conscience his guide, and if he doe, he will thinke his Arguments deferve no further answer, we waster the

The few private ends they can have to deprave them, must needs render their Connsells more faithfull, impartiall, and Religious then painefle in them, whereas he is full, and farishe

any other.

Certainely they may have as many, as any other private subject. and that this Kingdome hath seldome heretofore inficred under the profecution of private interest is to be imputed to the excellent policy, which he endeavouts to overthrow. They are firangely transported with the love of a popular state, who can so overrule their vnderstandings, as to force themselves to thinke, the members of it may not be extreamely subject to ambition, which would easily prompt them to alter the good old wayes of bestowing Offices and collating honors; to Coverousne flo, which would tempt them to draw the eccemination of causes out of the ordinary Courts of Justice; to barred, which would make them profecute their enemies with bitter violence, and upon the least suspition of a fault, to punish them; first by imprisonments and endeavour to prove them guilty at leisure; to affects es, which would make them thieldtheir friends from being questioned, though their corruptions were notorious to all the world.

The Bilhop of Durkon his case speakes home to the businesse. We are told in the 3.c. of the 3. Parliament held 1. Mar. How the B.hopricke of Darbam was diffolved in a former Parliament. 7, Edw. 6 which was compassed and brought to passe, by the sinister labor, great malice, and corrupt meanes of certaine ambitious persons then being in authority, rather for to enrich themselves, and their friends, with a great part of the possessions of the fain Bishoprick sthen upon just occasion, or Godly zeale. Let the world judge, whether this age may not be subject to the same temptation, and whether a desire to share the meanes of the Churchy may not have as Brong operations, as formerly, a man charge with mich and and an entre

Nothing more Common in the Roman flory, then the bribing of the Senate. Phis made Ingartha cry out, (who by his gifts governed their Parliament) O vrbem venalem er mature perituram, fi emptorem invenerit! Had it beene our unhappinesse, to have fived in a Popular late (except they are altered from what Hiltories deliver them) we thould have found in jultice a trade, and that the most compen-



dious way to wealth, was to buy no land, but of the judges. Taking gives us a full Character of what we might well feare. When the government of Rome was changed into a Monarchy under Augustus, the Provinces were very well contented, Suspecto Senatus populis, imperio, ob certamen potentium, et avarisism magistratuum: invalidategum anxilio, quod vi, ambitu, postremo pecanià turbabantur.

They mult evidently have more private ends then the king who may be milled upon wantonnesse, but they must struggle with solide temptations, desire of riches, desire of honours, there being an emptinesse in them, whereas he is full, and satisfied. Si violandum of just, regni cansa violandum of ; the greatest motive that can be, a desire to share in Soveraignty, the Parliament to rule the King, and they to rule the Parliament.

We have ever found Emnity and Antipathy beswirt the Court and the Country, but never any tell now, between the representatives and the

body of the Kingdome represented.]

How, betwist them, and those many that entrusted them? are not they satisfied with their carriage? If this were never till now, it may seeme to be upon some causes, which never were till now.

Except Master Hollis bis rich widow, I never heard that Promotion

cams to any man by serving in Parliament.

What service commended Master Hollis to the rich widow, I cannot judge; This I know, if the 19. Propositions had past, it would have beene no newes to heare of many promoted, and they might easily have redeemed the time that they have lost, and challeng'd so much greater honors, because they could not have them sooner. It would have beene rare to have heard of any advanced out of Parliament, and this would have bred good stirring bloud in the country; the Gentry would have justled, to get in at the Common gate of Offices, and Honors.

The Lords and Commons ought not to be deserted, unlesse we will allow, that the King may cheese whether he will admit of any Council

at all or no, in the difpoling of our lives, lands, and liberties.

By Law he cannot, he will not refuse to hearken to his great Councell; neither doth he challenge to himselse any right of disposing of your Lives, Lands, and Liberties, but will protect you, and them, according to the citablished lawes; he onely sayes, he is not bound to renounce his owne voderstanding, or to contradict his owne Conscience for any Counsellors sake whatsoever. He must fatissic that before their defires, nor must that which they call policy, give law to that which he knowes to be Religion.

Tie granted in things visible, and certain that Indge which is a fole Indge,

Judge, and has competent pomer to fee his stone judgement exeraged. ought not to determine against the light of nature, or evidence of fall.

Sole Judge, or not, alters not the Cafe, neither is there any reftraint ealy to visible and certaine things; in the discharging of a truft, the Conscience must be guided by a morall certainty, or high probabi-

The finne of Pilate was that when he might have faved Our Saviour from an unjust death, yet upon accusations contradictory in themfelves, contrary to frange revelations from Heaven, he would fuffes invocence to fall, and pafe fensence of death, meerely to fatisfie ablend-

shirfty multistude.]

The finne of Pilate all confesse hainous, yet if examined according to his rule of jultice, he must either condemne his own judgement or absolue his. For first concerning strange revelations to the contrary, all that I meet with is this, his Wife fent vnto him, faying ; Mat. 37-133 have then nothing to doe with that just man for I have suffered many things this day in a dreame because of him. What was revelation to her, was but a fingle tradition to him; the was obliged to believe God speaking to her; he was not bound to beleeved woman speaking whim, He might thinke, the might be willing to decrive out of naturall compassion, strong in that Sex; or might be deceived herfelfe, calling that infpiration, which was fancy. That it was true de falls makes nothing against him; for a Indge, he knew, was to be guided by proofes. He that will paffe fentence according to what any shall pretend to have from Heaven, may well deserve to goe to

Secondly, concerning acculations contradictory in themselves, he faw that plainely, and therefore profeses their testimonies invalid, I find Johns. m fante in him, But it may be objected, He knew that for Lavy, they had believered bins. That indeed was his private opinion, which the lewes persuade him was to be over-ruled by their Authority, and vnanimous, confent. This therefore feemes to be the Cale: Pilate thinkes it not enough that all the chiefe Priefts and Elders of the People cry out against him, as a Malefactor and enemy to the State, Vest 10 be requires formeproofes lab. 18.19. They returned this answer, if to mere not a Malefador, we would not have delivered him untethes. Populi Salus, the Common-wealth was in danger, nor did it fland with the hear of that Affembly to give more particular reasons, At length benis resolved to passe his Assent, and yeilds to their Vote upon these grounds, His fingle judgement was not to be preferred befor all adviso ; The many oper of all the choifest of the Remple, for more then hir, and may for fantes, which be spuld yet finde ; Befides

there was a Maxime, and is was grounded upon nature (and which the Author faies, wasnever till this Parliament withstood, therefore then in full force) that a community can have no private ends to misteade it.

I shall onely adde, the Case can no way be varied, though they had not a joynt ludiciall power; For if he thought him imocent, and knew he had such a right, that except he passed sentence against him, he was not condemned, and ought not to suffer, it had been as high a fault to concurre with them in their injustice.

Not so, because if one Indge on the Bench dissent from three, or one quvor at the Barre from cleven, they may submit to the major number, though perhaps less eskilfull then themselves, without imputation of guilt.

The Oath of the Iurors is this, as we finde in Master Lamberd, Sevirum aliquem innocentem hand condemnatures, fontemve absolutures. Laying their hands upon the Holy Gospell, every man sweares, he will
not condemne the innocent, nor absolve the guilty. The words of their
Oath now in use, speake the same sense; They sweare that they will do
right betwixt party and party, according to evidence given in: wherefore they ought to consult information by witnesses, not their fellowes
Votes. How his Cassilts will satisfie a mans Conscience, when he violats this Oath, I know not. Tis true, in many Cases, there may be a
legall submission, but then the Law doth not require a personal act contrary to Conscience, but provides for the preservation of the Innocencie of the diffenting parties, by making the Act of the major part have
the force of the whole, according to that, Referture and universes, qual
publice fit per majorem partern.

If so in Law, much more in State, where the very satisfying a multitude, sometimes in things not atherwise expedient, may prove not onely expedient,

but necessary for the setling of peace, and ceasing of strife.]

True, if in Law, not otherwise: A Governour must not displace God, to please the people. The second thing must be ordered, according to the Rulers prudence. For many times, granting an unreasonable request, doth not fatisfie, but encrease their defires. And whereas the more he gives, he becomes the lesse able, so the more they receave, they become the more eraving.

fuch hands, as were in the Peoples good oftenne, Confesence and under-

franding could plead nothing against it.

of the line

Vinderstanding, and consequently Conscience, very much: The King had more district of some, and more considence in the fidelity of others.

If it could have been averred (as it could not, for the company was was) that this would have bred difturbance, and have beene the accasion of greater danger.

Truly

Traly, then he shal get the better, if he can impose upon our sense, and make the Kingdom beloeve contrary to what they see, and suffer under a what hath bin the cause of these unhappy distractions, but the taking the Kings towne from him by force, and the illegall alteration of the Militia, upon pretence of apparent danger? Though for a time they were astaid, where no feare was (Quis illis sie timere permiss?) Yet after they have had so long a time to recover their understandings, and to consider with themselves, if the danger were apparent, it might in so many monthes be made evident, and they might know whence to expect the blow, I dare now appeale to the weakest part of men, their distrusts, and aske them, if they can now believe, there was any just ground for jelousies. It is not improbable, since they have raised a House without a foundation, it may fall upon the Heads of the master builders.

Where the people by publike authority will feeke any inconvenience to themselves, and the King is not so much interessed in it as themselves, eight

more inconvenience and injustice to deny then to grant it.]

More in justice to deny, then grant; therefore it seemes that injustice too. Into what streights must a King be brought by the madnesse of the people! If they seeke any inconvenience, injustice to deny it : O unheard of maximes out of these new Politiques I that a King should be bound by Law to destroy his people, and kill them out of duty; that he dothnot preserve their rights, except he doe them wrong. This affective of the bound hath often had, but never deserved thankes. Can a man imagine, those people of whom Invenal speakes.

Evertêre domes totas optantibus ipsis

Diffaciles,
If they had understood their own prayers would have accused the gods! for denying them? Carior off Regi populus, quam sibi. How great are his deserts towards his people, that will not suffer them to be miserable, though they intreat him, though they provoke him to it; and can content himselfe with the Conscience of merit, whilest his bonour suffers under the envy of wrong doing! Indeed this is the end of all government; for the people finding they were not fit to governe themselves, resolved to be ruled by those that were wiser, and so committed their safety to the trust of others. Now this were to reduce themselves to that first state, which their sufferings made them weary of, to place a Governour over them, and to governe that Governour.

What blame is it then in Princes, when they will presend reluttance of

No man infifies pretended confeience, no man can condemne Reall.

But what grounds can malice have to call this afpersion of presence of Conscience and reason? If we looke either on that unhappy mis-un-

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derstanding of the people, who would not be undeceaved by presences, his actions must appeare vnto them as cleare as the day; of on his owne necessities, his owne extreame wants, it cannot be. For certainly he that hath granted so much in this Parliament, and that in a short time, as put all his Royall Ancestors Acts of Grace together, they fall much short of his, would not have denyed any thing which was reasonable, not any thing (since his wants required supplies from them) but what should put him into farre worse condition, then that of poverty.

After a long and Generall discourse of the original of Governement, the various formes, and severall distempers, whilst Policy was

yet imperfect, he returnes to the prefent matter-

The vertue of Representation bath beene denyed to the Commons, and a severance has beene made betwint the parties chosen, and the parties eboofing, and so that great Priviledge of all Priviledges, that vamoveable Basis of all honour, and power, whereby the House of Commus, elaimes the entire right of all the Gentry and Commonally of England, has beene attempted to be some and disturbed.

The sense of it is, a trust is committed to them, and they are to be guided according to Conscience in the performance of it. Let it be so, but is not this clearely the Kings case, who is entrusted certainly as highly as they? So that they will find, the ready way to endanger their

owne rights, is to entrench vpon the Kings.

Yet there may be a miltake in the imparation of severance, and denial of representation to the Commons. For put the case; if a few men of a County present a Petition to the House against established lawer, and the setled discipline of the Church; this is receaved, and thanks returned: if after another Petition (modestly and discreetly expresfing their defires, and with all due respects to the House, as to in-Ranco in that most excellent Petition of Kent) be presented, atteffed by men much more eminent then the former, whether we respect mumber, Gentry, meanes, or reputation; and this in favour of prefent Government, which they have found happy, by long experience, and therefore have no reason to be so desirous of a Change, of which they are not able to judge so well without tryall; this by no means is to be called a feverance, or denyall of representation, though I contesse, the Kingdome (apt to mistake) may easily be deceived, and learne to miscall it, because the Gentlemen were imprisoned who pre-Ented it.

Most of our late distempers and obstructions in Parliaments have promeded from this : that the people upon canseless defamation, and uppomed accordisions have been so prome to mithebran themselves from their representatives, and jet there can be nothing under Heaven, next es renouncing God, which can be more president and more permitions in

the people then this.

Here we may see the strength of passion above reason. Certainely we never tooke the Oath of Supreamacy, nor of Alleagiance vnto them. Hence it will evidently follow, that treason against a Burgesse, is higher then that against the King.

This he grants as vinquestionable, that the legislative power of this Kingdome, is partly in the King, and partly in the Kingdome, so that wither the King can make a generall binding ordinance, or Law with-

out the Parliament, or the Parliament without the King.

This one truth if constantly stood to, would have prevented our miferies; and if yet embraced, might restore the Kingdome to happinesse, and if yet embraced, might restore the Kingdome to happinesse, but if the safety of the people be concerned, if it may prove dangerous, or inconvenient to them, then an extraordinary course may justly be

taken.

This is it, which hath so miscrably rent this Kingdome, and caused these sad divisions. First the people are made beloeve, they are in danger, and then a prevention of those dangers is promised. This mult needs be very gratefull to them; So out of that naturall love they beare to themselves, they favour that side, which pretends to take care of their fafety. His way of arguing is very plaufile, and seemeth to carry more strength, because it worketh upon our understanding by our affection. The summe is this: In case of apparent and imminent danger, the Peoples fafety is not to be neglected; they ought not to be exposed as a Prey to the enemie; who if he take them unprovided will destroy them all, therefore most fit they thould be put into a posture of desence: Now none so fit Indges of this apparent and imminent danger, as the two Houles; wherefore they to order this Militia. So that it must be in their power, to commande men, raise Horses, seize on all the Ammunition, send for what supplies of mony, they thinke necessary for repelling these dangers. Else they are not sufficiently enabled for this great worke the peoples preservation. Here we are falne backe agains into (what, we so much complained of) Arbitrary power, nor is the thing taken away, but placed in another body; All that we have gained is only this, we shall not be beaten by the fame hand. Was not this, the very case of Shipmony? Vpon supposal of a necessity, and the Kingdome being in danger, very fit to fecure it and the People; this cannot be done without mony, the danger will not allow the delay of asking the Subjects confent, and going the ordinary way of Law,

cherefore an extraordinary course then becomes legals, and very real sonable it is, the subject should be content to part with some rather then loose all: Now who sitter to judge of this necessity then the King, as being most fully informed by his advantage of intelligence from his Embassadors, Agents, &c. of the designes-of torraigne Princes

and States?

To wind our selfe out of this Labyrinth, we will goe on those grounds, on which they argued against Shipmoney; for as the Argument runnes Parallel, fo will the answer. This therefore was laid downe as a fure ground of reason, That it was better for the Kingdome, though it were in reall danger, in arena confiliam capere, to shift for it selfe, as well as it was able by a sodaine defence, then that the Law should provide such remedy, which would be so easily, so frequently abused upon every pretence of danger, to prevent such an evill which could extreamely feldome, or almost never happen, for an Army, and Navy could not be so secretly provided, but that we must have some intelligence of it. So in the case of the Militia; it is much better, that by being continued in the old Legall way, it should hazard it selfe to fuch a possible danger, then that Law should provide such a remedy for what probally will never happen) as being abused upon pretences, may every three yeares put the Kingdome in combultion. To repell danger any way but by law, is the greatest danger of all.

Let the morld judge whether the provouncing, Sir Iohn Hothams all, Treason, be not contrary to the clearest beames of Humane reason and the strongest inclinations of nature: for every private man may defend himselfe by sorce, if assaulted, though by the force of a magistrate, or bis own father, and shough he be not without all considence by slight.

He is strongly resolved upon the conclusion, that will bring it in apon such Premises. Sir John Hotham his seizing on the Kingstowne and Ammunition was it stemes in his owne defence; who assulted him? Did his Majestie drive him into Hull? What can be thinke sof the Suppowder traitors, was their resistance a just defence? Then certainly every Rebellion is a just warre. Indeed what is that thing which we call obedience, if a man may result to submit to Law inhis ownedesence?

Here whole nations being exposed to enmity and hazard being utterly wancapable of flight, must yeeld their throats and submit to assistants, if their King will not allow them desence. There is great difference betwixt a subjects desending himselfe, and offending his King. His searces are overwitty, if they will not permit him, to thinke himselfe as except he get into one of the Kings forts for his better security.

See if me are not left as a Prey to the fame blondy bands as have done

fact diabolicall exploits in Ireland, &c. if we may not take up Armes for enrown safety, or if it be possible for us to take up Arms, without some weeks or ordinances to regulate the Militia. Subjects upon invasion, would not have wanted commission to take up armes; till then, they are safe enough by the benefit of the Law, which could not possibly have better provided for their safety, then by denying them a power to take armes, as often as ambitious cholerisk men for their owneends shall perswade them, they are in danger. For by this meanes, being easily deceived whilst they endeavoured to avoid safe, they would run themfelves head-long into true Perils.

The King layes; the Parliament denges, &cc. to whether now in this was

certainty, is the subject bound to adhere?

It is possible, circumstances may afford us some light for our direction: We may confider, whether the Houles doe not barely fay; and whe ther his Majesty doth not descend so farre, as to give reasons for what hee does, and to shew the Kingdome the ground of his actions, by particular citation of the Lawes, which justific them. We ought to agree, whether swerving from law, be to bee judged by the actions, or by the authors; that is, if the King should have done, what e ver they did, and the Houses, what ever hee did, whether all would not then have beene Legall, because done by them. The King doth not defire to captivate any mans understanding to his authority, but is willing to make all the world the Judge of his Actions; neither is a blind obedience a part of any mans duty to the Hoteles. The best way to discerne aright, will be to consule the rule, which is law, and not measure the legality of an Act, by the doer. Some things are matter offact, here we may be guided by fense, and judge, as wee see. As whether the King has feized on any thing wherein the subject hath a Property? or whether the Subject hath not seized on something, Wherein the Kiug hath a Property? whether the King hath raifed warre against the Parliament, that is, whether his guard was an Army, and Whether Hull is now London.

We had a maxime, and it was grounded upon nature, and never till this Parliament wishfood, that a Community can have no private ends

to mislead it, and make it injurious to it selfe.]

True, in a state where the Collective body assembles r and the reason of it is evident; for though every man aime at his greatest particular interest, yet except it bee agreeable to the Interest of the Major part, it will never passe into an Act, and if it be advantaged out for the most, it is to be esteemed publique. Now what service this can doe the two Houses, I cannot see, because they are a representative body. If he please to consult Livye, or Tasium, he may find what most

snoft unworthy ends the Senate of Rome proposed to themselvs, and be quickly fatisfied in the fallehood of this Maxime, taken in his fense. The truth is, he raises probabilities into demonstrations, and because it is not to likely (it being a worke of greater difficulty) that four hundred (hould contrive things for their private interests, as that foure should, hetakes it for impossible. Whereas experience clearly confutes him; In other states we find nothing more common; That we in England have fo feldome fuffered under fuch corruptions, proceeds from causes peculiar to this government. It was a court ; for the most part, but of short continuance, so that, they had not time to mold and falhion their aimes; and when called together againe, the body was much altered : But the chiefe reason, and that to which the subject especially owes his security, is this, that the finall determination, is not in one, nor two houses, but the joynt consent of three estates is necesfary. So that nothing is likely to passe, but what is for the Interest of the major part, and what is so, is publiquely advantageous. It is more possible they may now prosecute private interests, since they challenge a power to themselves sufficient to advance their designes; Which heretofore they never pretending to, could not hope to compalle particular ends.

The King may fafely leave bis bighest rights to Parliaments. If this be all the motive, he may as safely keepe them. Why did the Lawes entrust him with them, if it were fitting for him to make no use of them?

None knowes better, or affelts more the sweetnesse of this so well ballaneed a Monarchy. I believe they affect Monarchy, why then doth this Author endeavour to take it away, by denying the King a power of dissent, which our Ancestors inviolably preserved, as a most happy restraint of Aristocracy or Democracy.

Is bath beene often in the power of former Parliaments, to lead that rule with greater fetters and clogs, but they would not. A very good argument, there is little reason now to doe it. After a commendation of the exact temper and due proportion betweene the three estates, the many affecting Monarchy better then Aristocracy, and the nobility pro-

ferring it as much beyond Democracy.

He exhorts us, not to seeke to corrupt this purity of Composition: very good Counsell: but which he overthrowes in the words immediately following. We must not conceive that both Gentry and Nobility can combine against the King. Therefore it will be fitting for the King to leave all to their disposall, who certainly can doe nothing but what is fitting. In how sew words hath he destroyed that constitution, which he told us was so perfect, it would admit of no change but for worse? But we could not stay here, if the Kings negative were once taken

for they should deny, what the Kingdome hath Voted to be necessary or convenient, either let them not speake at all, or let the greater part of Commons joyne with the lesser part of Peers.

The right of all the Lords and Commons in this State is so great, that we change of government can bee advantage to them, except they could

each one attains an bereditary crowne,

May they not attaine as much as malignant Counsellors are pretended

to aime at, Honours, Offices, Wealth, Power, Commands.

Their power is meerely derivative, so that except we will conceive that both King and people will be consenting to the vsurpation, nothing can bee done.

Then it is confest, the King hath a right of difference. Except both King and people; here a power is given to the people collectively, be-

yond the Lords, Commons, and King.

If the King be an affector of true Liberty he bath in Parliament a poner as extensive, as ever the Romane Distators was, for the preventing pub-

lique diftreffes.]

The Dictator had absolute authority, nor was hee circumscribed in power, but in time onely. There lay no appeale from him, neither was be questionable for any action after his Government was expired. Though the humour of that people could not endure the name of King, they had the same thing; for in imminent dangers, whether from for-raigne invalitions, or intestine seditions, necessity of State forced them to submit to his authority, which relieved them in their greatest extremities.

Hence we may make the truelt judgement, what forme of Government the wifelt Romanes efteemed most convenient. Their actions which proceeded from feare, were unfeigned interpretors of their thoughts; That they fell backe still into their old rule, and were not as wife to prevent dangers by conferving that authority, as they were to encounter them by creeking it, mult be imputed to the inconstant temper of the people, who in times of peace were as proud, and infolent, as when ruine threatned, (which their wantonnesse pull'd upon themselves) they were basely humble. Since then the Romanes preferred even the unbounded power of one to a popular fway, wee have no teason to change the much more happy temper of this Government. Wherein Monarchy is so wisely ballanced, that as we are not expoled to the dangers which attend the Rule of the many; fo we may avoyd the inconveniences, which might probably flow from the Arbitratie power of one. Ha He bath met in the field with two contrary Armies of his owne Sabjells and yet that Army which he went to destroy, and advanced their colours against him, was more loyall then that which himselfe commanded.

Had he made conscience of uniust slander, or had he any sense of the honour of his Nation, these words had never sowled the Paper.

That which the King here calls Conscience and reason, can be nothing else but meere private opinion.

What other possible notion can any man have of Conscience ? Is it

not the light of reason informing us in our dutie?

If the counsell of the Parliament were directly opposite to common underaflanding, and good Conscience, and the Counsell of the Cours were evi-

dently consonant thereunto, there needed no sach contestation.

If the Counsell of the Court, were directly opposite to common understanding and good Conscience, and the Counsell of the Parliament were eviently consonant thereunto, there would be no such contestation. It is a very unsaithfull way of judging, to measure the goodnesse of counsell, by the person advising, not by the thing advised. His Majesticalwaies examined what, not who; and hath given his Subjects a most certaine pledge of his Royall affection, in passing so many good Acts, and was resolved to grant, as long as any thing could in reason be desired. After he hath fully satisfied the publique interest, even to the utmost extent of what most understanding and disengaged men wish for; He is not bound to undoe againe in part, and so farre to comply with the interests of private men, as to place a power in some, by which they shall be able to hinder his good people from enjoying the full benefits of his Royall Grace, if such a consent appeare to him to doe it.

The following discourse keeps all in generals (which easily deceive weaker apprehensions) and hath its strength from this ground, that it cannot reasonably be supposed, the great and publique Councell of the

Kingdome, thould not give the most faithfull advice.

Therefore Princes, if they may not be ledde by their owne opinions, rather then by the sacred and arrfull Councels of whole nations unreasonably complain, they are denyed liberty of Conscience, and ravishs out of their

owne understandings.]

I appeale to any mans judgement, whether anything can be orged, for the authoritie of a Lay-Councell, that it ought to enforce a submission of judgement, and a performance of duties arising from trust agreeable thereto, which may not with (at least) equall advantages be prefed for the same binding power in Councels Ecclesiasticall. To instance in that of Trent; If a Papist should (as Campian doth) brag of that to him, as the representative body of almost all the Westerne Church, wherein

Wherein was a concourse of so many choise, able, eminent Divines. fuch as had addicted their whole times to the fludy of truth, and therefore in all probability could not be deceived themselves, and such as had converfed fo long with Heaven and Heavenly things, they knew fufficiently how much it concerned them not to deceive others, and conclude it, therefore unlawfull for any to pretend Confeience, (which is but private opinion) against so publique and unanimous determination. Notwithltanding these high probalities, and (what will much more justifie mens absolute obedience, and captivating their reasons fome plaufible arguments for a divine affiltance and immediate directions in all their decisions, which the Houses will not pretend to, yet it should got hard, but he would finde some answer (as easily he might) whereby to justific his liberty of differring in some things, which when he hath done, he may with very little alteration apply to Civill Councels, and be fatisfied. Suppose it thus: Though amongst probable arguments, that drawne from Authority of wife men, carry with it greatest weight, yet it must give place to a greater reason. Now to cvery man belongs a judgement of discretion, which must decide for what concernes his particular duty. So in the Kings case: The Votes which carry in them the authority of both Houses, shall beare great tway, and if it be in things extreamely dubious, they may turne the scales of their fide. But if greater reason seeme to contradict them, His Majeftie will not hoodwincke his understanding, and blindly follow, whither they please to leade him, he will walke by the greater light. For example, His Majestie perceiving how much his people may suffer under Arbitrary power, is resolved never to make use of it, and thinkes it lefte fitting any other should. But it is told him now the use of it will be for their good, by reason of apparent, imminent dangers. His Majeltie understands the bottome of plaulible pretences, and knowes to how great mischiefes a way would be opened, if it were sufficient upon fuch spectous grounds to have a right to overrule all known and certaine Lawes.

Concerning the action at Hull, he contestes, to take possession of the Kings towne, and shut the gates against him is Treason, if circumstances doe not vary the nature of the Ast, as in this case, he pretends, they doe for the first thing to be looks on is, that the King was meerely denied en

trance for that time, his generall right was not devied.]

If then a Subject take up Armes against his Soveraigne in a tempotary warre, it must not come within the compasse of Treason, and he may legally possesse himselfe of the Kings Forts, and maintaine them against him, so he confesse, he hath no right in them. No defying language was given. If a man take away my purse, shall he he acquitted from

from Felony, because he did not give me ill Language too? No Asset; but it is no sufficient plea against the Law, But he vsedneviolence, though the King for diverse houres together did stand within Muscher-short, &c. It is no argument of Innocence, that he had opportunity to be more highly guilty, and abstained. The King vsed termes of defiance, and this makes the Ast meerly defensive, or rather passive. If this were true, there was never any warre but defensive. For those who by some great injustice offered, provoke a Nation to right it selfe, fight as well to maintaine their lives, as what they vnlawfully posselle. How this should administer to the King any ground to leavy guards at Yorke, many men wonder, or that it should seeme the same thing to the King an if he had beene pursued to the gates of Yorke.

Certainly it was a sufficient ground, not onely to raise a Guard, for his safty; but an army, to punish that high indignity, and to right his honour: but out of tender care of his Peoples safety (least they should chance to suffer upon mistakes) he afforded him so long time of repentance, that the Kingdome might first be satisfied, and then his jultice. If the Parliament have heerenpon turned any of the Townes-men out of their Estates. His Majesty did not charge the two Houses; Sir lobe Hotham kepthimout, without any publique order from them. But if it had beene done de sasto, the same Law would have justified this act, as well as the other. But since not onely the Country about, but the inhabitants within the Towne have suffered in their estates and liberties.

Or is claimed any interest in it to themselves. So much the lesse reason to seize on it, is he cannot so much as pretend title to it. Or have disselved the King, otterly denying his right for the fainer. If any Law can be produced, to justifie taking away the Kings goods for a time, the case will be cleared. Or have made any other vse of their possessions but meerely to prevent Civil warre. There is not any way more likely to create a Civil Warre, then endeavours to prevent it by illegall courses. And to dissurable the Kings seducers of Armes and Ammunities a therefore the most essential property of Treason, intention, must need here be absent in this Att. The Law hath judged otherwise in the case of the Earle of Essex, whose plea was, he intended the removall of evill Counsellors.

If the Parliament (the shutting the King out of Hull was not their Act) be not vertually the whole Kingdome it selfe. The King excluded, it is not. If it be not the supreame Indicature as will in matters of State, as matters of Law. Till new Lawes are enacted, the subject cannot justifie any Act but what is warrantable by the add. If it be not the great Councell of the Kingdome, as well as of the Kingdome, well as of the Kingdome.

King to whom it belongeth by the confert of all nations to provide in ellextracrdinary cafes, Ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica, les ebs brand of treason sticke upon it.] No provisions are allowed but what are Legal, leaft the Remedy should prove the greatest disease. Nay if the Parliament would have ofed this forcible meanes, unleffe Petition ning would not have prevailed. It is no just excuse, to take away a mans mony, and say he did first delire him to deliver it. Or if their grounds of jealousie were meerely vaine. It is again t all equity, to doe wrong because there is a possibility of suffering it; no man can have a full fecurity, & therefore we must arme our felves against vncertaine feares, not by injuries, but a wary innocence. Or if the jealouse of a whole Kingdome can be counted vaine. Too large an expression, much the greater part of the Kindgom apprehend no just grounds of jealousie." Though the minds of many were a long time vntetled, being dayly diffurbed by fuggestions of Plots at home, and invasions from abroad, yet if we duely weigh the bufineffe, fuch feares ought not to be valand. If fourty severall men report the same thing, yet if you examination thirty nine of them lay, they had it from the otherman, this in Law makes but one witnesse; so the feares of many thousands, if grounded upon informations, and those informations come from very few, who can no way evidence the probability of fuch reports, they ought not to be valued, they will vanish into nothing. Or if they claims any such right of judging of dangers and preventing them, without the Kings confent as ordinary and perpetuall.] As office as they have a minde to make vie of fuch a right, tis case for them to call the Case extraordinary, and pretend a publique danger. For my part, I know not how they can ever be confuted, if not now, For certainly, apparent dangers did never lesse appeare. It would more abundantly have fatisfied me, if I had beene frighted with foret plots and conceal'd delignes.

The King might have prevented the same repulse by sending a messenger before hand. That is, if he had not come to get in, he had not beene shut out; it he would have stayd away, he would not have denyed him entrance. Or by comming without any such considerable forces. Let his forces be great, he was not to give Law to his Prince. But neither is it likely he would have admitted him then; for you consesse a little above, He offered to enter Hull, with twenty

Horse onely, vnarmed.

The Scots in England tooke Newcastle but by private authority, get there were other qualifications in that Att, sufficient to purge it of Treason.

The King and Parliament deserved so much respect from you, as

not to have instanced so frequently in their Act; you might well let that passe in silence, which they have buried in an Act of Oblivion.

He flourishes at large upon the example of Richard the second (he meanes Edw.2.) misled by Spencer. It doth not follow, because one King hath hearkned to evill counsell, therefore all must be denyed the liberty to hearken to good.

Spencers party was but of inconsiderable fortunes. He will get no advantage by putting mens estates into the scales, and ballancing their

reputations.

At length yet there is some little hopes he may prove a convert, fince he doth almost promise to suspend his judgement, till he may have full satisfaction from his Majesties narration, which in due time will more fully informe him.

An Aristocracy in Parsament, cannot be erected without some meanes, and what this meanes shall be is yet to us altogether inscrutable. Ccr-tainly he is quicker fighted, then not to perceive, what is so obvious.

Deny the King a Negative, and the thing is done.

The power of Parliaments is but derivative, and depending upon publique confent, and how publique confent should be gained for the erection of a new, unlawfull edieus Tyranny amongst us is not discernable.

It is not thought, this was the intent of those that entrusted them, but it may be the abuse of power, if the Kings Authority be once swallowed up in theirs. For though their power depend upon a publique consent in the election yet not so after they are mer together. The necessities of the time made his Majesty grant, that this Parliament should not be dissolved without their consent; but they may now challenge it as their right, if the King bebound to consistme, what they Vote, necessary or expedient.

But it cannot be: and his reason is, the Kingdom would not obeg them.] In truth, a very probable thing; I believe they would not be able to goe through in that new way. But yet they must needs have a great party; considering their severall relations, and the adrantage they have, in advancing the interests whether Religious or Civill, of some, which may be able to doe them service, and this would

create division in the Kingdome.

His Majesty expresses his just indignation, that they (he imputs it not to the Houses, though this author still involve them, but to the contrivers & penners of the declaration) should dare to tell their King, they may without want of modesty or duty depose him: He returnes answer, This cannot be solled a from those words, That if they should make the highest presidents of other Parliaments their Patterne, there would be no cause to complaine of want of modesty & duty, Because it may justly be denyed that free Par-

liaments:

Maments did over truly confent to the dethrowing of any King of England.]
What was there affirmed of Parliaments, had none of his present restriction of Free in it. If the 1. of Hen. 4. were indeed not free, why were
statutes cited out of it? The Authors of those quotations, must be presu-

med to accompt it fo.

The King is offended at their franck expressions, disguised vnder the charge of a Malignant party. The sence of his answer is this; they have no other way to cleare themselves: for there being faults somewhere, not to lay them upon others, were to take them upon themselves. His Majesty hath proposed a very good way, which will fully satisfie the world in their innocency, and that is, not alwaies to accuse, but sometimes to prove.

The King demands justice for tumults, and high indignities offered, and complaines of a Prohibition fent from the House of Commons into Southwarks, to hinder the processe against a ryot, according to Law. His answer is, equality infine could not be obtained against the Court Cavalters. His Majesty never protected them from Legall tryall; it was free for them to have proved what they could against them.

The King sayes, it being granted by them, that their priviledges do no. extend to Treason, Felony, or breachof the peace, so as to extempt the members from all manner of tryall, yet if they be so priviledged in the method of their tryall, that the cause must first be brought before them, it their consent asked before you can proceed, then their priviledges extend as far in these, as in the most vaquestioned cases; because no Priviledges exempts them from all manner of tryall, the House being acquainted, and leave given. He sayes nothing, can take off this. It was fully intended the members should have had a Legall and speedy tryall; for his Majesty conceives it high injustice, to clap men up upon a bare charge, and after they are in Priton, forget there are such men in the world.

The Parliament does not deny the King a true real interest in any thing held by him, either in jure coronx, or in jure personx, but onely affirmes that in the same thing the State hath an Interest Paramont in cases of publique extreamity; by vertue of which it may justly

feize and vie the lame for its owne necessary preservation.]

The King is a part of the State, and therefore the other pare hath not any power warranted by Law, to doe what they thinke fit so his prejudice, upon pretence of publique extreamity. This is Shipmony againe: In every mans lands and goods, the State hath an interest Paramont, in cases of publique extreamity, by vertue of which it may justly seize and use the same for its owne necessary preservation. Heres the difference, the Head without the body was the States.

State before; now it is the body without a Head. The King hath Graciously freed us from that inconvenience, and we hope he will not suffer us to be oppress with this. The Prudence of our Lawes hath provided against either; but were there a necessity we must fall into one, we ought in reason to choose the former. We are acquainted with that, and therefore could better digest it: It would be a great affliction to fall from such hopes, and what we lookt on as a Remedy, to find that our disease: but especially, it would be lesse burthen to our Estates, to satisfic one, then sive hundred.

But the Kings things are fill referred for him in better hands, then he would have put them. Though this were true, it were an ill president for the Subject, who must be bound to give up his meanes, as oft as they conceive, they could dispose it more wisely. As they yet keepe them away from him for his good, So hereafter they may spend them against him for his advantage. Let what will be pretended, the the Subject cannot be so stupid, as not to understand these, who undertake to manage the Paramont interest of the state, may seize on any

That there is an Arbitary power in every state somewhere, tis true, tie

Subjects fortunes, by the same right they take the Kings.

If he meane by Arbitrary, a Legislative power, this is granted, yet not to a part but the whole body. But this speakes not to the case; for still they give us a certaine rule to live by. The old Lawes are in sorce, till repealed, and when new are once enacted, we are to conforme our actions to those standing rules. He is to justifie, there is such a Paramont Law, which shall make all our other Lawes truely. Oracles, that is, capable of contrary meanings: so that now a man may be justly punishe for doing such a thing, because he hath disobeyed the letter of the Law; a weeke after he shall be justly punish too, for not doing the same thing, because he hath disobeyed the law.

Aristotle tells us (and tis very wisely said) Maliea '8's mparine liss opening keineves vehic ora by sixular maisla diopsiss and obliss, and oblished the said to said the sa

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Master Hooker does not say that the Anabaptisis in Germany did deserve Parliaments with their hipocrisse.

No man told you he did; we onely learne thus much from that storie of their foule ininstice and cruelty, that upon proportionable Principles, such mischiefes being then, may be againe. For example, if a power be placed in a certaine body of men, by which they are allowed to breake all inferiour lawes, if they thinke it is for the good of the people, &c. and if this body be backt by the greater part of the people, as having gained on their affections by faire promises of a perfect Reformation, and that they shall at length enjoy the purity and simplicity of the Gospell; In this case, may it not be a sufficient motive to take away mensestates, because they cannot confide in them? Is it not instituted take away, from enemies of the State, the power of hurting it? Tis very obvious, that for those men, of whom they have no good opinion, to have wealth may be a crime, to have honours treasonable.

As for the thirty tyrants of Athens, we know they were not chosen by

the People, as our Knights, Citizens, &c.

This circumstance alters not the case, if after they are elected, they challenge as unquestionable, and as irrevocable power. But the main intent of that instance was, to shew there may be a tyranny of many, and that much more miserable, then that of one, in many respects. If the inordinate defires of one are hardly fatisfied, how much more may we fuffer vinder those of many? we cannot hope to weary them. If we must be slaves, better to have one Master, then foure hundred. Though the blowes were equall, that from a Royall hand, would not finant fo much; it wounds the very foule, to bee trampled on by equalls. The weight of present evils would lesse afflict, then the feare of suture. There may be continuall supply of Torment; new and hungry flies may fucceed in the roome of the old, and fuck strongly not regarding many have already beene glutted. Neither can wee expect an end of these mileries, such a body is immortall, whereas the vices of a Prince are personall and die with the man, we may be restored to happinesse by his fucceffor.

I will in briefe relate the story of their reigne. They had got into their hands the power of declaring what was law, and this by the consent of the People. In the beginning they call some men into question, who were much hated by the City; and though the Law could not take hold eithem so farre, yet they past sentence of death. This was very plantable to most, who indged of this proceeding by the rule of their present affections, not looking so farre into the surure, as to consider what ill consequences this might produce; for by the same way innocent mem might be cut off, if they were pleased to call them enemies of the state.

After this they gave some part of publike Authoritie to three thousand of the Citizens, and difarmed all the reft, by this meanes (and the benefit of a Militia from Sparta) the City was wholly in their disposall. In a fhort time, they had committed fo many outrages, and fuch high injuflice, that Theramenes, one of their owne body, one of the thirty, profes. fed his publique diflike of those proceedings. Then was he accused as a Traitor to them, and (though it was a priviledge of the three thousand, that none of them (hould fuffer death by the featence of the thirty, but according to accustomed processe and triall) yet Critiss wipt his name out of that number, and so reduced him to their triall. Theramenes pleads for himfelfe; They ought to looke upon his as a common Cafe; their names might as eafily be blotted out. He advises them to be very wary in making such a president, which might ruine them, and their posterity. The iffue was this. Particular men being overawed by their feares, thought it their wifelt way to hold their peace, fince if they should speak in his behalfe, there was little hopes to redeeme him, but great probability to ruine themselves. So they chose rather to expose themselves, to those future inconveniences, which possibly might not come upon them then hazard a present danger. By this advantage, the tyrants prevailed, and condemned him to dye.

The thin as taken from the King at Hull were Armes, which are of more

danger when other kind of Chattels.]

By the same law, all that part of the Kingdome, which is not consided in, may be disarmed. Nay, why may not their money be taken too, upon probable seare, they may buy Armes with it? The Subject is ina miserable condition, that is lyable to be undone, as often as they please to be fearefull. It is so farre from excusing, it aggravates the sack, to take away the Kings Armes, that is, the meanes whereby he may seize what ever else belongs unto his Majestie. The Law of this Kingdome hath onely entrusted the Prince with Armes, so, that the Subject onght not to be Arraicd, Trained, and Mostered, but by his Commission.

But some determination must be Supreme, and therefore either the Kings power and trust must be guided by the discretion of the Parliament, orely the Parliament and all other Courts must be overruled by the Kings mere

discretion.

No necessity of either; for in cases of this nature, which he confesses to be extraordinary, if the King and Parliament diffent, things must be at a stand, and the Subject must be obedient to the ordinary Law.

The case of *Ireland*, as it is laid downeby his Majestie, is unanswerable; and therefore he is forced to extreame shifts, being unable to say any thing materiall, and yet unwilling to hold his peace.

England and Ireland are one and the same Dominion, there is as true and intimate

intimate union betwiet them, as betwiet England and Wales.]

If this were so, Irish Barons would be English Peeres, and English Peeres would have a right to Vote in Irish Parliaments. Besides all Lawes here enacted, would stand in full force in Ireland, as they doe in the Kings Dominion of Wales.

Though the major part should Vote a thing, yet if it be disliked here, they would want authorisy to overrule the thing so voted. For the reason why the miner part in all suffrages, subscribes to the major, is, that blood may not be

shed, for in probability the major part will prevaile.

This is a good reason for such a contract, that the miner part should subscribe; but after such agreement in Sates, justice layers an obligation on them so to doe: upon his grounds, if the lesser part in Parliament, though never so few, can make it appeare, the greater part of the King-dome are of their opinion, the major part ought to subscribe to the miner.

Nay, if at any time the major part of Ireland, joyning with the miner part of England, make a major of the whole, then the major part in our

Parliament must fit downe.

He takes no notice of the other case: Suppose the Malignant party should be a major part of both Houses, which his Majestie shows how very probably it might have beene, and were there a new election, it is not impossible the Counties should send up the greater part of such men as he calls Malignant, would be thinke the King bound to consent to all such alterations, as they should propose?

Some scattering reasons are laid down concerning the Militia, which

are but repetitions of what I have formerly answered.

A faction is faid to have prevailed upon a major part, by cunning, force, ablence, or accident. He argues thus against it; If by cunning, memust suppose the Kings party in Parliament, has lost all their Law, poticir and fubtiley.] The reason why they are overborne may be this, not because they have lesse law, but more honesty, which will not permit them to maintaine a good cause by ill meanes. We all know, in how great flead those Pie fraudes, holy falfeshoods, and religious untruths stood the Church of Rome; though there were such who laid downe better reasons for the contrary opinions, yet truth prevailed slowly, and with a few onely, because the mindes of most were craftily preposses with prejudice against it, begot and nourisht by feigned Stories. The dispute proceeded upon very unequall termes; For the Romane party gave themselves the liberty of taking all advantages, whereas their adverfaries were forced to betray a good cause out of meere ingenuity. They had none of their fide who could lye. We ought to examine, whether this policy worke not (at least in the beginning, till a discovery of their fallhoods is made, and the people is undeceived) the fame effects

in a Civill State; whether there are not such things, as Franks (pretended to be) Reipublice salutares, which have so strong an instuence on the understandings of many, that they can submit to the Votes of some, who have instituted themselves into their affections, against the cleare reasons of others, whom they have beene taught causelessy to suspect. How easie is it to deceave, by giving in false informations of dangers from abroad? If some more scrupulous then to be abus'd and leade away by light reports, inquire after the hand, that they may judge of the probability of the intelligence, according to the saith and credit of the relater, they must be satisfied with this, the informer desires his name should be concealed, Pour eviter le tiltre d'espion.

It cannot be by force because they have no Army visible.]

A thing is faid in Law to be done by force, not onely when men a-Aually suffer, if they make use of their liberty, and refuse to satisfie the passion and humor of some, but then also, when they have just grounds of feare, for this works on the minde, as strongly, as the other on the body. And therefore Seneca, tels us, flating this point of freedome, Vim & majorem, & metum excipio, quibus adhibitis electio perit. And Cicero, Nec quicquam equitati tam inf stum est, quam corvocati homines, & amati. It remaines then, we examine, whether the names of many Gentlemen were not openly read in tumults; whether they were not posfled with directions to their particular lodgings; whether the way to the House, were not so beset with clamorous multitudes that they mut puffe through the midft of them, wh left they informe them what is fit to be voted, and inquire after their names, and what fide they take. The other two may be reduced to these, It is no wonder many stay away, since they must be absent, even whilst they are there.

The Parliament requests of the King, that all great Officers of State, by whom publike affaires shall be transacted, may be chosen by approbation, exmination of the great Councell. Could the King Conceive this dishonon-rable for him, &c., if all Parliaments were not taken as deadly enemies to

Royalty?]

Is that the reason, why each man preserves his owne rights, because he takes all the rest of mankinde for deadly enemies? Can he with homour confesse himselfe unfit to mannage that trust, which the law bath committed to him? With equal reason they may challenge to themselves the nomination of all Bishops, Ministers, Sheriffes, Justices, &c. and dispose of all the preservents in England,

The substance of the request seemes to be no more but this, that it would

please the King to be advised by Parliaments, &c.]

What an affected miliake is this? He is alhamed to call it by the true

name, and therefore stiles that advise, which is properly command, if it be not in his power to reiect their Counsell, seeme it never so vareaforable.

If the King choose such a man Treasurer or Keeper out of his owne good liking onely, or upon recommendation of such a Courtier, here he us develled of no power; but if it he upon the recommendation of the whole Kingdome in Praliament, who in all probability can judge better, & are more concerned, this is an emptying himselfe of Majesty and devesting himselfe of

power.]

If this will content them, they shall have as much power, as he grants to his Countiers. Counsellors are not names of authority: they are the Princes eares his cies, (this relation is neare enough) he sees and heares by them; yet they must not passe their bonds; they must be like to the outward sense still, and make a bare representation; the Office of reason is peculiar to him, to make judgement thereon: Their information is not alwairs saithfull; he may consult reason, and by the benefit of that, correct their errour, mis-representing an object as crooked, which in it selse is

Arcight

If not out of duty to their King, and a just sense of his honour, yet out of love to themselseves, and a natural care of their own latety, Subjects are bound in all Legall waies to expresse their dislike of this proposition. For they must expect to fuffer all those evills, which faction can produce, and what happinelle can be hoped for in a Kingdome divided in it felfe? This were the ready way to kindle a fire in our own bowells, which would first breake out in the Counties electing, and divide the families of the Gentry by irreconcilable Hatred. For it connot be imagined, but that power will bandy against power, and relations against relations, to put Sons or Kinfmen into that road, which only leads vnto preforment. Nor Would the flames be quenched, but rather burne more fiercely even in the Houses (as being pent in a narrow roome) to which the insolency of ome attaining Offices (to which they are not equall) the shame and discontents of others repulsed, and the ambition of all would adde continual fuell. But the greatest miserie of all is, were their corruptions never to high, we could have but flender hopes of redreffe, Since the prevailing party (jealous of their own honour) would eafily maintaine the reputation on of their choife, and perhaps it would be necessary for them, to winke one at another. He that cannot thinke it probable, that out of private ends they should so farre neglect justice and honour, let him onely examine, whether in some Parliaments most knowne offendors, and active instruments in the peoples mifery, by striking in with the prevailing side, have not beene more fafe then innocency could have made them.

There are severall degrees of Prerogatives Royall, some

whereof have greater power of protection, and leffe of oppression, and fuch ?

am mot studious of.

Certainly it were to be defired, we might enjoy the benefits of Power; and not be subject to the possible abuse thereof. But since this cannot be fully provided for, because the same hand, which is enabled to proted, may injure, the aimes of wifelt flates have bin, not fo much to take away the power (because then they should be likely to suffer under a weak Protector) as the will of oppression. The most probable meanes to effect this, is (after a certaine rule is agreed upon, and Lawes are established to acquaint a Governour, what he ought to doe in performance of that trust committed to him) fo to order his Interests, that to advance the peoples good, shall be for the Princes advantage. Subjects will have great reason to promife to themselves a full happinesse, from the faithfull discharge of his Regall office, to which he is to ftrongly tyed by those bonds of justice and profit. This the wifedome of our Ancestors hath provided for in a high degree, and so temperd this Government, that both King, and people, will be iountly happy, or iountly miterable. The feverall goods of each forme are here united; we have great Democraticall advantages, and yet may avoid the evills of apopular State, as long as Monarchy is kept up in its due height, and tumultuous, infolent multltudes are not protected from a legall tryall: We have the good of Aristocracy, Counsell of the best experienced (fuch as have studied nations, and men) nor yet are we acquainted with the dilease of ir, faction amongst the Nobility. The Counsell of many is profitable, but the refolve of one is necessary. Since they looking upon one another as equall; would be very apt to quarreil; for when one contradicts, what another hath advised, the debate betweene them seemes to be, which is the witer man. Their discourses are like so many pleadings for honour, and we know, what iffue fuch fuires would come to, when the thing in controverheis so highly valued, if there were not a judge to determine, And this is the benefit of Monarchy; which is fo restrained by some power proper to the Houses it cannot degenerate into a tyrrany. For how should this enter in? The old lawes (the security of our liberties) cannot be taken away till both Houses, give consent : but grant an illegall, violent Government should breake in vpon vs, by what meanes could it be main ained? The King can have no supply of money, without the House of Commons, and without these finewes, his arme would not be firong enough, to bold the reines, which should Governe that provoked beaft, the multitude. But he may take it by force; He cannot doe it in person, and it is not to be imagined, any confiderable number of his people, will be active in their own flavery. Refides what can he propose to himfafe? The people will give more then then can be forced from them; So he loofeth by it, & then how much doth he hazard against leffe then nothing? He hath least reason to breake the Laws willfully, because he enjoyes most by them, and experience having shewed the benefit of observing them, and the ills of the contrary, He cannot but doubt, the People would faile of their duty, if he doe, in performance of trust, and cast off the bond of obedience, if he doe, that of Protection. These things duely weighed, render that malice inexcusable, which hath long time exercised the People with most vnreasonable feares, of lands, and liberty, and Religion being in danger; and this notwithflanding the Kings many facred Protestations to the contrary before God and all the world, and the whole course of his proceedings, which evidently tend to the fecuring all.

Now, I thinke, it doth fully appeare, that the doctrine of that Remonstrance, layd downe by his Majesty by way of Recapitulation in seven Positions, is most justly offensive; being such as doth threaten ruine to both Church and State, not permitting us, either to obey the King, or lerve

Godas we ought.

I. That the Parliament has an absolute indisputable power, of declaring Law, so that all the right of King and People, depends upon their

This power must rest in them, or in the King, or in some inferior Court, or elfe all fuits must be endlesse, and it can no where rest more safely then

in Parliament. The two Houses are not the Parliament. The Subject of such power is the intire body, which consists of three estates. Some things are cleare, and evident in Law, and want no declarer, if otherwise, all the Subjects right would lye in the brest of the Judge. If the two Houses should vote, yonger brothers ought to inherit by the Law of England. could this destroy the right of the first borne?

II. That Parliaments are bound to no presidents. Statutes are not binding to them, why then should Presidents ? yet there is no obligation strong-

ger then the justice and Honour of a Parliament.

This is an excellent ground to instific their innnocence against all the world. For if they can make it appeare they are not bound to keep any law, no man can accuse them for any. What obligation can inflice lay on them, who by a strange vertue of Representation, are not capable of doing wrong. It will become inflice because they did it. When he hath declared, what honour is, I shall be able to judge of that bond ; it may perchance not fland with their honour, not to bee able to prove men guilty, after they have once accused and imprisoned them. Statutes stand in full force to the two Houses, as being not void, till repealed by a joynt confent of all the citates. III. That

G. 3.

Vithout the King, and dispose of any thing,

They may not desert the King, but being deserted by the King, when the Kingdome is in distresse, they may judge of that distresse, and releave it, and are to be accounted by the vertue of representation, as the whole body of the State,

To discent after he hath granted, what ever can in reason be desired, is not to desert the Houses. Vpon pretence of distresse, to take illegall courses, is as if they should persuade us we are not in health, and therfore they must breake our heads to forward our recovery. They represent the People, to some purposes, not the King to any, and therefore are but a part of the state.

IIII. That no member of Parliament ought to be troubled for Trea-

fon, &c. without leave.

This is intended of suspitions onely, and when leave can seasonably bee had, and when competent accusers appeare not in the impeachment.

If by suspitions, be meant onely a bare not confiding in, this insustice cannot be sufficient ground. But vpon Articles drawne, and proofes in readinesse, which it is not fit to produce, while the accused parties are at liberty, they may be medled with. For designes of this nature may brooke no delay; because it might prove dangerous to the Kings safety, or at least afford them liberty to escape. If the Houses being adjourned were notable to give consent; or vpon too much considence, should not be willing, hath not the Law provided in such a case for tryall of Treason?

V. That the Soveraigne power refides in both Houses of Parliamene,

the King having no Negative voyce.

This power is not claimed as ordinary; nor to any purpose; but to save the Kingdome from ruine, and in case, where the King is so seduced, as that he prefers dangerous men, and prosecutes his Loyall Subjects.]

Not as ordinary; that is, they will only be Kings as long as they please, and when they are weary of Reigning, the Ringdome shall be out of danger, and then it shall be his turne to Command againe. To save it from ruine; the Law hath better provided for the Peoples safety, by prohibiting all illegal executions of power, grounded upon what specious pretences soever. And in ease where the King is seduced; that is, when he is not so wise as he should be, because he does not thinke as they doe, and refuses to satisfie the Humours and Interests of some. And present (this seemes to be the true cause of all; preferments doe not goe the right way) Dangerous men, that is, such as desire he should Governe according to the knowne Lawes of the Land. And proseques his Loyall Subjests; that is, is driven from London to Yorke, where

belong time patiently expected the Vndeccaving of his People.

VI. That leavying Forces against the personall commands of the King (though accompanied with His Presence) is not leavying War against the King: but warre against his Authority, though not Person, is warre against the King.

If this were not so, the Parliament seeing a seduced King ruining himselfe, and the Kingdome, could not save both, but must stand

and looke on.

It is against common sense, to sancy a King ruining himselfe and Kingdome; He can neither be willing, nor able; upon a mad supposall, mad consequences will follow.

VII. That according to some Parliaments, they may depose Kings. Tis denied that any King was deposed by a free Parliament fairely elected.

This is most certaine, but takes not off those words upon which this

Propolition is grounded.

These might well have beene omitted, as being more fully handled in the Booke. But least he should complaine any thing was past over, I chose by a short review to be his Remembrancer. The Propositions collected out of his Majesties Declarations, are but the briefe of his Ob-sources, to all which I have already spoken.

To conclude, if the People hearken to reason, they must needes thinke. His Majestie will be more ready to prevent all reall danger, then any Subject whatsoever, because He is sure to beare the greatest sharein the losse. It alwaies was the Master-pollicy amongst the wisest Legislators to grant to them the greatest power of Government, to whom the preservation of the present State would be most beneficiall; because their private Interests were the same with the Publique, from which if they swerv'd by error or mis-information, their owne disadvantage did soone appeare.

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OF THE

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PASSAGES

PARLIAMENT.

From November the thirteenth, to the Twentieth.

Colletted by the fame hand that formerly drew up the Copy for William Cook as

Sunday the 13. of November. 1642.

He Houses fate a part of the day out of Sermon time on Sunday by reason of importunity of occasions, and there was a Committee of the Houses sate at Guilfhail with the Lord Major to take order for the fending of Carriages and other provisions to the Army, and

they also received Letters from thence, but the effect of their whole proceedings was reported to the Houses the next day.

The Citizens of London that day expressed their love and zeale to the cause in a very large measure and great numbers of their men went with their companies, and joyned themselves to the Army, insomuch that it was credibly reported the Lord Generall had necreupon sooo. Armedmen in the field, those that stayed behind in the Citty tooke the provision which they had provided for their owne Dinners and sent it to the Armies to resresh the Souldiers, so that for certaine there was nere upon 100. Cart Loads of excellent provisions of all fort, of meat, boyled, rost, and baked, with bread, cheese, wine and beere, sent to the Army that days.

His Majesty sent a letter on Sunday to the Lord Generall to bre Communicated to the Parliament to this effect, that they would forthwith send the Propositions to him whereby some peace might be concluded of to prevent the shedding of more blood in the Kingdome, and that all hostile Acts might cease betweene both Armies during the Treaty, and his Majesty would give them a meeting at Bainford is they so thought good. Nevertheless at the very instant that the Messenger came with the Letter to Lord Generall, his Majessy caused some of his Ordnance to be charged against a small Pinnace imployed by the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about mouse the case of the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about mouse the case of the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about mouse the case of the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about mouse the case of the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying and the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying and the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying and the parliament for the guard of the Thames lying and the par

B aincford, infomuch that the Souldiers wanting shott to maintaine skirmish, were forced to make escape in their long boate and sinke the Pinnace to prevent the Kings making use of the Ordnance, which Pinnace is fince weighed up againe, and imployed inthe the Parliaments fervice.

Munday the furteenth.

Here was a punctuall report made to the Houses of the procee. dings of the Armies the day before, by which in front thus much was informed: That the Kings forces being beate from Brainford on the Saterday night, they intrenched themselves all day on Sunday, as if they intended to have given Battell to our Forces neere Hounflow Heath, and not long before night a part of their Horses in bravado came and faced our Army as if they were ready for the charge.

Whereupon the whole bodie of our Armic was on a luddaine drawne together in Battalia, and the forces at Kingston by ill happ drawne from thence into the bodie (which busines however it proved for the worfe, it was for certane intended for the best and no treachery in the busines, as by some was; conceived, but the suddaines of the Alarum may verie well plead an excuse for any neglect that was concrived) But that part of the Kings horse that appeared in fight wheel'd about towards Acton, whilst the other part forced into Kingston, and when our Ordnance began toplay upon them, which was a little before night, they all left trenches and fled into Kingston and there abouts. but left a great part of their baggage behinde them.

Voon confideration of this busines the Commons ordered that two of their members (viz.) Sr. Iohn Corbett aud Mr. Purfrey should be appointed to goe to the Armie to enquire after the true state of things there; And they appointed 4. others of their members to goe to the Citie of London to joyne with a Committee at Guildhall, and to fatisfie them concerning the passages of the Armie, and to take order for the fending of provisions thithet. man and or a small of

There was a conference of the Houses, at which his Maiestes letter which the Lord Generall received the day before directed to the Speaker of the Lords House was read, the substance whereof be ing much to the famer fled as before related. 19 1 mal which aid

And it was then informed, that at the very time that Sir Peter Kill legiew was fent from the Houses on Satterday with a letter to His Majesty, to defire that there might bee no hostility betweene the Atmies during the treaty, and that the Parliament would haften the propolitions according to his Majesties desire: the Kings forces were tallen upon Brainford, whereupon the Lord General made a stop of the Letter, which the Houses declared to be an acceptable service in the

Lord Generall: And that fince they have beene so long deluded by hire speeches and that all their endeavours for a treaty have taken so little effect with his Majesty that they are resolved to proceede no surther after an accommodation but leave it to God & the world to judge at whose hands the bloud that shall be spilt in this cause shall be required, and in whom the fault is there can be no treaty for peace.

And that the Lord Generall should have order to proceed with his Army, and to take all advantages in pursuit of the Kings forces to cut them off and suppresse them, and they ordered that a Message should be drawne up to the effect aforesaid to be sent to his Majestie in answer

of his last letter.

There came Letters to the Houses from the Earle of Stampford from Hereford which were also read at a conscrence, wherein hee wites that hee hath in a good manner secured the City of Hereford, and also the whole County, and freed them from all dangers of the malignants amongst them, and hath taken 500 dragoneeres more into Hereford, that the Lord Herbert the Earle of Worcesters sonne huhlately done a most cruell act in those parts, viz. Comming with fome forces to a Gentlemans house, a very Religious man, and well wiler to the Parliament, he made spoyle of his goods, seized upon the Gentleman as he was in his bed, and commanded him to be shot, and forno other canse but that he was a Protestant: Which businesse the Earle of Stampford having notice of fent a Letter to the Lord Herbert to demand the cause of that cruelty who retorted an answer, that the said Gentleman was arrested of Treason, and so justified the Act, and further tooke occasion to accuse the Parliament in their proceedings, and that they doe intertaine Papilts in their Army, and make private promises to them, which businesse the Houses taking into consideration, and a late Declaration of his Maiestie wherein they are also accused for the entertaining of Papilts: The Lords declared that they conceived by the afpersion cast upon them by the Lord Herbertsletter that hee had some hand (if not a cheife instrument) in the framing or advising of that Declaration; And they therefore ordered that a Declaration bee published to the Kingdome to vindicate the Parliament of that notorious falle and unjust aspersion.

There was one Master Skipper brought to the Parliament as a prisonor from the Army, who was found to bee a cheife Agent in the
Treachery at Brainford, for that the said skipper on Saterday last comming to Brainford told our forces that lay there, that he came from the
King, and that the Parliament and her were agreed upon a peace, and
that he was sent post with letters to the Queene to informe her of the
pullages; which saise report caused our men to lay by their Armes and

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neglected sheir watch and fell to rejoycing and drinking, wherby they

were surprized on the Sudden.

There was some icaluosic conceived against Sir John Metrick and some other officers of the Army that they were faulty in drawing of the forces from Kingston, whereupon the Parliament ordered that the said Sir John Metrick should be examined concerning the businesse which was done accordingly, the said sir John Metrick having given the houses very good satisfaction, and that there was nothing happened by wilfull neglect of him or any other Officer of the Army, to the prejudice of that dayes service.

There came this day to London to offer themselves to serve the Parliament great store of Voluntiers out of Suffolke and Marioke, Hartford and divers sufficient men more out of Edex, who brought money along with them to maintaine their owne charge forms

moneths in the fervice.

Tue day the Fifteenth.

R Eport was made to the Pailiamene, that a part of the Kings forces marched over Kingston Bridge on Sunday night, but other parts of them stayed on this side on the water all day on Gunday, and that his Maiesty is now gone to Oarlands; It now being reported that he intends to goe with his Army into Kent, but others say that he intends to goe for Portsmouth, and will very suddenly beat Gravesend.

But the Earle of Effex fent to the houses that he was refolded to tollow in hott pursuit of them, and would omit no opportunity to fall upon them, and that he is now taking order for the making of a Bridge

neere Potney to convey the forces o're the Water.

Vpon debate of the bulinesse of the Army, the Commons debated the Propositions of the City of London to raise 4000. Hotelor Troopers and Dragoneeres to bee forthwith sent one after the Kings Porces into Kent, and to follow them from place to place, and to keepe them from plundering the Countrey, and to force them to keepe them from plundering the Countrey, and to force them to keepe a body rogether, whereby the Lord Generals Army may better meet with them.

The Citizens desiring that Sergeant Major Skippon may be Generall of those 4000. Horse and Colonell Hursey cheise commander ander him, that the said Horsemay be disposed off, and ordered by them, and that the City may choose their Officers, and that then they will set forth and maintaine the said 4000. Horse during the savice apolithe propositions of the publique taith of the Kingdome.

Which propositions the Houses very well approved of and published a d claration to that purpose, and ordered that a Message should be sent to the Earle of Essage for his consent and approbation in the business.

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businesse, and for the appointing of Sergeant Major Skippon to be generall of the fid Horie.

The Commons also ordered that two of their members should bee forthwith

fent to Chatham to fecure the Magazine there.

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There came a Lette to the Houles from Captaine Chitwith from Chitcheffer, a Captaine well affected to the Parliament, and one that frands for the Militia in that Courrie, Who writeth that the Bifhop of Chitcheffer came to him and the wed him a Proclamation from the King, where ty his Majestie offeresh to pardon himfor all acts he hath done against him in submitting to the ordinance of Parliament for the Militia and otherwise, if he will succeed, and not further proceed therein, and that the Bifhop also showed him a warrant to raise provisions for the King. But the Captaine resulted to hearken to either command, but is resolved to goe on in submitting to the lawfull commands of the Parliament destring an order from them for drawing of some forces into Chittesfer for the better securing of the towne in pase of any opposition, they much fearing Prince Roberts comming that way.

Which businesse the Houles well approved of and ordered that the same Captaine Chitwith should have commission to draw in two hundred or more fouldi-

ers into Chichefter to defend and fecure the fame.

The Commons ordered that fir Robert Cooke, and mafter Henry Crook, and two of their members should be font for by the Sergeant at Armes, for ablenting themselves from the service of the House, and some other matters to be objected against them.

It was also ordered that Judge Berkley should fit as a Judge in the Court of Kings Bench, and doe the businesse of that Court, for the part of Michaelmas

tenne according to the adjornment,

There was also an other order made by the Commons that all the ports betweene Scotland and England should be opened, that there should be free interconfe betweene the two Kingdomes which of late hath beene stopped.

Another order was made by the Parliament that all Officers and fouldiers about London thoul I forthwish repairs to their Colours, to the Lord Generalls

Army, or elle to receive punishment according to Marshall law,

There was about twenty foure of the Kings fouldiers this day brought to Towne being taken priloners by our forces, they were pitifull poore ragged Rogies and are committed to prilon.

Also another order was made, that a Committee should goe to the City of London to treat with them for the securing of Windsor and Blackhe in in case the

A motion was made to the Houles from the Cky of Exerce that there might be a Garrison taken in there for the better lecuritie of the Cattle and City, in case of any opposition, which motion was very well approved off, and ordered accordingly.

Mafter Rulworth Clerke affidant to the House of Commons, being imployed by the Houses to the Army to inquite after the state of things, there came this morning to the Commons, and informed of the bloody cruelty of the Cavalliers, to mards the Inhabitants and fouldiers at Brainford, that their barbarous

rous carringe was such, he shought Ireland and Germany could scarce parallell the like, and how they pillaged and spoyled the Town carrying cut all the goods of the inhabitants, and such as they could not carry away they tore, or broke to pieces, tooke the men and tyed twenty of them together and threw them into the Thames, and an Irish Whore being Comrade to one of the Cavalliers finding one of our fouldiers halfe dead upon the ground, used him most cruelly, and atterwards cut his throat.

It was very credibly reported, that his Majestie riding by some of the dead corps, laughed and seemed to rejoyce at their fall, and some other matters which

I forbeare to speake of, with hopes it was otherwise.

The Commons upon Master Rusworths motion, ordered that he should goe againe to Brainford, and take the depositions of such as could witnesse the whole proceedings there, and the same to be published to the Kingdome, that so they

may be fully informed of the truth of things.

An Order was made by the Commons that all those Lords, Gentlemen, and others, that have raised Horse, money or place, to assist the King in this warre against the Parliament, their estates shall be sequestred by the authority of Parliament for the service of the Common-wealth, and a Committee was appointed to consider of a way for the gathering up of their tents, and the rents of all other Delinquents, and that such provision may be made, whereby their tenants may not hereaster be questioned for paying in of their rents, nor suffer any dammage by the same.

An Impeachment was also ordered to be speedily brought into the house against Doctor Peare, for a seditious and scandalous Sermon which he lately pres-

ched against the Parliament at Canterbury.

The Message drawne up to be sent to his Majestie in answer to his last letter to them passed with consent of both houses, and Sir Peter Killigrey was appointed to carry the same to his Majesty, that afternoone Colonell Browne a Scotchman presented a petition to the Houses in vindication of himselfe for the scandals cast upon him by some of the Dragooneers, that he had less them, and detained their pay from them; the said Colonell giving the Houses awery good account to the contrary of his proceedings.

Report was made to the Houses that the Citizens began to desert the propositions for the raising of the source thousand Horse, for that Berjant Major Skippon may not be appointed their Generall, Whereupon the Commons taking much to beart that the Citizens should in any manner decli e the service, or that there should be any difference between them and the Lord Generalls army or the Parliament, appointed a Committee of their House for thwith to be sent to the Army to the Lord Generall to take order in the businesse, for the satisfaction of the City of London.

About midnight this night there came an Alarum to London, that the enemy was neare upon the City, which occasioned a very great uproare in the City and Suburbs, every man betaking himselfe to his armes, and woemen and children sunning up and downe the Arcets crying, but it appeared to be but a falfe alarum, occasioned upon the taking of some Scouts of the Kings' army that were came as farre as Hide-Parke-Corner, there was in all ten of them, but five escaped, and

the other five were taken and are committed to prifon.

ThurL



Thursdy the seventeenth.

There came Letters to the Houses from Captaine Hotham in Yorkshire, sight and the Lord Fairefax continue the blocking up of York City and doe make stop of all provisions going thicher, and have done so about this formight, and that the City will be brought into a very low condition if the Earl of Cumberland and his Cavalliers do not the sooner yeeld.

That the Parle of Newcastle with three or source Troopes of Horse came towinds York, and Captaine Hotham having notice of their march, set upon them
adgase them a very sierce assault, and tooks ten of his Toopers prisoners, killed others of them, and put the rest to slight, and that many of his Troopers

hat came with the Earle of Newcastle were papists.

That Captaine Hotham hath lately intercepted a packet of letters comming from the Farle of Newcastle, which he also sent up to the Parliament, one of them was a Letter sent to sir William Savile, wherein the Barle writeth, that he expected some forces to come very suddainly from Hollands, and that he hath served more arms for his Majestie from out of Denmarks, than hee knoweth what to do with al, but saith that he understanded that many in York thire are laterally sales from the King, because his Majestie had the worst of the fight at Edges. Hill by Kinton.

Also informing that there is an Ambassador come over from Denmarke to the

King, with whom the great number of arms he writeth of, came along.

There was an other letter from the Earle of Newcastle to the Earle of Cumberland intercepted, wherein he writesh to the Earle of Cumberland to send him two thousand pound, and that he should set all the Sadlers in Yorke to worke to make furniture for Horses, telling of him that he hath received three ships with Armes from Denmarke,

And there was another Letter writt from Newcastle which also informeth of the Armes, and that the Earle of Newcastle is marching towards the King with his forces, but it is believed that his passage will be stopped long before he get to his

Majeffic.

The Declaration of the Houses in Vindication of themselves from the scandall of their entertaining of Papists in their Army and of their Depositions of certains winesses and other certains informations of the Kings entertaining of Papists and graning Commissions for the raising of Papists, was brought into the House and read.

Sir Kellham Digby prisoner in the Fleet, petitioned the House that hee might be removed from that close prison, being prejudicial to his health, and bee removed to Norwich Goale or some other place in the Country, it would not be granted.

A motion was made to the Commons from the Lord Mayor of London, that whereas the Houses had ordered he should take order for the securing of the City Malignants now in enstody in severall Goales in the Countrey, and the Malignant Aldermen to be sent by Sea to Colchester; here desired for the more safety of their health's being aged weake men, their persons might bee secured in some constraint place meare hand, whereoupon it was ordered that shey should bee disposed of at the discretion of the Lord Mayore.

entil Confering of on the

Friday the Eighteenth.

Nformation was given to the Commons that the Sheriffe of Suffer out warrants to the trayued Bands of that Cornic to mirch out in their Almes to affift the King for the guard of his person, and that fich of them as refused her thetatried to difarme having command from his Maielie to that purpole

Whereupon it was reloved upon the queltion that the warrants were illerall and ought not to be obeyed, and that if any person shall go about to difarme any of the trained Bands or others without content of Parliament that fuch perform may fland upon their guards to detend themelves and kill and flay all that come against them, and that any person may affilt them, and my bus, mad to apply

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It was then ordered that the declaration of the Honfes to invite the Seas into this Kingdome flould beriene to Mr. Pickerell in Scotland and by him to be 5 51 1101

prefented to the States of Scotland

Whereas information was given to the houses that divers fouldiers of both Armies dec leave the Armies and fall a pillaging the Countryes in divers places the Houses drew up air order that the Doparite Leinerennants and Captainesofthe leverall Counties that at any time upon excalion raile forces either of the Trainer Bandsor voluntiers to supposed all straglers from the Army that goe about to plus der the Country.

There was this day brought to the Parllament certaine writts which came from his Majesty for the adic meing of the latter pare of Michalmas Tearme from Sergeant Martinerc. but the Melkinger that brought them was intercepted in the Lord Generalls Army, and he and his writts fent to the Parliament, whereupon't was ordered by confert of both Houses that the faid writes should not be delivered

to the ludges for the further adjorning of the Terme.

Saturday the ninteenth, He Houses this day received a Letter from hit Majestie, dated from One land the eighteenth present, in answer to the Park, last message of the fourteenth instant, being in shore to this effect, His Majesty caketh notice of the Lord Generalls stopping of Dorset White that brought the last Message from the King and of the Parliaments possessing themselves of Windsor Castle, and sith that he never had any intent of Winning the City of London; but to flay at some place necre to his Parliament to receive their propositions as may evidently appeare(as he laith) by his marching from Brainford after he had got the victory. And that now his Majesty hash drawne his forces at a further distance from our army to prevent inconveniences, and doth once more offer to the Parliament, that if they will fend any propositions unto him, he will draw himselfe a little from his owne forces towards Oxford, whereby they may with more fafety repaire unto him and will accept of their propolitions.

But if any luch words as was reported that his Majeftyshould lay to the Parisent, that if the vielufed to treate, he would give them battle therwasno fuch matter

The Houses had some debate of this letter, and the Lords moved that it migh be referred to the close Committee, but the Commons would not condificend un-

But ordered that it should be in their House on Munday next

And they then also ordered that two of their mentions fliville be furthwith fair to the Lord Generall to defire him not to omitt any opportunity in pursuing the Kings forces accoding to his instructions.

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PARLIAMENT

From the 14 . of November, to the 21th . 1642.

Service contental for the service of Novem. 21. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent allfalfe Copies, under their Names, 1642.

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Marota to setto Mendagrhe Lacof November, on 50 lineral way

Unday the 14. of November, It was certainly informed to the Parli that prefently after the E. of Northumberland, the E. of Pembrooke, and three of the members of the house of Commons had been with his Majetty, and Parliament, wherein he takes God to witnes how deep-

Molli's and drived portared to at

ly he is affected with the miseries of this Kingdom, and his tendernes to avoid the diffractions of his Subjects, and agreed to receive propofitions for an accommodation of peace at Winfor, or any other place where he shall be from both houses of Parli. Yet not withstanding the fild answer wherein his Majetty obliged himself with such deep invocations (we take God to wieneffe &c.) prefently after the faid Lords and those of the house of Commons had received the faid Answer as storchid, which was at Colbroke 15 miles from London, his Majefiles Artillery advanced forwards with divers troops of horse thorough the faid towne after them towards London, and taking advantage of the great mift that happened that friday night they marched to Brainford and fell mon our quarters that were billited there, and killed many of Cole Holls his Regiment which at their first coming (13 it is reported) wanted Armes and ammunition, but the Lo: Brooks Regiment, and Col: Happpdens Regiment hafted to releive them, and maintained the hight against the Cavaliers, killing a great number of

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them, took many prisoners and put them to flight. But the towne of Brainford was cruelly pillaged and plundred by them, for they left neither beere, wine, nor victualls, in all the town, and carryed away all their braffe, pewter, Linen, and other times as they could, and cut to peeces other utenfills of hou hold, which they were forced to leave behinde them.

It is also a certaine truth that the Cavalliers did not onely use much cruelty to our Souldiers that they took prisoners when they so basely and cowardly stole upon them, there being but one broken Regiment of them, but they did most unhumanly kill a woman being a Browers wife, which when they came to plunder her house, she having beene brought a bed but about three weekes before, came and opened the doore unto them, and having her little infant in her arms began to perswade them to deale mercifully with her, and one of them shot her through with his Pistols.

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The house of Parli. taking into consideration the whole carriaged this busines, and that propositions of accommodation were like to take no affect, but that the Cavalliers would onely make use thereof as a meanes for the better effecting their bloody designes, voted that there should be no cessation of Armes nor any accommodation, but that the Lord Generall should revenge this bloody Act upon the

Cavalliers.

On Sunday in the forenoone the Ministers in the City gavenotice in the Churches that those that were able and had good affections to this cause, for the maintenance of the Protestant Religion, in time of this imminent danger, should repaire to the new Artilery ground the next morning by eight of the clock in the morning, and they should be lasted for this service, under such Commanders as were persons of

worth, experience and fidelity.

A Pet. of divers Reculints and others of the County of Lancalter, which they prefented to His Majeria was brought to the House wherein they shew that they and others of His Majerias most loyall Subjects are disarmed and not sufficiently provided for the defence of His Majerias person and their families, and therefore desire to be received into His Majerias protection, and have their Arms delivered unto them for the defence of his Majerias person and their families, and in case they shall again be differed after the Kingdome shall be settled, that a full value in money in lieu thereof might be restored unto them, whereu ato His Majeria returned them answer, that where as by reason of the Laws and Statutes of this Realme their Arms have been taken from them, who ought to have protection from all unlawfull violence and force, and the Laws for difarming Reculints

mereonely to prevent danger in time of peace, and were not to bar them from the use of Arms in the time of war for their own fafety, or defence of His person against all Rebels, which by their allegiance they are bound unto: His Majesty requires them upon their allegiance and as they tender the safety of His person, and the peace and welfare of the Kingdome, that they warh all possible speede provide sufficient Armes, for themselves, servants, and tenants, to keepe and use for defence of His Majesty, themselves and Countrey, against all Forces raised on to be raised against His Majesty, or against his consent, by colour of any order or authority whatsoever, proming them and theirs protection. And whensoever those Arms (after it please God to put an end to these distractions) shall bee taken away from them, by reason of the Laws now in force; they shall be allowed for the same so much as they dispend in provision thereof.

fions that have been granted to profest and notorious Papills for the miling of Forces. It dorn plainly appears that if the Kings Army should prevaile, it would not onely proove distructive to our Lawes and liberties, but fatall to the Protestant Religion, what ever preten-

ces have beene to the contrary.

Tuesday the 15 of November.

"Uefday Information was given that his Majesty retreated from Brainsford with the Prince and Duke of York on Sunday about 12 of the clock, and that he had beene at Kingston, the malignant party of that towne, having let downe the draw Bridge after the Parli. forces were marched away from thence, and that at his Majesties comming thither with his forces, he was brought into the town with some expressions of joy; as the ringing of bells, and the like. And that his Majesty was going away again from thence to Oatlands, but the greatest part of his forces continue at Kingkon, the E.of Effer being alloms cht forwards after them towards Hounfloe: And that a bridge was making over the Thames; with flat bottom boates, from Fullum to Putner, that the Lo: Generalls forces, might march over the River into Surry, and be ready to attend the Kings Forces upon all removes, and to prevent them going into Kent, for that it is feared they would endeavor to goe into that County, and try if they could posselle themsches with some fort town, But it is certaine that the Kentish men being generally well affected to the cause, and likewise hearing of the Cinell outrages, and infolencies that are daily perpetrated by the Cavalliers, in every place where they come, and that they rob, and poile promixtuously, as well those that have been their adherents as

it hath made many of that County, and to lake wile in other paces, to joyne in railing of forces, to prevent fuch guells from coming among them, and that they are railing of forces to joyne with the Parl. while

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the Cavalliers.

This day the Cittizens of London allo came to the Paris to ten them certaine Propositions for the raising of new forces, o portue to kings Cavaliers, befides the troopes afready raifed for the guard of City, which wil make neere upon fix thousand horse, and for the an pointing of officers over the munder Sergeant Major Skippon who Commander in chelle, and mayntaine them at their owne charge all the time of the service, and forthwith fend them into Kent, for the careing of Rochford Bridge, which propolitions were very acceptably received by the house, and ordred that a mellage Brould be sente the Lo. Cenerall to have his confent of the bulines, and for a Conmission to bee granted unto them : And caused a declaration to be drawne up to be published to the Kingdome. That whereas diver well affected persons, Citizens of London and others have advance severall great sums of money, and other Supplyes for the lafety of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, and also have let forth many fouldiers under the feverall commands of their Excellencies, the Earles of Effex and Warwicke, notwithstanding all former advantanges, and for the better supply of the kid forces, as also for the more sure preservation and fafety of the King, Parl and City, which fo much concerns the publick, and no way to hinder, or back ward the laid former undertakings or intentions, divers of the faid well-affected persons, areand do declare themselves yet willing and ready further to advance aconfiderable number of Souldiers, and them to Arme, mayntaine, and pay, for severall moneths ensuing, or during these times of danger, and distractions, for the purposes aforefaid. Provided they may have the publique faith of the Kingdom, for repayment of all such summes of money which they shall so divance by way of Loane, all which they declare to be an acceptable lervice to the King, Parhament, and king dom, and necessarily tending to the preservation of them, And we ther Ordred, that all fuch as shall furnish men, money horse, or Armes for this service, shall have the same faithfully repayed again with interest, for the forberance thereof, from the time diffurled : And for the true payment thereof, doe ingage themselves to all and every such perfon and persons the publick faith of the Kingdom, and further order the Lord Major and Sheriffs of London for the cine being, shall by themselves, and such Sub-Committe, as they thall appoint to take the faid fublcriptions, who are to order the performance of this letyice, or the advancement thereof.

And the fell of the bloody and cruell carriage of the Cavallias, and the relt of the Kings forces at Brainford, they appointed M.

Apply the Clerke, to go to Brainford with a Committion to examine the inhabitants of that rown how they have been evied by his Majelties, forces, that the fame may be published to the whole Kingdome to informe them concerning the truth of those things.

Hebeing afforaken into confideration, that in all probability the Giviliers would if it were possible get into Kent, the House of Commons kent two Others being Members of their House to Chattam, for the securing the Magazine there, and to defend that place against

the Kings Porces: " Lun -2 3 Laura Conny

They also appointed Sir Peter Killagren to go to His Majesty with Frumpeter, and so present him with the resolution of the Houses concerning his Treaty, the substance whereof is before related.

It was ordered by the Lords and Communs, that all Officers and Souldiers under the command of his Excellence the B. of Effex, shall repaire to their Coloris within two houres after the publishing of the sime, upon pain of death. And that all Officers in Lordon & West-winster shall make search after them and if they find any of them, they shall fend them to the Lor Seneral, to be published according to their demerits.

The Commons also appointed a Committee of Lawyers to take intoconsideration what legall course may be taken for the sequestring of the rents of the Bishops and other Delinquents according to the Votes of the House for merly made: And that such provision may be made to secure their tenants, whereby they may not hereafter be questioned for paying the same to the Parliament.

Upon Munday last there came Letters to the Park from the Earl of Stamfard, from Hereford, which were read at a Conference, whereby he informed the Parl of the good provision he hath made for the securing that City, and that now they stand not in searc of any Forces that

that shall come against them.

His Lord hip also sent a letter to the House which hee had received from the Lord Herberi the E. of Worcesters sonne, in which Letter he taxeth the Parliament with their entertaining of Papilts, and saith there is store papilts in their Army then in the Kings, &c. although they are not able to nominate one, and if there were any known Papils in the Parl. would soone cashiere them; but he being a great himselfe, endeavours to cast that aspertion upon the Parl.

Whereupon the Houle taking into confideration the great feandal

cast upon the Parl. and their Army by this talse and unjust aspertion; and also that his Majesty by a late Declaration doth most unjusty accuse the Parl. for entertaining of Papists, which aspertion in all probability was first raised by the Lo: Harbert, the Houses ordered that there should be a Declaration drawne up to informe the Kingdome of the falschood thereof.

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Thursday, the 17. of November.

His morning about one or two of the clock by reason of a fale Alarum, that the enemy was comming very necre to London & had cut offlome of the Paliament Forces at Hide-parke corner, where a krong guard doe watch every night, many running up and down the streets, crying Armes, Arms, &c. and Drums being besten up within an houre and leffe, the Citie was put into fuch a pollure of defence, that if the Alarum had proved true, in all probability there was a fulficient strength to have cut off al the Kings Army before they could have gotten to the bars in Holborne, every man flanding fo bravely upon his guard ready to charge the enemy if they came, and Ordnance ready to play upon them, every man being forward to bring out his Armes, to the terror of those that are disaffected to the Parl, which Alarum is reported to arise by reason of some Troopers who would have come by the watch at Hide-Parke into the Citie without examination, one of them being a Frenchman who that of his Piltol at the Centinell but did not hurt them, there being 7. or !! of them, whereof 6. of them were taken and brought to the houle, & after examination were committed to fafe cuftody,

Information was given to the house, by letters out of York, that on Friday fome of the Lo: Fairfax his Forces, and Cap. Hothams apprehended a messenger sent from Secretary Nicholas with a packet of letters directed to the E. of Cumberland, declaring his Majelties refoution that the faid E. with his Forces should advance from thence towards London to joyne with His Majesties Army, upon which the Gentry of that County assembled in Counsail and resolved to hinder the faid Earls match, and to the utmost of their endeavors to prevent his delignes; whereupon they gathered their Forces into an entire body, Cap: Hotham being Commander in chiefe, their Army confitting of about 5000. horse and foote, with which they marched towards the faid E. who encamped neere Pomphret, where about 3. of the clock in the after noone Cap: Hothams Forces arrived and discovery red the adversary, and comming within shot of them, their Souldies with courage discharged valiantly, both forces joyning hot in battall and very warmely stood to it with variable fortune on either side, for

the space of two or three houres.

The next morning a parley was defired by the E. which being granted his ladding defired free passage with his Forces to his Majestie, promining that his Forces should do no dammage in their march to the Gountrey but onely for substitutes of victuals: which demand was utterly denyed, or so they fell o skirmish afresh, and about 1000; of the inhabitants of the County freely came in to assist Captain Horbam, by which meanes the enemy fearing the comming of more aide, began to the away. In this skirmish Cap. Horbam lost rot above 40 and tooke 30 prisoners; and on the Earls side were slaine 200, and the rest fled into severall parts of the County in a confused manner, and it is conceived they cannot get to gether again, & they intend to pursue the said E, and either to take him or drive him out of the Countrey.

Friday the 18.of November.

This day three Regiments of the trayned bands of the City of London, were in a readines to have gone out with twelve peeces of Ordnance to meete the forces that are railed in Kent, upon a place called Black-heath, and there to have joyned together in a brdy, to prevent the Cavalliers from coming into that Country, (it being credibly informed that there was neere upon ten thousand men railed in that Country, for the K. and Parli, but it appeares that his Maj; hearing of the great opposition that his Army hald meete withall, if they marched that way, went this morning from Oatlands to Baghane in Barkfhire, but the greatest part of his forces remaines still about Kingston, and in it er ain that when they had gotten into that town they plundred as well those that were forward in giveing them enterance, as others, and it is reported that his Majesty will time bick again towards Oxford, or else more westward, into Hampshire, so that the said foresthat were to have gone into Kent from London, ore stayed for the present.

By Lener's from Yorkshire, it is informed that an Ambassidder, from the King of Dermarke in Linded at New-castle, and both brought with him, to assist his Majesty, about five thouland Armes, and some other Ammunition. It is also informed, that Col: Cockerham was marching from Newcastles with some forces, to have come to his Majesty, under collour of a conduct, for the said Denmarke Ambassidor, but Cap: Hotham, having notice thereof, sop his sorney; and then him prisoner and slain 9 or 10 of his men. A prefer of Leanum was taken which were sent from the E. of New-Castle to his Majesty, wherein the said L. informes his Majesty, that he fears he shall not do his Majesty any great service in those parts, complyying that the Puritants do much abound the reabouts and that there is not any considerable number of Pupits to encounter with them, (or to this affect,) The L. of Cumberland doth still continue with those forces he hash at York and Cap: Hotham

and the Lo: Fairfar, keep him in that he dares not firre forth.

It is certainly reported by Letters out of G rmany that the 14.0 October 1st, (being the lame day upon which was fought the battel betwire the King and the Lord Generall Lef Eff.x in Kynton field) there was a great and bloody battel fought terwire the Emperous Army under the command of his brother Arch-Duk: Leopold William, and Generall Piccolomini on the one file and the Swedish Army under the command of Gen. Tombus on the other file neere Lipswick where about 11. years fishes the K. of Sweden Suffered Adolphins of rained the great victory against the imperial. Gen: Tilly in which year the swedes fell upon the enemy on both fides, fighting stoutly and suriously, and note would yielde in the least degree one to the other till at last the enemies left wing law off and prepared for a flight but they were presently brought again to a strind, and in the affaulting of the enemies right wing, the Sweds had so good successe that after three lostes valiant fight they were forced to leave the field, the left wing was pursued by his brellense as far as Leipzig, and the right wing as far as Eylenburg: Those that were overtaken

evertaken in the chafe and purinit were deale with all according for the cultume of wire pur to the fword, to that it pleased God to give the Protestant studies victory, the tast the like hash now been heard of, for they sew about 5000 of the long-visibility, took for prisoners, 6000, waggons, 45. peeces of Braile Ordnance, 210. Entire s., and 20 and of Cornets.

Saterday the 19. of November.

Saterday in the morning were brought before, the Committee g. Cavaliers which as aken an Loudon, which had also spoken some words of dangerous configurate again the Paul, and alser ex mination they were committed to sate custody.

A meflage came from His Majefty to the Parl, the last night after the Hoole way which this day was read at a conference whereby His Majefty maintakes his willings enter into a treaty of accommodation of peace &c and after tome debate in the Hollags further confideration of the businesse was referred till Metaday next.

The Kings Majesty hath issued forth Proclamations, for the adiorning the rest of Machaelmas terme, and sent writes for the same purpose, but in regard there was a mission the date of the said writs, which would have been prejudicially to write of Niss principal other suits, now depending, the Parlianiene have taken the same into consideration all

Munday next.

This day about feven foore Souldiers of the Parliaments forces that were taken prisone by the Cavalliers, at Brainford, on faterday last, came to London, and professed of fevels. Parliagain in this cause, thewing how barberoully and cruelly they were used by the Cavallier and that wicked Crew that were in the Kings Army, who stripe them of their good same coats and other apparel, and eluthed them in such rags that would feared cover their keddesse, and that hey were forced to ferve in the Kings Army against the Parl. But the utterly refuled fo to doe. Whese upon they were terrified with many great threatness, which not taking eff. et, Prince Robert gave judgement against them, that they should also hanged; but thinking still to make them conteils that they had comm to don't envir serving under his Excellence the E. of Effer, and to campel them to serve in the king to my, they were appointed to doe it or to be burnt with his irons, which aid not at all don't their resolution, choosing rather to suffer any punishment, then to do that which we orgainst their confesences. And when His Majesty was intermed of the courage and the dather resolution of these men, and no doubt confidering with himself what a dishout rable thing it had been that so many of His Subjects which He ought to protect their further in such a nature, His Majesty was grac outly pleased to acquit them and send sawy.

It is reported for a truth that the greatest part of his Majestie Forces are at Charles, whi is between Kingson and Windson, and the E. of Esta resolves to marchelose after them.

The House of Parl, taking into consideration the great spoil and mischiese that the king Army do by plundering in every place where they come, &c. ordered that the Inhabitate of the several Counties should assemble together and joyne all the power and force the can by the directions of the Lord Liquienants and Deputy Liquienants of the County which are defined to give their best aid and directions therein to defend themselve from being plundered, &c.

About 140: of Col: Browne (a Scotch man) his Dragooners having petitioned the Pagainst the said Col: that he had left them and they were behind of their pay, obtains order that he should give them satisfaction, or answer the same at the House, they have met with him in London, promised to meet them this day at the House, whereupon they came to the Parl. but it seemed he made that promise onely to cleape from them, set

came not there.

And a Property By Lies and an



England's Zult in his interest

Memorable Accidents.

From the 14th of Novemb. to the 21th of the fame, 1642.

Lenden, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Popes bead Alley, 1642.

outer bor on Supragal laiting the Morning, they recome alumn Man Da Y, 14'h. of November

N Order from both the Houses of Parliament is fent to the Sherlifes of London, requiring them to efface and demolift all the Images and Pictures and other such Popific trash in the Chappells at St. land neere Charing Crosse and Sommerfer Frouse to the end that all Romish Superfrom may be utterly abolished out of this Kingdom, the Parliament mending now to make a thorough Reformation in the Church, and ot to fuffer any fignes of Idolatry to remaine, and for the better furtherance hereof, they have commanded the Capuchin Friers in Som-House to get them packing from hence within fix dayes, or else they shall be taken for Traytors: the French Ambassadour promised to Ship them away above fix weeks agoe, but fince he hath failed, they are forced to take this course with them.

On Saturday laft, the Earle of Medalefex and Sir Kenelme Digby, in diguised habits were bufily viewing of the new Fortifications at Milethey were aphrehended and brought before the Lord Major of London, who committed them both to the Counter.

Yesterday, 500 empty Horses were sent by well aested persons in the County of Lincolne to the Parliament, to do service for Dragooor as they shall appoint, and then also came hither 400 Horiemen out of Effer and Soff the for the fervice of the Lord Generall.

The Trained bands of Shropfbire have guarded the Town of Shrombury our fince the King departed from thence, and the Gentry of that Shire have raised a 100 Dragooners more to guard that County: abundance fugitive Souldiers which ran from the King in the Battaile at Kyneton returned thither to their homes; fome Souldiers lately raised there, have affaied to goe to the Kings Army but are returned thither againe, Taying that all passage unto it is locked up, and that they cannot march. forward unleffe they were a confiderable Army, and also well Armed to force force their passage. The Kings Mant and his Printing Presse are still at Stransbury, 300. Carts went from thence with the Kings Carriage, but none of them are yet returned thither againe. The High Shoriffe of that County, and the Major of Stransbury have Commission from the King to open all Letters, before they be either carried out, or

brought in to that Town or County.

The last week, the Lord Generali fent Collonell Hollis his Regiment (which were the Lordon A pprentices, and those that so valiantly furthered the Victory at Kyneson in Warwick fore) to be quartered at Brain. ford, intending to fend more of his Forces into the parts adjacent, these thinking themtelves in lafety enough, because there seemed to be a treaty on foot between the King and Parliament, did not fo throughly furnish themselves with powder and shot as was necessary, and no way distrufting the subtilty of their enemies, remained there a day or two in quiet, but on Saturday last in the Morning, they received an alarum that the Cavaliers were a comming upon them, whereupon drawing themsel ves into a body, they marched out of the Town and skirmished with their enemies, holding them play for five houres, untill they had spent all their powder and thot, and having none to second them, were forced to retreate, but having no place to the to, they were driven into the River of Thames, where many of them in Boats and Barges got over the River anto sweet fome of them were drowned and about forty of them flaine in the fight and two or three hundred of the taken Prisoners; but the alarum being brought to the Lord Genera he and some more Regiments of his Army hafted away immediate and Colonell Hampsen Regiment getting heat thither, purfued the Ca valiers in the darke, to long as ever they could fee the light of the matches but how many were flaine of the Kings fide is unknowns because they (as their wont is) carried off their dead: This is the fruit of the Cavaliers Treaty.

The Lord Generall had fent about 5 or 600 Horse and Foot to seure Kine for upon Thames, but doubting that his Army was not of sufficient strength to encounter the Kines Forces, he sent for them on Saut-day night last to come and assist him, whereby that Town was lest

definitive of defence.

The Cavaliers after their defeating of Colonell Holis his Regiment, which was not of power sufficient to withstand them, most lamentably plundered Brainford for they carried away all their Beds, Pewter. Power and victually, and after they had drunke their fills, they lot the Beere and Ale run about the Sellers, and yet that Town was supposed to be their well affected triends.

Yesterday, the Lord Generall drew all his Forces into Battalia and faced the Kings Army neere Brainford all the day untill three a clocke in the afternoon, at which time he discharged two of his Cannon 14 miles upon them and cut off many of them, but they cunningly drew up thest men into a large Front, and in the meane time drew off their Ordnance

indicate into Homfon heath, and in the evening with all their other large for a cd to the tall, and the tame night got to Knight without mutance, and this day they have plundered divers Towns in Sairey along the River fide.

Yesterday, the Createns of Lander sent many loads of excellent meate, Cheese, Bread and Wane to the Lord Generalls Army to refresh the Souldiers and many tent them their whole Dunners but they were san to drinke water, because the Cavaliers had let out all the Be re in

Brainford.

The Earle of Darby beginneth to stir againe, for he hath put a Garrison into Warrington, which lieth upon the Borders of Langulaire and
Chapter; that Town is much annoyed with his Souldiers, and he hath
imprisoned foure of the best men in that Town because they will not
give him moneys to make Fortifications there. The Gentry in Chapter
ments of meet this day to see what strength they have for the Parliaments Ordinance of Militia, and resolve to withstand the Commissio-

ness of Array in that County.

Sir lebe Gell is come with all his Forces to Darty, and thisher came allo Mr. Charles white of Nottinghamfore and Captaine Mathews with all their Horse and Foot, and in that Towne they have made new Captaines, via, Thomas Sauders of Freten, Henry Mellar of Darby, and William Manday of Marion, and are gathering of men to make a full Regiment. Sir francis Wortley was pillageing about Layke and Bakewell, but the high Peak and Capt. Mellird with 1500 men opposed him and Sit John Gell fent a 100 Dragooners after him, which made him flie out of that County, and he is alto driven out of Staffardbare, so of his men are taken . about Leghe, and nine more of them at Pussais, fome report that he is alfo taken and others fay that he is in Shrewsbury. In the Towne of Date they are raising moneys for the defence of the King and Parilament and of themselves. The Deputy Livetenants of Dabylbars, Livet ... her, and Normaghan fore are to meet the Committee at Omale m Norhomesfore, to confule of fecuring those Counties from pillaging robbers, the Inhabitants of Daby Town contribute largely toward the prefent affaires, fome of them a roo! fome 501. others 401. according to their prefent feverall abilities.

TUESDAY. the ag of Nouember.

The Parliament in these dangerous and distracted times, having a vigilant and carefull eye for the preservation of the whole Kingdom but especially of the insent may accrue to either, have thought good to secure the Tower of London, and therefore because they may be assure that it shall rest in safe and trusty hands, have disposed of the guarding thereof to a Committee of sour Members of the House of Commons, who together with the Lieutecant are to provide for the safety thereof, and to order and direct all the Armes and Amunicion therein, according as both the Houses shall appoint.

Since the Kings Forces violated the late intended Treaty, by cutting off one of the Parliaments Regiments at Brainford, the Parliament is reloved never to have any cellation of Armes, or to hearken to any Parliey or Accommodation that shall be offered them, untill the Authors of such bloody Councells and Actions, shall have received condigne punishment, and the City of London is in exceedingly incented at that Treachery, that they have entred into new subscriptions for the projecution of this War, and they have vowed fully to revenge the blood of their faithfull and valorous Apprentises.

The Lord Generall hath cauted a Bridge to be built upon Barges and Lighters over the River of Thames, between Fulham and Puter, to convey his Army and Artillery, over into Surrey to follow the Kings Forces, and he hath ordered that Forts shall be erected at each end thereof to guard it, but for the present, the seamen with long Boates and Shallops full of Ordinance, and musketiers lie there upon the River to se

cure it.

By an expresse out of Holland it is certified, that the Queen of Fogland is ready to come away from thence, and that shee hath Shipped many

Souldiers there to goe to Newcastle.

Sir Samuel Omfela a member of the House of Commons hath had his house at Gatton in Surrey lamentably plundered by the Kings Troupes, who are now scattered near the borders of Kens, they have also pillaged Kingston, one of the greatest Towns in all that County.

The King and his forces lay the last night at Hampson Court, and the Lord Generall and his Army about Hammer smuh and Brainford, and the Parliament hath defired him this day to advance forward with speed.

to stop the Cavaliers piltering in Surrey.

The Parliament hath given a Commission to Sergeant Major Generall Skippen & Colonel Vries a Scottishman with all speed to raise 4000. Dragoneers, and to take 2000, horsinen out of the Lord Generals Army, to make a running Army to pursue the Cavaliers whersoever they go & not to suffer them to rest. Sleep or eat in any place, nor to get any provisions either for man or horse, had this course bin thought upon immediately after the battell at Kyneren, they had bin cre this utterly settered, and never have been able to have made head againe, and it is conceived that the better to prosecute this designe, they shall from time to have fresh supplies sent unto them.

Letters have been directed to some in London from the Kings Army, therein advising them speedily with their whole families and all their goods to depart out of the City, and in so doing they should will yevite the furious storme that was inevitably falling upon them, so sure the Cavaliers thought themselves to bee upon the point of their wished for wicked desires, because they conceived, that upon their approach to the City, such distassed a persons therein as had given out they would side with them, and to that purpose had heretofore worne

their malignant colours in their hats, would either have issued out upon the Recre of the Lord Generalls Arm y to discompose it or elie have raised some combustion in the City, to draw backe some of his Forces (which on Sunday last opposed their Army Setweene Hammersmith and Brainfors) to have quietted the uprore, and to to have left him destitute of streng, h sufficient to affront them, but God hath hitherto frustrated their bloody hopes and confounded their impious devices, for the City had taken a sufficient order to quell their Matignants, though they had sent out some Regiments to assist our Army; wherefore the Cavaliers steeing no such effects to answer their expectations and finding the Lord Generalls Army too strong for them to cope with, without so much as striking one stroke or discharging one Gun though they were thereunto provoked by many shot from our great Ordnance, most cowardly and shamefully retreated to wards Colbrooke.

The Parliament hath ordained the Farle of Warwicke to be Lord Generall of the running Army of Dragoneers and horsemen, which are to be conducted by Sergeant Major Stoppon and Colonell Vriey, to keep the

Cavaliers from plundering the Counties.

Ors

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The House of Commons hath examined who they were in King stone that tent the Cavaliers word the Parliaments Forces were withdrawne out of that Towne, and also who they were that layed plancks over that part of Bridge that was broken down to let the Kings forces over into surrey, and have found divers disaffected persons there Delinquents in that behalte.

From Holland it is informed, that the French King having an Army quartered upon the Rhyne on this fide Colen, the Generall thereof discharged 7000.0f his fouldiers who were comming into Holland, to defire Shipping to passe over into England, but the States confidering that it was a plot of some of the Queenes party there, and what evill effects it might produce in England it they should give way thereunte, utterly de-

nved their passage through their Dominions.

Divers well affected Citizens of Lord wand others, have not onely heretofore subscribed for Horse, money and Plate, to maintaine the gecaute now on foot, but for the further and suture preservation of the Gommon-wealth have also undertaken to advance a considerable number of souldiers, and them to maintain, arm and pay for severall moneths ensuing, or during these times of danger and distraction, which the Lords and Commons take to be an acceptable service and therfore they have engaged the publique Faith, for the true repayment with interest, of all such summes of money as shall be disbursed by any to surnish men, money, horse or armes for the said service.

THURSDAY, the 17. of Novem.

The lah night about two of the Clocke, there was a most searcfull Alarum in London and the Suburbs, occasioned by some that opposed the Court of Guard at Hide Park corner, which caused all the trayned Band, in and about the City, to arme themselves, as if the whole

Campe of the Cavaliers had approached to affault it, but nothing for.

midable appearing the uproare was quierly filenced.

Ten leverali Councies have firmly united and aflociated themselves, to resist and repeil the plunderings and robberies of the Kings army, it is happen to come into any of them, and also to helpe and defend the Parliament it necessity require, viz: the Counties of bedfind, Cambridge, Darby, Historycon, Les este, Longde, Northampson, Northampson, Rusting, and Warnick and their Rendevouz is to be at the Town of Northampson. This as is hoped, will be an example to all the rest of the Shires in Englishments whereby the Cavaliers may with the more speed and facility being press, dans defeated.

An Ambana lour from Denmarke arrived lately at Neweafile, the Farl thereof tent fix Troupes of Horie to conduct him and his attendants to the King, but the Lord Farifaxe and Captame Hubam hearing thereof, fent tome of their Troups to intercept them which they most retolutely performed, for meeting with the Farles Horie, they deteated and flew many of them, tooke the Ambana and his packet of letters, and are now bringing them up to the Parliament. From thence also it is informed that the Dutches of Puckingham with the Earle of Annual her husband, Mr. Henry Percy the Earle of Northumberlands brother, and Colonell Cockeram are all come into Neweafile.

A Common Councill met this morning in the Guild hall of Lowing, where was propounded the Lord Generalls define to have the City give their confent that Sergeant Major Skippen might be his Major Generall, whereunto they willingly affented, and the City hath given him a

Troupe of Horfe and a Company of fooot.

The Inhabitants of Kest, daily hearing how the Cavaliers plunds and pillage all the Counties wheretoever they come, and tearing to be abuted by them in the tame manner, are now retolved to make an entire body of all their Trayned Bands and Voluntiers, and with themoguard and defend their Countrey to the uttermost of their lives and fortunes, against these Robbers and pilterers, and to effect this, Captaine Stamer and Captaine Blum are sent down amongs them.

He City of Rome in Italy is now befinged by the Duke of Florese and the Duke of Parma, and in all probabilities will mortly bee taken and

facked.

FRIBAY 18 of Nevember,

The City of roke is still blocke up by the Lord Farefox and Captain.
Hothern forces to that no revisions can come this her but the first is at the distance of eight miles to that there is no likely hood of taking it yet.

The York-hire men have made a roade into the Bishoprick of Darhas, and meeting the Popish forces that they scattered them and drove them to their houses, and have taken many of them Prisoners.

The King hath proclaimed many Gentlemen of the Southern and Western Counties Trayeors, the most of thembeing members of the House of Commons.

A hundred and forey of the Redcoats that were taken priloners one saurday last at Bransford, and were threatned to be tortured, hanged, or Stigmatized by the Cavaliers, are at the last dismissed and come home again because they would not comply with them, these report that the kings Army is very weak that they want food apparel powder and shot. The Kings Army is departed from Kings flow upon Chamer, and is

marchel towards Orelands, and tis thought will be at Guifford this night. The States of Holland and Zealand have confederated and affociated themselves, to maintain those two Provinces in these source points, first to preserve their Liberty free and intire from the usurpation of any that shall attempt to enslave it; Secondly to settle their Minis in such a course that they may know who are their friends or foes: Thirdly to take care of their Admiralty that none may have the command of their Ships but such as they may conside in: Fourthly, to joyn themselves in a strict league of amity with the Parliament of England. And it is further informed from thences, that two of the States being at a dinner in Zealand, they fellout in siding the one for our King, the other for the Parliament, he that took the Kings pa t stroke the other on the had with a dish and killed him. and thereupon sled, but hee is apprehended and in durance to answer the fact.

Colonell Venne fouldiers at Windfor have taken foure or five of the Kings carriages, as they passed by Windfor, their lading was cloathes &

fome Armes.

The last night there went two Troupes of Horse out of London into Saver, upon some private affaire, which is not yet discovered. And thisday many Troupes of Horseand companies of foot are gone into Kouth Marcheart to secure it; least the Cavaliers comming to Grane-with should stop the passage up the River with their great Ordnance.

Mr. Charles is here is returned in Normebon-fire with his 100 Dragoneers, and Sir Iohn Gelt is to come thither out of Darty becomes him
with 100 men which maketh to me of the great ones there to begin 10
flattle. Sir Hugh Chalantey is seyned with the Lord Forefax and Cap-

taine Harben in the belieging of To ke.

C Aptaine Horbambeing at Leeder in Norte flow was wonderfully preferved from being flain for a drunken fellow would twice have flow
him, but his Piftoll went not off, but hee aflaying the third time was
flain before he could discharge it, then Captaine Horbam taking up the
Piftoll shot it off against a wall at his first triall. Sir Jordan Metham a
great Papist in Torke show, of his owne authority, commanded the trained, Bands to appeare at a certaine place, but he that night going well to
bed, onely somewhat in raged, was found dead the next morning. It is
reported there that the Lord South offers 2000. I, plate and money, and
Sir Villiam Saviet would give a great deale more, so as they might be admitted to come in to the Parliament they would yeeld upon any terms,
and willingly abide the censure of the Parliament, so as they might
come off safe with their lives.

The King and his Army haften againe Wellward, for as this dive intelligence is, they lay the last night at Baglber and threreabours as it is given out, he intendeth to goe and meet with the Marque Herefore who is coming rowards him with fix thousand men.

it is reported that Colonell Sandy is dead at worsefter of his bruites Man Stelle Section is const

a fever.

Some persons of cr. dit that live in this City, and were borne in we. mick there, have bin lately at Kyneton where the Battaile was fought, and they have received certaine information from the Inhabitants there. that 5517 Bodies were buried thereabouts after the fight.

Captaine Batten the vice Admirall in the Downes, hath taken 200

Horte at Sea coming for E. gland from forraine parts.

From Herefora the information is, that some of the Earle of Stanfords Horie that lie there in Garrison, have foundly beaten the Well Cavaliers and taken some of them Prisoners.

It is reported that the Scots are making ready to come into England. and that they have fent for Generall Lefley out of Ireland to lead their

The King hath let forth two Proclamations, the effect of the first is, that what loever person after the publishing thereof shall adhere to the Parliament, he will feize upon their persons and estates: The purport of the second Proclamation is, That he offereth a Pardon to all that will come in to him, excepting the 6 Members of Parliament by heretofore accused of Treason, and Sir John Hotham.

A Letter came from the King to the Parliament, wherein he telch them that the late flaughter committed at Brainford on Saturday lat. was done without his knowledge or affent, and he requireth a ceffation

of Armes, and that they should goe on with their Treaty.

The ten Counties Northwards that have lately affociated themselves have done it by a special and perticular Order from both the House of Parliament, and they are now raising of 1 500 Dragooneers, whereof the County of Darby findes 100. Nottingham 100. Lincolne 300. Lougha and Ratland 200. Northampton 300. Bedford, Cambridge & Humington 300. and the County of Warwick 200.

FINIS. or new Holes I mised with Minthestore he constant there is no desire, appeare when a second of the second of the

college major major de le ard socie amajors sar yearton an chard lot the marter of the control of the con the tred share shared ord Som other week A of seath one is but 1912 The transfer of the first of the state of th restrict the north that have been right to an item had a harrier meaning factor while the contract of the Hamilton with the wind

come of taff with their lives.



A Perfect Diurnall' OF THE PASSAGES

In Parliament:

More fully and exactly taken than by any other printed Co; ies, as you will finde upon Company, &c.

Collected by she same band that formerly drew up the Copy for William Cook of Furnifiells Inno, and are to be fold in the Old Baily. 1642.

Sunday the 13. of November.

by reason of the importancy of occasions, and there was a Committee of the Houses sate at Guild-Hall with the Lord Major, to take order for the sending of Carriages and other provisions to the Army, and they also read Letters from thence, but the effect of their whole proceedings was reported to the houses the next day.

The Citizens of London that day expressed their love and zeale

to the Cause in a very large measure, and great numbers of them went with their Companies and joyned themselves to the Army, insomuch that it was neadibly reported the Lord Generall had neare 50000. Armed men in the sield, and those that stayed in the City behind tooke the provisions which they had provided for their owne dinners, and sent it to the Army to refresh the Souldiers; so that for certaine there was neare upon a hundred Care loade of excellent provision of all sorts of meate boyled, rost, and baked, with bread, cheese, wine and beere sent to the Army that day.

Cronomb: 214

His Majesty sent a Letter on Sunday to the Lord Generall to be communicated to the Parliament to this effect; That they would furth with fend the Propositions to him whereby some peace night be concluded off to prevent the shedding of more bloud in the Kingdome, and that all hostile Acts might cease between both Armies during the Treaty, and that his Majesty would give them meeting at Brainford if they so thought good; neverthelesse at the very instant that the Messenger came with the Letter to the Lord Generall, his Majesty caused so me of his Ordinance to be charged against a small Pinnace, imployed by the Parliament for the guard of the Thames lying about Brainford, informed that the Saylors wanting shot a maintaine the skirmish were forced to make escape in their long Brane, and sinks the Pinnace to prevent the Kings making use of her Ordinance, which Pinnace is since weighed up againe and imployed in the Parliaments service.

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Mindig the 14. of November.

Here was a punctuall report made to the Houses of the proceedings of the Ar. mies the day before, by which in flron thus much was informed, That the Kings forces being beate from Brainford on the Satterday night, they intreched themselves all day on Sanday as if they intended to have given battell to out fines neare Hounfloe Heath, and not le perfore night a part of their horse in a bravado came and faced our Armies as if they were ready for the charge. Whereupon the whole body. of our Army was on a fuddame drawne together in battalia; and the forces at Kington by, ill hap drawn from thence into the Body, (which bufinelle however it prove ! for the worst, it was for certaine intended for the best, and no treachery in the businesse as by fome was conceived, but the fuddajnesse of the Alarum may very well plead the excuse for any neglect that was conceived) But that part of the Kings house that appeared in fight wheeled about towards Acton, whilft the other part forced into Kingfton, and when our Ordnance began to play upon them, which was a little before night, they all left their Trenches and fled into Kingiton and thereabouts, but left a great part of their higgage behind them. Upon confultation of this businesse the Commons ordered that two of their Members, viz. fir .o. Corbet, and Mr. Purfrey should be appointed to goe to the Army, to inquire after the true flate of things there. And they appointed 4 others of their Members to goe to the City of London to joyne with the Committee at Guid-Hall, and to fatisfie them concerning the passages of the Army, and to take order for the fending of provisions thicher.

There was a Conference of the Houses at which his Majesties Letter which the Lord Generall received the day before directed to the Speaker of the Lords House was read, the substance whereof being much to the same effect as is before related. And it was then informed that at the very time that six Peter Killegrey was sent from the Houseson Satterday with a Letter to his Majesty to defire that there might be no hossility betweene the Armies during the Treaty, and that the Parliament would hasten the Propositions according to his Majesties desire, the Kings sorces were salpe upon Brainford, whereuppon the Lord Generall made a stop of the Letter, which the Houses declared to be an acceptable service in the L. Generall, and that time they have bin so long deluded by saire speeches and pretences, and that all their endeavours for a Treaty have taken so little es-

A with his Majesty, they are resolved to proceed no further after an accomodation, believe it to God and the world to judge at whole hands the bloud that shall be spilled inthis Cause shall be required, and in whom the fault is that there can be no treaty for seace. And that the Lord General should have order to proceed with his Army, and to uke all advantages in pursuite of the Kings forces to cut them off, and suppreffe them; and they ordered that a Mellage should be grawn up to the effect aforesaid to be sent to his Majeffy in answer to his laft letter. There came Letters to the Houses from the Ea:of Stanford from Hereford which were also read at a conference, wherein he written that he bath in a good manner fecured the City of Hereford, and also the whole County, and fred them from all danger of the malignants amongst them, & hath taken 500. Drago. neces more into Hereford, that the L. Herbert the Ea; of Worcesters Sonne hath lately done a most cruell ast in those parts viz. comming with come forces to a Gentlemans houses very Religious man, and well-willer to the Parliament, hee made spoile of his Goods seized upon the Gentleman as he was in his Bed and commanded him to be shoe, and for no other cause but that he was a Protestant; which businesse the Eatof Stamford hiving notice of, fent a Letter to the L. Herbert to demand the cause of that cruelty? who muned an answer that the faid Gentleman was arrested of Treasen, and to justified the Act; and further tooke occasion to accuse the Parlia nent in their proceedings, and that they doe entertaine Papifts in their Army, and make private premiles to them; which bufindle the Houses taking into consideration, and a late Declaration of his Majesties, wherein they are also accused for the entertayning of Papilts, the Lords declared that they conceived by the afpers on cast upon by the L. Herberts letter, that hee had some hand (it not a chiefe instrument) in the framing or advising of that Declaration and they meriore ordered that a Declaration be published to the Kingdomesto vindicate the Parliment of that most notorious falle and unjust affection. There was one Mr. Skipper brought to the Parliament as a prilener from the Army, who was found to be a cheife Agent in the treachery at Brainford, for that the faid Skipper on Satterday laft comming to Brainford told our forces that lay there that he came from the King, and that the Parhament and he were agreed upon a Peace, and that hee was fent pott with letters to the Queene to informe her of the paffages; which falle Refere couled our men to lay by their Aimes and neplect their Watch, and fell to rejoycing and drinking, whereby they were Imprized on a fi diaine. There was fon e jealoufie conceived against fix Io. Merick and fome other Officers of the Army, that they were faulty in drawing of the forces from Kinglion; whereupon the Paillement ordered that the laid fir to. should be examined concerning the bulincile, which was done accordingly the faid fir to. Merick having giwin the Houses very good satisfaction, and that there was nothing happened by any wilfull neglect of him. or any other Officer of the Army, to the prejudice of that daies ferrice. There came this day to London to offer themselves to lerve the Parliament great number of Voluntieres out of Suffolke, Norfolke, Hattford; and divers furticient men more out of Effex, who brough monies along with them to maintaine their owne charge for two moneths service. Tuefdy, Novemb. 15.

Eport was made to the Parliament that a part of the Kings Forces merched over Kingston bridge on Sunday night; bit the other part of them staid on this side of the water all day on Munday and that his Majesty is now gone to Oatlands a see no reported that he intends to goe with his Army into Kent, but others say hee in-

tends to goe for Potlinouth, and will very fuddainly be at Graves End.

But the Earl of Effex sent to the Houses that he was resolved to so llow in hot puride of them, and would omit no opportunity to fall upon them, and that hee is now user order for the making of a Bridg neare Putney to convey his Forces over the water.

Upon debate of the bufinesse of the Army the Commous debated the propositions of the Citie of London to raise 4000, horse for Froopers and Dragoneers to bee forth with sent out after the Kings Forces into Kent, and to follow them from place to place, and to keep them from plundering the Countrey, and to force them to keep in a Body together, whereby the Lord Generalls Army may better meet with them.

The Citizens desiring that Serjeant Major Skippon may be Generall of those 4000. horse, and Colonell Hurrey chiefe Commander under him, and that the said borse may be disposed of, and ordered by them, and that the City may choose their other Officen; and that then they will set forth and maintaine the said 4000. horse during the service upon the propositions, of the publique saith of the Kingdome.

Which propositions the Houses very well approved of, and published a Declaration that purpose, and ordered that a message should be sent to the Earle of Essentiation from and approbation in the businesse, and for the appointing of Serjeant Major Stippe to be Generall of the said horse. The Commons also ordered that two of their Members

should be forthwith fent to Chatham to secure the Magazine there.

There came a letter to the Houses from Captaine Chitwith from Chichester, a Captaine well affected to the Parliament and one that stands for the Militia in that County; who writeth that the Bishop of Chichester came to him and shewed him a Proclamition from the King, whereby his Majesty effereth to pardon him for all acts hee him done against him, in submitting to the Ordnance of Parliament, for the Militia, and then if he will surgease and not surther proceed therein, and that the Bishop also shewed him a warrant to raise provisions for the King; But the said Captain refused to heatkens of their command, but is resolved to goe on in submitting to the lawfull commands of the Parliament, desiring an Order from them for drawing some Forces into Chichester for the better security of the Towne, in case of any opposition, they much fearing Prince say beer his comming that way.

Which businesse the Houses very well approved of, and ordered that the said Captime Chitwish should have commission to draw in 200, or more souldiers into Chichester to defend and secure the same. The Commons ordered that Sir Robert Cooke and Master Henry Cooke, two of their Members, should be sent for by the Serjeant at Armes for absenting themselves from the service of the House, and some other matters to be objected against them. It was also ordered that Judge Barkley should fit as Judge in the Court of Kings Bench, and do the businesse of that Court for the part of Michaelins.

Tearm, according to the adjournment.

There was also another Order made by the Commons that all parts between Scalind and England should bee opened, that there may bee free intercourse between the domes, which of late hath been stopped. An other Order was made by the Landon that all Officers and Souldiers about Loudon should forthwith repaire to their Celebratic the Lord Generalls Army, or else to receive punishment according to Marshall Law.

There was about 24. of the Kings fouldiers this day brought to Town being taken pri-



forces by our Forces, they were pittifull poor ragged Rogues, and are committed to prifin. Alto an other Order was made that a Committee should go to the City of Lendon to treat with them for the better securing of Windsor and Black-heath, in case the Kings Forces should make that way,

A motion was made to the Houses from the City of Exeter that there might be a Garrifon taken in there, for the better security of the Caltle and City, in case of any opposi-

tion, which motion was very well approved of, and ordered accordingly.

Wednesday, November 16.

See After Research Clerke. Affiltant to the House of Commons being employed by the Houses to the Army to enquire after the state of things there, came this motning to the Commons and informed them of the bloudy cru sty of the Kings Cavalliers towards the Inhabitants and Souldiers at Brainford; that their barbar as cariage was such he thought Ireland and Germany could scarce parallell the like, and how they pillaged and spoiled the Town, carrying out all the goods of the Inhabitants, and such as they could not carry away they tore or broke to pieces, took the men and tyed 20 of them together and threw them into the Thames, and an Irish whore being councade to one of the Cavalliers, finding one of our souldiers halfe dead upon the ground, used him most cruelly, and afterwards cut his throat. It is also very credibly reported that his Majesty riding by some of the dead corpes, laughed and seemed to rejoyce at their fall, and

formeother matters which I forbeare to speak of, with hopes it was otherwise.

The Commons upon Mr, Rusworths motion ordered that he should go again to Brainford and take the depositions of such as could witnesse the carriage of things there, and the said depositions to be published to the Kingdome, that so they may be truly informed

of the State of things.

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An Order was made by the Commons that all those Lords, Gent, and others that have raised horse, monte, or plate to affist the King in this war against the Parliament, their efficies shall be sequestred by the authority of Parliament for the service of the Commonwealth, and a Committee was appointed to consider of a way for the gathering up of their rents, and the rents of all other Delinquents, and that such provision may be made, whereby their Tenants may not hereafter be questioned for paying in of their rents, nor suffer any dammage by the same. An impeachment was also ordered to be speedily brought into the House against Or. Peace for a seditious and scandalous Sermon which he lately preached against the Parliament at Canterbury

The mellage drawn up to be fent to his Majesty in answer to his last Letter to the Parliament passed with consent of both Houses, and Sir Peter Killegrey was appointed to carry the same to his Majesty that afternoon. Colonell Brown the Scotchman presented a petition to the Houses, wherein hee vindicated himselfe from the aspersion cast upon him by some of his Dragoneers, that he had less them, and detayned their pay from them, give

Jing the Houses very good ficisfaction to the contrary,

Report was made to the Houses that the Citizens of London began to desert the propositions for the raising of 4000, horse, for that Serjeant Major Skeppen may not be their Generall. Whereupon the Commons taking much to heart that the Citizens should in any manner decline the service, or that there should be any difference between them, and the Lord Generalls Army or the Parliament. Appointed a Committee of their House forthwith to bee sent to the Army to the Lord Generall to take order in the businesse for the satisfaction of the City of London.

About

About mid-night this night there came an alarum to London that the enemy was near upon the Citie, which occationed a wondrous great uproat in the Citie and Suburbs; every man betaking himselfe to his armes, and women and children running up & downe the street crying but it appeared to be but a false allarum occasioned upon the taking of some Seouts that had stragled from the Kings Army and come as far as Hyde-parke corner, there was ten of them in all, but 5. escaped, and the other 5. were taken and committed to prison.

Thursday the 17.

there came letters to the Houses from Captain Hotham in Yorkeshire, signifying that he & the L. Fairfax continue the blocking up of Yorke City, and make stop of all provisions going thither, and have done so about this fortnight, and that the City will be brought into a very low condition if the Earlot Cumberland and his Cavalliers do not the sconer yeeld; That the Earl of New-castle with 3, or 4, Troopes of horse lately marched toward York, but Captain Hotham having notice thereof, met them in the way, and made a very sience assault upon them, took ten of his troopers prisoners, killed others of them, and put the rest to sight, and that many of those Troopers that came

with the Earl of New-cattle were Papitts.

That Captain Hotham hath lately intercepted a packet of letters comming from the Ea: of New-cattle which he also fent up to the Parliament, one of them was a letter to Sir William Savile, wherein he expecteth some Forces to come from Holland very suddainly and that hee hath received more armes for his Ma jefty from out of Denmarke then hee knoweth what to do withall, but faith that he understandeth that many in Yorkshire are lately faine from the King, because his Majelly had the worst of the fight at Edge hill by Kynton. Also informing that there is an Ambassadour come over from Denmark to the King, with whom the great number of armes he writeth of came along. There was anot ier letter from the Earle of New-castle to the Earle of Cumberland intercepted wherein he writeth to the Earl of Cumberland to fend him 2000, I and that he should fer all the Sa flers in York on worke to make furniture for horles, telling him that he hath received three ships with armes from Denmark. And there was another letter writ from Newcastle which also informeth of the armes, and that the Earle of New-castle is marching towards the King with his Forces, but it is believed, his passage will be stopped long before he get to his Majetty. The Declaration of the Houses in vindication of themselves from the trandall of their entertaining of Papills in their Army and of the depolitions of certaine witnesses and other informations of the Kings entertaining of Papists and granting commissions for the raising of Papitls, was trought into the House and read.

Sir Kelham Digby prisoner in the Fleet, petitioned the House that hee might be removed from that close prison being prejudiciall to his health to Norwich gaolo or some other place in the Country, but it would not be granted. A motion was made to the Commons from the L, Major of London, that whereas the Houses had appointed that he should also order for the securing of the City malignants now in custody in severall gaols in the country, and the malignant Aldermen to be sent by sea to Colchoster. He defired for the more safety of their healths being aged weake men, their persons might be secured in some convenient place neare hand. Whereupon it was ordered that they should be disposed of at

the discretion of the Lord Major.

This day also the Committee sent to the L. Generall returned to the Houses, & mide report that the L. Generall had fully agreed to the Propositions of the City for the raying of 1000 harse, and Collonell Hurry should be appointed Commander in chiefe over

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It was also informed that by a Counfell of War the L. Generall hath made a remove of sme other chest officers of the Anny viz. sit 10. Merick is made Generall of the Ord-since, the East Peterbook, gh Generall of the more and the East Bodford Licettenant

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Friday 18.

Viorgantion was given to the Commons that the Sheriffe of Suffex fent out. Warcants to the trained bands of that County to march out in their Arms to affift the King for the guard of his Person Schat lach of them as refited he shreathed rocklan emang command from hi-Majelly to that purpe le. Whereupen it was reled ed upon haterethou, that the faid Warrants were illegalland or ghe not to be obeyed, and that it any prior shall goe about to difarme any of the trained bands, or others without content of Paliament that leeh perfors may fland upon their guards to defend themselves, & to hill and they all that come against them, and that any perfor may affect them. It was then ordeted that the Declaration of the Houses, to invite the Scots into this Kingdome, flood be fent to M. Pieggel in Scotland, and by him to be preferred to the States of Seetland, An order was also made that those that bring provisions to the City of London shall have Pattes from the Parament for their fale conduct without any molestation. Where is Mormation was given to the Houses that divers Soul ters of both Armies doe level the Annies and fall a pillaging the Country in divers places. The Houses drew up an order that the Deputy Lieut mants and Captains of the leverall Counties shall at any time upon occasion raise forces either of the trained bands or volunteeres, to suppresse all thragless from the Army that goe about to plunder the Country.

There was this day brought to the Parliament certaine Writts which came from his Mijelly for the adjourning of the latter part of Michaelmas Ferme from St. Marim, but the Vellenger that brought them was intercepted in the Lord Generalls Anne, and hee and his Writts fencto the Parliament. Whereupon it was ordered by content of both Houses that the fard writes should not be delivered to the Judges for the further adjourning of the Terme for that it would be very prejudiciall to the Subject, but that the Indiges should fit in their severall Courts, and Judge Berkly in the Court of Kings Bench, and that all Causes and proceedings should goe on according to the course of Law.

A warrant was shewed to the House which Prince Robers fent into Buckingham-shire, commanding them to provide a great quantity of provisions both for horse and men, and send to the Kings Army, and that if they refuse, he would fetch provisions from thence by sorce, but upon debate of the businesses the Houses voted that the said warrant was all gall, and not to be obeyed, and that the said County of Buckinghamshire should defend

themselves against any force that shall come against them.

There was a great debate with the Commons about Sir lames Ramsey and his vindication concerning the drawing of the forces at Kingston inherby it appeared that the faid Sir lames hath carried himself faithfull in the service how ever a jealousic was raised thim) and that hee hath done nothing but by command from the Lord Generall. Wherepon the, houses passed a vote for the vindication of the said-Sir lames Kamsey, and gave bun thankes for his service in this War.

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And

And there was a vote also passed that al such Scotchmen as have affised the Parliament in this war have done nothing therein, but what is warranted by the treaty between the two Kingdomes, and an acceptable service to the Parliament, and they shall be preserved from all indempnity for so doing.

Saturday the 19.

Petition was this day presented to the Commons from Sir Robert Haton a prifoner to the Serjeant at Armes for Delinquency, wherein he defireth to be released from his imprisonment upon baile, but it would not be granted, it being informed the Commons that the said Robert Hatton hath lately sent 6. horsesto

his Majefly, and is a very great malignant against the Parliament,

There was a letter presented to the Commons which the Major of Liecester hath lately received from his Majesty, commanding him to pay the moneys that hath beene raised in that Towne upon the bill of Subsidies to Mr. Hastings whom his Majesty illegally made high Sheriste of the County.

But the Houses have declared that the Major and Townsmen of Liecester ought be to obey the said letter, but pay in the Subsidy money according to the act of Parliament,

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There was one Mr. Hill came to the House and informed them that he hath received 400, pound of the Lord Capell's rents, whereupon it was ordered that hee should pay the same into the Parliament for the sale of the Common-wealth,

Master Rusworth the Clarke assistant to the Commons, came this day from Brasford and presented the Commons with the Depositions of certaine witnesses examined upon eath concerning the cruell carriage of the Kings Forces there, which relation the House ordered should be published in print for the latisfaction of the Kingdome.

The Houses this day received a letter from his Majesty dated from Oatlands the 18th present, in answer to their last Message of the 12. instant, being in short to this effect, his Majesty taketh notice of the Lord Generall his stopping of Dorces White that brought the last message, and of the Parliaments possessing themselves of Windsor Castle and sain that he never had any intent of winning the City of London, but to stay at some place neer to his Parliament to receive their propositions as may evidently appeare by his marching from Brainford after he had got the victory (as he saith) and that now his Majesty hath drawn his Forces at a further distance from the Lord Generall to prevent inconveniences, and his Majestie will also draw hims step from his owne Forces towards Oxford, whereby the Parliament may with more safety repaire to him to propound such propositions as may tend to peace, if they will accept thereof, which his Majesty once more offereth noto them.

But of any such words, that his Majesty should write to the Parliament to Treate, that if they resuled, he would give them Battell, however it was reported, there is no such thing: The Houses had some debate of this Letter, and the Lords moved that it might bee referred to the Close Committee, but the Commons would not condiscend unto it. But ordered that it should be debated in their house on munday next.

And they then also Ordered that two of their members should bee forthwith sent to the Lord Generall, to desire him, not to omit any opportunity. or delay the businesse: but to advance with all expedition after the Kings Forces, according to his instructions;

And it was for certaine informed that the Lord Generall this afternoone advanced to Kingflon and intended to follow the Kings Army withall spede, which as it it is reported to have about Redding.

FINIS.

Of two Merchants of LONDON,

Who were taken prisoners by the Cavaliers, and of the barbarous cruellty inflicted on them and other prisoners during the time of their Captivity, which lasted eight dayes.

Alfo

Themaner of their examination before Prince Robert, together with the great familiarity of Dr. Soames, Vicar of Staynes, with the Cavaliers, and of their familiarty with his daughters.

Asalfo

of the good service of Colonell Fenue, at Windsor. The said Merchants who indured almost inestable misery being Gentlemen both of good account and quality, will be ready upon their oathes to give an attestation of it.

if my make doubt of the truth of this Relation, let them come to Mr. Burtons house, Marchant neer Hiseball and they shall receive full satisfaction.



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London Britted for Hampbrey Watfon,

1642

TRVE RELATION

Of two Merchants of LONDON.

Who were taken prifoners by the Cava iers, and of the barbaros crue try inflifted on thear and other priloners during the time of their Captivity, which lafted eight dayes.

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Pany make donot of one ranch of a Tellation, let them come to Mir, Daytons boafe, Marchane neve Historial and they lead occive full fatisfaffier.



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16420

A true Relation of two Mearch ants of London who were taken priforers by the Cavaliers, and of the mifery they and other prifoners endared

Arre hath feemed alwayes fweet to those who have been ain. experienced with it, who blinded with its flourish, and its glo-1 ry observe not the tragical events that doe attend it. Of all a watthe civillis most grievous, where all the obligations of friendship and nature lye cancelled in one anothers blood, and violated by their hands who should bee most carefull to preferve them. In civil warres there hath been no greater flickler then religion, whole innocent and faand garment harh been too often traduced to palliate all diffolute and bloody acts, and (as if heaven suffered flatterers as well as Princes) religion and loyalty have been induced to believe they are protected is mott by those men who most dangerously and most closely doodpoole: I them, and who while both are trampled on them by them, doe fail ery a on, for God and the King to I small of guital, boidle voils di

Every day brings in many fad demonstrations concerning this fubich the burning of houses, the pillaging of goods, the violating of all lawes both divine and humane, have been arguments, written in blood bytoo many fwords. What I that now relate concerning the fufferings of these two Gentlemen, who were taken by the Cavaliers, and what ourages they have performed in the time of their durance, will bed a compendious mixture of all diffrestes in one flory, wherein I shall bee cuefull to facishe the reader with the manner of it, as my felfe with the mit, not doubting but a will find as much beliefe in the reader, as it hath done compassion in the writer.

Two Citizens of Landon Gernlemen of good repute and quality! (who will be ready upon their contis to give an atteflation of what is) herereported) travelling normany dayes powards Hartly-row, concer-) ning some private occasions of their owne, were taken in their way at Hounfloe, at the figure of the Katharine-wheele, by a party of fome fifty Cavaliers, who had then been forraging up and downe the Country of Middlesex, to see what good booty and pillage they could bring in.

These Gentlemen no sooner alighted, with an intent for an house two to refresh themselves, and bait their horses, but the Cavaliers had notice of it, who rudely and violently did breake into the Chamber wherein they were, and rooke them prisoners. From their Chambers they made haste downe unto the Stable, and seized upon their horses, and inforced these captive Gentlemen to wide behinde two of them unto Eggliam, to be examined there by Prince Rolers, they found their four ney, though fhorr, extreamly troublefome, beeing never used to ride before without a Saddle; and having tuch desperate companions on either Saddle before them, to conduct them. Comming to Eggham they found Prince Robert in bed, his clothes being on : for he had made a vow, that he would never undresse nor thirt himselfe till he had referted King Charles in White-Hall. In the examination, it was laid to the charrie of one of these Gentlemen, that his wife was a Round-head, and if they had ker there prefent, they did sweare they would hang her. Ir was alledged against the other Gentleman, that lice was a Preacher in a Tub, which being with much fcornfull fport and vehicmency profecuted, at length they espied (having seldonie seen in a preacher) a great branch of Ribbands in his hat: the Prince took the paines to look them over himselfe and turned and to fled them up and downe, and not finding what he fearched for he fwore there was none of the Kings favours there. The Gentleman replying, that they were his Mistresses. Prince Robert fmiling, without giving any word at all, returned him his favoursand his hat againe, much his a lo smit adam Lomeotron and wide against

From thence they were committed to the Court of guard, and a Captain had a charge over them, who was a French man; hee placed them both together by the fire fide, where the windedid drive all the smoke into their eyes: Though they were almost blinded and choaked with the smoake, which still in waving tumults did issue from the Chimney upon them, they durst not stirre, though to discharge the most earnest Offices of Nature, but had a guard set over them, who threatned and

blemedice, as the figure of the Kanharines over by a party of force and

fwore, Goddarne them, they would piftoll them.

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StdT ket, who had then been forraging up and downe to Country of Middlefe was less that good books and pillage they could have an

That night Prince Robert was to march from Hounflee, and either santing guides in earnest, or their cruelty making mixth with these lonest Gentlemen, they made them their conducts, and following stem with their pistols, they did swears, that if they led them but a yard out of the way, they immediately would shoot them.

cr

It was a lamentable condition that there two Genelemen were in they were not well acquainted with the way, the Imogke had almost blinded their eyes, the night was as darke as cold, which were both then inextreames, they saw their lives at the mercy of these mercilesse men; and to make their condition yet worse, there did arise a thick and sudden mist, which tooks from them the little showledge of the way, they had before they were not suffered to cate or drinke one drop, though they offered to pay freely for it, and were ready to starve for cold and hunger, but were still pursued with reproachfull and contumelious words, as, Lead on, lead on, you a arliament dogger, if you lead as but one yard out of the way, we will hang you, were will pistellyon both. The Army being come to the Rendezvous; they werendriven before it with many other prisoners, being coupled in cords two by two.

That day the Army being to march towards Landon, with a refolu-

The King and Prince were then on Hounfloe Heath, and were marching towards Brainford, they made full occount (what soever is suggested to the contrary) to have surprized the Citie of London. Prince Robert put off his Scatlet coat, which was very rich, and gave it to his man, and buckled on his armour, and put a gray coat over it, that he might not bee discovered: he talked long with the King, and often in his communication with his Maiesty, he scratched his head, and tore his haire, as if hee had been in some great discontent.

There was that day apprehended a Gentle man cloathed in Scarlet, and hanged in a with upon a tree, as it is conceived for speaking in honour of the Parliament, and no man suffered to cut him downe or cover his face, untill he had been made a publicke spectacle to the whole Army, which was then marching by. This was done in the way betwire Egham and Staines.

Dr. Some vicar of Stain, having 4 or 5 daughter, in great iollity did

ride up and downershe Anny, and was very familiar with the Commanders, and it was shought found of those Commanders were in familiar with his daughters: for they did ride behinde found Captaines who took them up on horse-backe, and being more mindfull of them then of their souldiers, showed them the whole Army as they marched by.

The Army being prevented, and their hopes for thefurprizing of the City of London, they were driven back to their Rendevous where these two honest Gentlemen, after many solicitations for their re cafe, procured at length fome men to paffe their words for their ranfome; and after eight dayes imprisonment, finding a convenient opportunity for their escape, they feele away to Brainford, making fo much hafte, that when they came thither, they had not one dry threed about them. The mi cey thefe two Gentlemen indured, hath beene almost i expressible: they were cudgelled by the Cavaliers, and drove with the other prisoners, like beafts before the Army their eye were tormented to fee the flaughter and execution of their friends, their eares furred to heare the blafphemies of the ir enemies, their bellies were pinched with hunger, their whole bodies with cold; their understandings with theapprehenfron of fome iniamous death: for not an house basely passed as way, wherein they were northreatned to be hatiged at VV hat foever calamity their folency of mencould inflict, they induced, and doe believe the bondage under the Turk to be humanity and mercy compared to their flavery, who being now in the armes of fafery, haveldrawne my fad pen from the relation of their forrowes rowouch a little on the tyranound the Cavaliers, and on the extremities of those men who were fellowcaptives with them, and of any and of the long with the said of the ment of the said of th

The poose people that were not able to pay ransomes, they did put into a pond stark naked, up to the knees in durt, in a cold night, and drove them the next morning before the Camp, the bases of the Army inveighing against them with most opprobrious language, calling them Round-beaded Civizens, Parliament Rognes, and Parliament Dogges.

They took one in Thistleweth, an honest and religious man, who be cause he said that he was for the King and Parliament, they must in humanely did cut off his eares, and gave him besides 300 wounds in his body; and not contented with this burchery, they threw him afterwards

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othe Dunghill with this most unchristian scoffe, Las shaldagillisk bin. They took another in the fame course, who flying from their fury, or into a house, 80 having barred fast the gast and hand afred the wearing orced to open it to levin his wife, whom the Cavaliers came violenty othing in after her, and fallaging a cord onto his feet they dragged him bout the fireers and weapprofisheir country; they faid gray by the womonbleour felves any tonger with whis libogue, and fordirection related this tols on him, they discharged him ed his cornience and his Mic regethors. They are very poope in clouchosy of perialty the foor, and are very full ofmoney; wherefoeveralies conre, they may for nothing; yes make pilmebliwhat loeverthey combatty and winted he ageran one town capacit mente rate of they doe lett in unother and does in force the valuationes buy the irecommodities and to me about of electric which exchange with or no. There was Dapeane who offerest olend three hundred pound to any man upon good fectionly tandetise being tentiforthishee made no medicinhe faid but in femaly ereb be abted a grid admachmachma pels salw The Cavatters and algere drawn much hurth accepted, in chicyate work frained fometimes either to falt, or to feed on carrion : they markitled Ewes great with lambe, and one Ewe that was great with two lambes. What foever they cannot eat at any hime, bee thest diet never fo good, they throw away; and what soever is left of their hay and provender, (their horses many times feeding on good wheat, which they take from the owner) they fling away at the redeparture, alledging they wil leave tothing behind them for the Parliament Round-heads.

They drinke and sweare extreamly, and although they lately were prevented in their designe upon the Citie of London, wherein they vetily expected a great and strong party to assist them, they say, that ere it be long, they will return to it againe, and are so consident either by stratagem or by strength, to win it, that when any thing comes crosse them, they will say, No matter, ere it be long, London shall make amends for all.

In one thing they deserve due praise, they are very vigilant in their watches, and ride forth some forty or fifty together in a party, and are very carefull to observe and make use of all advantages, and to discover and send in certaine information, in what forme and strength our forces doe at any time advance against them, and where our infantry doth quar-

ter, of which they are more afraid, then of our Cavaliery in gand adta Colonell Fewers Dragooners have done of late very good fervice for comming the other day to Eggham, they were incountred by ten refolute Cavaliers,, eight of whom were flame or taken prisoners two of them from the fury of their fwords running after fafery, in an ignominious foeed were furprized by them not long after pecre Windfor Calle The Kings provition that came from Reading, to relieve his Army, was taken into Windfor, which makes his Maiesties forces to bite hard for it; and fome from Hartly-row that were following his Maieflies Army and intending to ferve him in his warres, the faid Colonell did fee upon them; and having differmed them all, hee returned them from whence they came. His name is growne to terrible to the Cavaliers that for feare of him they have taken up the Bridge at Staines, to hinder him from the meanes and opportunity to purfue them any further, And thus have I done with the narration of these two Gentlemen, and of what they faw in the Kings Army, and what they fuffred a which though printed in the wild yeare of mif-begorten Pamphlets, is a most realland Less en short Lambs, at Lone Lincol Live great wall two la

What loover they cannot car \$1 N L.S., beether, diet never in good

they throw away; and what feet paid the of their has that provender, their here's many times feet in 222 and a feet, which they they they are the ward, as and a feet in a subject they are they are the paid they are feet in they drinke and five are extreenly, and although they death a calc.

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to each thing they deferve does pearle, there is early visit as them works them with the forth force forty or in yrogether in a number of the years follows and make to be added to the contracts and make to be added to the contracts and the contracts are contracts and the contracts and the contracts are contracts and the contracts and the contracts are contracted and the contract are contracted and the contracts are contracted as a contract and the contract are contracted as a contract and the contract are contracted and the contract are contracted and the contract are contracted and the contracted are contracted and contracted are contracted are contracted and contra

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CONTINVATION

Ofcertain Speciall and Remarkable passages

informed to both Houses of PARLIANENT, and other-

wife fr an divers parts of this Kingdome, fince Saterday the twentieth of November, till Thursday

the 24th. 1642.

RP. Ludon.

Containing thefe perciculars, viz.

A True and Exa? relation of the proceedings of the Houses of Parliament on Munday and Tuesday last, conce ning the businesses of Accommodation, with the Votes agreed upon by the Houses to bee sent to his Maiesty in answer to his last Mess. ge on Saterday last.

An Order of Parliament that the Lord Generall should advance with his Army in persuit of the Cavalliers and omitt no opportunity of falling upon them, not wit standing the Propositions of the Parliament for a Treaty, until such time as they should receive his Maiesties answer and consent to

intended to bee fen: to Newcastle for the Queene, and an Order of Parliam:n: concerning the same.

A True relation of news from Newcastle of the preparations made there to entertaine the Queene: the Earle of Newcastles receiving of 2000s. poind lately from Holland, and other matters of News from these parts.

Fairefax and Captaine Hotham against the Earle of Comberlands Cavellers and some other Remarks ble truths from that County.

Army of Papifts there, his imposing a new Oath upon the County, and letting up Gallowes to terrifie the County and compell them to obey his illegall commands with some other newes from Marchester.

7. Atrue relation of the Kings being at Oxford, and of the Earle of Effex Mustering of his Army on Hounslow Heath on Wednesday last with his resolution speeduly to march in pursuite of the Kings frees.

& A true relation of newes from Cornewell and Devonshire of the proceedings of Sir Ralfe Hopton and his Cavalliers.

9. A true relation of the Excellent proffer of the City of London to lend the Parliament all the Piat in the several! Halls and Companies of London, and to contribute a monethly collect on towards the charge of the warre, with the Parliaments thankes to the City for the sum.

to. A true relation of the Earle of Warwicks refigning up his Commission to the Parliament for his place of Generall-ship, with the true grounds and reasons of the same.

11. A true relation of the Lords condificending to the Votes of the Commons, and the Petition agreed upon to be fent to his Maiefly from the Houses.

Nevemb. 24. Printed at London for Francis Coles, in the Old Baily 1643.

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ACONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable pallages informed to both Houses of Parliament, and otherwise from divers other parts of this Kingdome.

From Munday the at. of November, till Thursday the

The Munday last as was appointed, the House of Commons enried into debate of the Kings Message which they received the Satterday before, wherein his Majesty against urgeth the Parliament, that they would proceed in drawing up such propositions as may tend to peace and teconcile the differences betweene him and his Parliament; and that if the Parliament would speedily hasten the sending of the same whis Majesty, he was resolved to withdraw himselfe to Oxford, and would leave his Army at some distant whereby a Committee of the Houses might with more fasty repaire to him to treat concerning the same.

But if the Houses refused to accept of his Maieslies Proster totreat with him for a peace, his Majesty was willing to put an end to the pressures this Kingdome hath long groaned under

by giving them a speedy battell.

The confideration of this businesse occasioned a very long debate in the House of Commons, many speeches being made about the same, some moving that to fatisfie his Majesty and the whole Kingdome in the further expression of their willingnesse imbrace a peace if it might bee obtained upon any honorable serines and to fend fome propositions to his Majesty for a

Treaty according to his defire.

Others alleadging what little effect their severall motions and Petitions to his Majestie concerning a Treaty hath wrought, his Majesty being so farre engaged to the Traitors and Mahgnants about him, who have hitherto frustrated all opportunities or appearances of peace: That there is httle hopes of peace can be procured so long as such evill and wicked Conncellors are provident with his Maiestie, whose onely ayme in seeking of a Treaty is but to make delay and spin out time to tyre the Kingdome and wast their stocke, whereby at lengthsthey may procure their cwne ends upon them.

The controversie was very great on both sides, therebeing a very sull House that day in the Commons at hast 200, of their members that debated the businesse, and at length it was resolved upon the Question that the House should be turned into a Grand Committee to consider what answer should be returned to his Majesty concerning his Propositions, which was done coordingly; and the Commons sate all day on Munday from nine of the clocke in the Morning till eight at night, and never resieshed themselves in all that tyme to consult thereof. And in the conclusion they agreed upon this vote: That his Majestie should be desired himselfe in person to returne to his Parliament and treate with them in a Parliamentary way of such propositions as may reconcile the differences betweene them, the Passiament being the most properest place for a Treaty to settle the great distractions of the Kingdome.

And after the passing of that vote, it was put to the Question by the Commons whether there should be any additions made to that vote, or that it should passes it was, and the House was deviced upon the Question, but it was carried by the major part, that it ere should be something further added to that vote by way of Proposition to his Maietty, the debate of which business.

neffe was referred till the next day.

On Tuesday last the Commons againe sell in debate of the bu-

mes for accomodation, and they agreed to some additions to the former vote for his Majesty returning to his Parliaments

those bills and Acts of grace which have been agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament and made ready for his Majesty to passevice the bill of Tonnage and Poundage, the bill for the assembly of the Clergy, the bill for the taking away of all innovations in the Church and the bill for the Militia (as I take it) isone, and someother Bills.

And it was further voted to be defined of his Majely that he would give way and free liberty to the Parliament to fettle Re

ligion, the Lawes, and liberties of the Subject. I community

And also another vote was then agreed upon that his Majesty would deliver up delinquents to be profeeded against in a legall way according to Liaw and the zourse of parliament. And that in perticuler for the present his Majesty would forthwith deliver up the Lord Digby and Comissary Wilmott to the Institute of the Parliament being two notorious Traytors and cheise agents in this Warr.

All which vorespaffing with confent in the House of Commons they were delivered to the Lords at aconference for their affent.

And the Commons also desired the Lords to joyne with them in an addition to the foresaid votes, to acquaint his Majesty with the deep sence the Houseshave of that strange and un-Kinglike expression of his Majesties in Challedging his Subjects to light with him, and how contrary the same is to his Majesties late Propositions, and often invocation of God to wittens his tendernes, and unwillingnes to shedd the bloud of his Subjects.

then in giveing order to the Lord Generall to advance with his Army in purfact of the Kings forces and that he hould confit no opportunity of falling upon themnot with thinding the free faid propositions to be sent to his Majesty, untill such time as they should reserve his Majesties andwer and consents the same.

Information was given to the Parliament on Munday La? that there was a thipp made stopp of by the searchers at Grevel, and goeing for Newcastle, with provisions pretended to be so

dot new begin to play ! is profits againe in that Countie, that

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ome Trunkes of rich Cloathes found in the ship, and some warlike accourtaments as Buffe dublets sich Scarfes, Feathers and such things, which Truncks and Cloathes as is conceived were provided for Master Iermyn, whoe is expected to come over with the Queen, it being for certaine informed that Master Henry Pericy is already come over to the King and in great favour, and that the Queen is every day expected at Newcastle, but (how ever it was reported) is not as yet come.

But it faidthat the Earle of New caffle hath lately received above pound from Holland for the King, that the Quen brings great funmes of mony a long with her, and other provisions up on confideration of the stopping of the ship with the Queens provisions at Graves end, the Houses ordered, that the said shipp should be detained there, and the Master thereof sention up to the Parliament, which was done accordingly.

It is for certaine informed that Captaine Hotham bath taken Collonell Cockram prisoner in the Bishoprick of Durham, who hath lately been beyond Ses, and imployed by the Queen to buy Armes in Denmarke, and came over with the 6000. Armes that came to Newcastle.

That the Earle of Cumberlands Confederates have sent to the Earle of Newcastle to come into Yorkshire to raise the seize before York which is a great terror to them, but the Earle of Newcastle thinkes his coming thirther will little vaile having had such badfucers lately in that County upon a some attempt, but his Lordshipp thinking to deside the Country, hath published a declaration to suffise the legality of his raising of Papitts to assist his Majestre, how ever all his end a vours that way are to little purpo e, his Lordship by all his industry being notable to raise any considerable force, whereby to march into Yorkshire, or to his Majesty, to convey the A mes and moneys which he hath received from Denmarke and Holiand, much fearing it should be met withall by the way, land to be converted to a better use, than to maintaine a warre against the Parliament.

It was afforcedibly informed by letters from Lancathire, that the Earle of Derby hath raised about fix thousand Papists, and doth now begin to play his pranks againe in that Countie, that hehath imposed a new oath upon the Countie, that they shall not obey any Ordinance or Order of Parliament, without the Ings consent, and that to terrifie the Countie, his Lordship hath set up Gallowes in divers places, threatning to hang such a shall not take that Oath, or refuse to obey his allegall commands. But not with standing his great Army of Papists, which some conceive are not halfe the number is reported, his Lordship dates not make any attempt against Manchester, his successe that way having formerly proved so bad, the said towns still continuing in a desensive posture, and doe fully out the are upon twenty miles about in the Country and bring in provision without my resistance.

It is for certaine informed by Letters that, his Mijeftie is at Oxford, and intende to flay there untill fuch time as e flu Ire-

give the Houles answer to his last Maffige.

That the Lord Generall appointed to muster his forces upon Hunsloe heath, upon Wednesday list, commanding all his Offices and Souldiers to make their appearance there upon paine of death, his Excellency intending withall speed after the Muster to advance after the Kings Forces, according to the directions of Parliament.

By Letters from the West Countrey it is for certaine informed that fir Ralph Hopton and his confiderates in Generall, have made divers attempts to march with their forces into Devonhire, but dare not adventure it, the Countrey being so well pro-

vided against them.

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The Citizens of London on Tuelday last came to the Parliament and gave them hearty thankes for their great paines and carein setting of the great distractions of the Kingdome, and their severall endeavours and addresses to his Majesty for a treaty of peace, if it might be obtained upon any honourable terms, making a very free and chearefull proffer to the Parliament, that is Majesty refuse to accept of the propositions, they have prepared to send unto him, so that they must been forced to decide the differences by the sword, Norwichstanding all the Citizens their former disbursments upon the propositions of the Parliament, their charge of rating and maintaining the source thou-

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Companyes in London upon the publike faith of the Kingdom, to affilt the Parliament in this warre, which will arrie to many

sethal nor take that Oath

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hundred in outand pounds.

attibute !

And they doe further offer, that if the Parliament so think significant may be a celle throughout the City of London by order of Parliament, for every man to contribute monethly towards the charge of this war according to their severall abillaties, and and they will freely contribute to the same, desiring that the like course for the raising of a monethly collection may bee taken throughout the Kingdome, it occasion require; which proposes the Houses very well approved of, giving the Citizens many thankes for their chearfulnesse and kind proffers to affilt the Parliament from time to time uponal occasions.

The Earle of Warwick on Tuesday night last at a conference of the Housesvery freely resigned up his Commission for his place of General ship, for that he conceived it would free the State of a great charge which must necessarily follow his railing of an Army by himselfe, and that the forces listed under him might be as well added to the Earle of Essex his Army, and that with lessechange, his Lordship giving the Parliament many thanks for the honour they are pleased to confer upon him, he ly offering to serve the state in any other condition in this ware

Information was given to the Parliament on Wednesday like that the Kings forcessince their last comeing about Redding have made great spoile in divers places, pillaging and spoyling the Country, and that they have been at a Ladyes house near Reding and tooks away all her Goods, and what ever she had, can ed away and spoyled a great quantity of Corne, tooks all her sheepe and Cade and killed them, and those they could not can or carry away they set fire of and spoyle lite.

The Lords on Wedne lay fact all the forenoune and forenoune and part of the afternoune in debate of the votes of the Houle of Commons delivered them the day before, and at night at a conference of the Houles the Lords declared their affents to the laid votes, and there was a perition drawne up with some flight alternations to be lent forth with to his Majesty upon the substance of

those votes.

FINIS

CONTINUATION

of certaine Speciall and Remarkable Passages informed to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and otherwise from divers parts of the Kingdome, from Thursday the 17. of November, to Thursday the 24. 1642.

Containing these Particulars. viz.

A true Relation of the plundering of Kingston by the Cavaliers, where the numimen made stables of their shops for joy of their approach, to entertain them. A Relation of a great battell between the Emperours and Swedish Forces the same ly whereon Kinton battell was fought.

Of an Amba Jadour from the King of Denmark that landed at Newcastle with great store of armes and ammunition.

How Colonell Cockerham marching with his Forces towards His Majesty was to hen grisoner by Sir John Hotham.

A true Relation of an uproare among the Cavaliers the same night the false Alarum was in London, the Cavaliers crying out, The Roundheads are coming. The Cities offer to the Parliament for raifing an Army of horse to go into Kent. How the Kentish men stand well affected and will joyn with the Parliament.

The Maior of Reddings drie Speech to the King, and how Prince Robert thanked him for his good cheere by taking away all his plate.

Ilis Majefier purpose to reside at Oxford, that the Parliament may send thither Propositions of peace.

10 Prince Roberts camarious in Buckinghamfbire for the reliefe of his Army. 11 The Earle of Bedfords departure from London, and joyning of his Forces with

the Earle of Effex, and a great strength of Dragooners to Second him.

12 A Relation of the proceedings of the Earle of Stamford and the Lord Herbert. 13 How the Cavaliers in Glocester foire drive away all the cattell where they come.

14 Of a great battell in Warwickesbire between some of the Parliaments Forces and the Earle of Derby, wherein the Parliaments Forces obtained a great victory. 15 An Order of Parliament for all Commanders and Souldiers of the Army to

repaire to the Rendevouz at Hounstow.

16 Of a great tumult at S. Andrewes Church in Holborne by the fouldiers drawing their swords upon the Minister as he was baptizing a child.

17 Of the resolution of Sir Robert and M. Henry Cooke to Submit and addresse thenselves to the Parliament.

18 Of the taking of Cirencester in Glocester hire by His Majesties stying Army, and the extraordinary plundering thereabouts committed.

LONDON,

Printed for John White, 1842 Novemb. 24.

CONTAULTION

ooth Houles of P. s. e. e. a. a. 2 care, and where the firm of divers parts of the Kinedome, South Royales the second of the sec

Cathining that Tallet

SITTO,

.t.c. skade R





CONTINUATION

Of Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages in formed to both Houses of Parliament, and otherwise from divers other parts of the Kingdome.

From Thursday the 17 of November, till Thursday the

T is certaine, that after His Majestie had agreed to receive propositions and accommodations of Peace, and had given that answer to the Lords and those of the House of Commons, he advanced from Colebrook, violating his promise which was to use no hostility; in the meane time, his forces following them towards London, marched that night to Brainford, where they sell upon our quarters, and killed many of Colonel Hollis his Regiment, who were releived againe by Colonel Hampdens Regiment. But Brainford was quickly pillaged and plundered, and a Brewers wife brought a bed but three weeks before was inhumanely killed by the Cavaleirs.

A Petition of the Reculants of the County of Lancafer, profented to His Majesty was brought to the House, wherein they desire His Majesty, to have the Armes which were taken from them to be delivered unto them againe; which the King hath granted them, so that it appeares by the Kings answer to this Petition, and some Commissions granted to professed Papists, that if the Kings Army should prevaile, our Lawes, liberties and religion, were all lost and destroyed. The Kings forces ing bears from Brainford, on Sattenday wight, they laurable thomselves on Sunday, as if they would have given barde to our forces neare Hounfloe Heath, whereupon our forces were on a suddaine drawne into a Battalia, but when our Ordnace began to play upon them, they all left their trenches and field to Kingston, where they were entertained with ringing of Bels, but they made them end those expressions pf joy, for presently after they plundred the towne of Kingston, made stables of their shops for their horses.

It is very remarkable that the 23 of October upon which day the battle was fought at Kenton, a great battle was fought betwixt the Emperours Army, and the Swedish Army, where it pleased God to give the Protestants the victory, the like hath not bin heard of, for they slew 5000 of the Imperialists, tooke 8000 Waggons, 45 peeces of brasse Ordnance, 120 Ensignes,

and 70 and od Cornets. World of their wall mort

By Letters from Yorkesheire it is informed, that an Embassadour from the King of Denmarke is langed at New-castle, and hath brought with him 5000 Arms, and other Ammunition, and is also informed that Colonel Cockerham was marching from New-castle with his forces, to have come to his Majesty, under colour of a conduct for the said Danish Embassadour, but Captaine Hotham having nonee thereof, but stope

his journey and taken him priloner,

The house of Parliament raking into consideration, the prefent carriage of matters, and the Kings violating his word, and breaking his promise at Brainford, where he assured them the no act of hostility should be used between them, yet asterward shot off a peece of Ordnance against our forces, contrary to his former promise, the House of Parliament therefore conceiving that propositions of accommodation, were titles to rate no effect, but that the Cavaleirs would onely make use thereof, for the better effecting their wicked and bloudy drignes. It was bloted by the Parliament, that there should be no cellaton of Aims nor any accommodation, but that the Lord General should revenge those bloudy acts upon the Cavaliers.

teis most certaine, that the same night when the falle Atam was here at London, the cry of Arm Arm being heard brough all the freetes, until an infinite number of people gahered together with lanthorns, had given light to their underfindings to fee their errour, the ieft was more complear by the like amazement to the Cavaleirs, for they were also at the same ime in an uproase at Kingston, for they prefently left the town and got away in the night, as fall as they could, crying Arm, Arm, the Round-heads are comming.

The Citizens of London, have tendired to the Parliament craine propolitions, for the raying of new forces; to purfue the Kings Cavaleirs, befides the troops already rayled for the gurd of the City, which will make neer upon 6000 horfe, and the Citizens do offer, to maintaine them at their charge, all the time of the War, and forthwith fend them into Kent, for the faculing Rochford Bridge, which propolitions were accepta-

bly received by the House and a solo hour notice and

It is certaine that the Kentish men are well affected to the Parliament, and likwife hearing of the ourrages perpetrated by the Cavaleirs it made many of that County to joyne in rayling of Forces to prevent their coming amongst them, and therefore they intend to raise Forces to joyne with the Parliament

against the Cavaliers.

Purlus seed Auns, ago; At the Kings coming to Redding a Speech was made unto him by the Major of the towne, wherein after he had in the berwords he could devife bid him welcome thicker, for want of more matter, he concluded very abruptly. Not long after he invited Prince Robert to a very fumptuous dinner, proviing for him all the feverall force of dainties he could get, by specially a Woodcock, which he brought in himselfe, with many complements to shew his courtly entertainment; Prince Robert gave him many thanks for his good cheere, and asked um whole was all that plate that stood upon the cupboard, the Major half fer one all his place to make a thew, and befides had borrowed a great deale of his neighbours to grace himfelfe withall, replied, and please your Highnesse, this place is mine; no quoth the Prince this place is mine, and to accordingly the tooke it all away, bidding him to bee of good cheere,

for he tooke it as the Parliament did upon the publique fait, but the Maior of Redding looks as if he would for very greife have hanged himselfe in his guilded chaine, and wish he had never feasted Prince Roberts chops, and instead of grace aftermeate bid the Devill take him for taking away his plate.

Moneth hath enformed the Parliament, that he never had any intent of winning the City of London, and that his Majesty will withdraw himselfe from his owne forces and reside at Oxford, whether some of the Parliament may repaire to him with propositions of Peace, and shall be safely admitted and conducted

againe.

The taxation which Prince Robert laid upon Buckinghamfaire, to bring in provision for the releife of his Army, and
which the Parliament hath Ordered to be void, ought not to
be obeyed, because it is illegall, and against the liberty of the
Subject, hath taken such effect upon the hearts of many in that
County, who stand well affected to the Parliament, that they
utterly result to bring in any provision to the Army; yet some
of them being either malignant themselves, or or else searcing
Prince Roberts threatnings, and the dangers that may attend
them are willing closely to helpe them.

A Pursuivant of Arms, is gone downe from the Parliament to Suffolke, to bring Sr. Rollers Coke, and Mr. Heavy Coke his brother, two members of the Parliament for, absenting themselves so long from it, without any just ground or cause, there being an expresse order, for the attendance of every member thereof, they are adressing themselves to submit unto the Parliament, and what in them lyes to to make answer to that, and who all other allegations, which shall be objected against

shenr.

There is thought to be some false dealing, or some great neglect amongst some of our Commanders, for a labourer that was late at work at Kingston, observing where many of the Cavaliers had entred into my Lord of Woreester his house not far from Kingston, and some other houses thereabour, where they were very merry and jocund, and every room was full

fall of lights, he addressed himselfe unto some of our Com-

ence, and bid him go about his bufineffe.

This day, being the a z. of November, the Earle of Bedford Lord General of the Parliaments Forces for the Cavalry, took his journey out of London to advance towards his Excellency, who was marching with all the fpeed he could after His Majesty. There was a mighty strength of Dragoones going in this service, and many stables were searched where travaillers horses were, and many were taken to be imployed in this service: some gentlemen complained to my Lord of Bedford what a losse they should receive in their fortunes and occasions if they should bee thus deprived of their horses, who freely gave them Warrants for release of their horses againe, and for their restitution to the owners, neither was there any one that in this nature petitioned to him, but received good satisfaction.

The Queene is expected every day to land either at Tinmouth or Newcastle; and besides all the armour which was
brought over with the Danish Ambassadour, there have beene
of late great summes of money brought to my Lord of Newcastle, which hath been sent over to him from Holland by her,
but it is thought she will misse there of his Lordships attendance, the Earle of Newcastle going now towards York, whithere hath beene invited by the distresse and perswasion of
the Earle of Cumberland, and to raise my Lord Fairfax siege.

There hath been lately some opposition and intercourse betwist the Earl of Stamford and my Lord Herbert of Ragland, who, being a Papist, doth raise an army (as he faith) to settle the Protestant Religion, as the Earle of Newcastle doth undertake to justifie the arming of Papists in his Army fortake defence of the Kingy they have proceeded so faire by words, that it is expected every day when the quarrell wilbe decided

by blowes neil enother the no short antimit of the

There is a report this morning, that a flying Army of the Cavaleirs, have seized upon and taken Circnesser, being a strong town in Glocester, it is related that they drive the sattell thereabouts before their Army, they have seized upon the towner,

for the defence of it, and the outrages committed by them are most barbarous, the opposition betwixt Subject and Subject being more bloudy and barbarous then in forraigne Countries, it is betwixt enemy and enemy.

There hath been of late a great battell fought in Warwick thire betweene some of the Parliaments Forces and the Trained Bands of that and the adjacent Counties, and the Barle of Darby, who is said (according to a Commission from His Majesty) to be bringing up his Forces to unite them to the body of the Kings Army. The Army of the Earle of Derby exceeded in number, but the Parliaments Forces transcended in resolution, and after a long and doubtfull battell neer to Brumicham, the Parliaments Forces what by vertue and by policy, did put the Earle of Derby and his Forces to a shamefull stight, drove him back to Shrewsbury, being ashamed to shew his face at Latham, or any of his Mannours in Lancashire.

An Order from the House of Parliament that all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, and all Officers and Souldiers whatsoever that are imployed in this present service, shall repaire this present Wednesday, being the a 3. of November, to the Rendevouz at Hounsloe Heath, and a severe punishment to be inflicted upon those who in disobedience to this Order shall be found afterwards to be resident in any place of the Suburbs about the Cities of London and Westminster, &c.

There was a great tumult and affright in the Church of S. Andrewes Holborne in London on last Sabbath day in the afternoone, as the Minister was baptizing of a child according to the usuall manner, with his Surplice on, the fight of whith so much offended some soldiers there present, that has of them drew their swords in the time of the administration of the holy Sacrament, and seemed as if they would have cut the Surplice from the Ministers back, on which there happened some blowes, and much mischief had been done, had it not by Gods providence, and the wildome of some grave and able menos the Parish been prevented.

FINIS.

Certaine special and remarkable Passages from both Houses of parliament and other parts of the Kingdome, fince the feventeen h of November, till

the swenty foure conteyning these particulars, vir.

A true Relation of the Kings disbanding part of his forces, with severell othe Patfages conceiving the ordering of his Army.

3 The Report made to the House by the Committee that were fent to his Ex-

acy the Earle of iffer about the great affaires of the Kingdome.

ARciation of the burging of the Earle of Chafford ft Oxford (Generall of

is Majeffies Army) and of his being killed at the skirmish at Brainford.

4 Of the Parliaments forces driving away the Kings Army from Kingston, and sing themselves of that Towner his Majesties forces going to Redding and

An order from the Parliaments the Lord General to advance after the Kings

distance of the design of the party

6 Of the taking of a notorious Prieff in Floer-Recet with lotte paffages con-

The valient Refelution of the Kentilly men to oppose the Carolliers, with their

Coming of you of them, and bring tog them to London.

Coming of the state of Hereined, with tome contribute Paffathe have lastly be well between the East of Woncester & the East of Stamford

The means rothic Bath Hapon proceedings in Conwell, and how the suddent the midves, which is Maleties last Message concerning a to The Parliament proceeding upon his Maleties last Message concerning a line, dispense, of was at remark upon my super wat a haz.

1. A true relation of the assures as they now shand at Yorke, and at New-Cills and when the Quantities apply now shand at Yorke, and at New-Cills and when the Quantities up by the Patliament to be first to his Majesty to Quantities are proposed about the parts. Assure to be first to his Majesty to Quantities from accommodation of parts. Assure to be first to his Majesty to Quantities from accommodation of parts. Assure that we have the constituted in Parliament, and letters from the States of Station, and several orders made in Parliament, and letters from Leicester and other proposed are interested as the House, the House, the House was made Lord Generall for several Contoning agains to the House, the Alice a most pilation of many bloomly practices lately committed by the Carolina. I wonth positive a lately part the part to the lately and practices as the part to the House, and the part to the part to the lately and the part to the lately and lately and

on great Mayor Concert of the Acory at the place of the Acory

Continuation of certaine special and remarkable Passages,&c. from Thursday the 17. of Novemb. to Thursday the 24th. 1642.

disbanded fome of his Forces, and leathmade diverse others of them Dragoones, and that he intends onely to have a flying Army; they have plundred Gilford and many other Townes in Sullex, and this Thursday the Artillery is going from Ogn-

lands, his Majetty intending to goe backe agains towards Red ding, and fo to Oxford. About leven foore of the for and odde Souldiers of the Parliaments forces which pri oners at Brainford being ftript out of their good warm cloths and a few raggs put upon them came to the Parliament to offer their fervice againe, hoping to be revenged upon the bloudy Ca. valliers, which used them more like Doggs than Christians and the House have ordered that they shall have new closthis provisled for them, and entertained againe for the King and Parli ment. The Committee that were fent to the Lord Generalise sequaint him with the propolitions made by the City of London to fer forth 400 o. horfe more, and so maintaine them follow as the diffractions shall continue, returned agains to the Parlament made a Report that the Lord Generall had fully agreed upon faid Propositions, and that Colonell Hurry Should be Co der m chiefe over them, and his Excellency defired that S Major Shipton Should be fent to the Army, For hardis Sergeant Major Generall of the Army in the place of fir John Merick

Merick which befinelle was very well approved of by the houle and pleafing to the Citizens of London; whereupon the faid fent unto the Army. It is reported by those that come from Oxford for a crush that his Majetty is come thither, and that it is chought his Majefly insends to keep his winter quarter there; at which place bath bitt very lately a folemne Thankf giving for his Majefties great victory as Brainford, but the next day (as is cerminly informed) the Earle of Craford (which his Majefty made Generall of his Army after the death of the Earle of Lindfey, who was killed at the Battell at Kynton I was brought thither and buried there, he being killed at Brainford, and carried from thence to O xford very privately, and it feemes very ftrange that if his Majefly had obtained two fuch great victories (as it is reported by fome) that he (hould lofe two Generalls fo foone; and it is most certaine that although the Kings forces fell so basely and cowardly upon one Regiment at Brainford with 5000, horse and foot, and 4. peeces of Ordnance, yet they had no cause to boaft of a victory, for there were many more of the Kings forces killed than of the Patliaments, and it was no marvell that they fled away to privately in half, not daring to fight (when they law a considerable Army ready to oppose them) if their Generall was killed Upon Satterday last the Parliaments forces came into Kingfton, which Towne the Cavalliers have left almost in as myferable a condition as they did Brainford, and are now divided in two or three parts, some of them are gotten agains to Redding. and some are still about Surry, but they will I doubt not quickly fly all away from thence, for the Parliament hath given order to his Excellency the Earle of Effex to purfue them, and to take all the advantage and opportunity he can to give them battell.

The Patliament being informed of one Metrife a York-Lire man, that is a Priest which was much suspected to hold great correspondency with our adversaries beyond the seas, and a great plotter of mischiefes here in England warrants fixed for to apprehend him where he could be seand, and upon tearch he was taken at the Lodging in Fleet-Rrect, over against Saint Danstoones Church; and so both he and his man were both edinmitted to severall prisons, a latter was intercepted that came from a great Papist in his Majetties Army, which was dir cted to his friend in London

wherin he Declareth that he hoped there foould not have been any need of fending more letters, to his friends in Lon don that they should have enjoyed on another in person giving him afforance that the Catholiques cause could never find a better oppertunity then now to addange it felfe, had they but Spirits, to conceive It taxing bim and lome others in London, which ome Preminelle in the coule telling him that the best Regiment which the Parliament, had were fore diffressed at Brainford, and that they had fire and water enough and from the fury of one Element? they plunged themselves into the mercy of another, And that the other Regiment, that came into refque them were quickly weary of their taske, and in the mean time the City was in a troule and their forces neither could there have been a greater advantage; if they had had as that time both hands and hearts to have followed it &c. Although the Kings Army date fcarce goe into Kent. hearing that they are ready to incounter with them, yet the Cavalleres being almost flarved out of Surrey, because the County would not bring them in any Provision, were forced to range abroad, not to keep together; and fome of them firagling into Kent, about thirty of them were taken, and brought priforers to Landon, and their committed to fafe cultody, fome of the Parliame forces are in Kingston, where on Sunday night hit, the was a falle Alarum fome few of the Kings feetts commin to the watch and thot at one of the Sentenell, but three or foure of them were taken.

By letters from Hereford it is informed that the Earl of Sie ford and the Earle of Worcefter are at great difference, and lo letters of displeasure have passed between them, the Citie of Bereford it in good possible for the present, but it will be very heceffaryfor a Regiment to continue there during thele diffractions. because it is conceived that Towne is preserved in peace, rither with the retroit of an Army, then out of the good affections of great part thereof. It is reported that the Marquelle of Harry is still in Monarouth-shire, where he hash four final forces at that haracterist (if it be possible) to surprize Worcester.

Six Kalph Hapten, souldiers hading that Devoubling and of Counties were joyned together in affortation, and were there to keep them in Counties were joyned together in affortation, and were there

so keep them in Cornwall, or to give them battaile

· Arty mother work &

whinein

would have found a very difficult paffage over the river of Flym. er any other place, to have getten out, and their pay which was promifed them by Sir Kabb Hopen likewise ceasing the greatest part of them have disbanded themselves and left him, whereupon be marched back again to Pendeine Caffle to Sir Kalph Slaving where it is reported he continues (fill.

If all other Counties would but follow the example of Kent.

Devonshire, &ce. is would be an undoubted way to preserve the Kingdome from being plundered and spoyled, and give a suddain seried to these diffractions.

This Munday the house of Commons according to appointment debated again upon the Kings reply to the Mellage fent unto him by the Parliamens, which reply was to this effect; That his Majefty was willing to embrace a Treaty, or to end the diftractions of the Kingdome by a speedie battell. And the house of Common laying aside the remembrance of that unhappy accident that happred lately at Brainford by reason of the Ks, Forces falling upon the Earl of Effex his fouldiers after one Mr. Skipper came to Brainford and affirmed that, there was a creaty of peace agreed on between the K. and Parliament, and Thewed his committee from the K. to go to the Qu. faying that he went to cary her the sews of the accommodation, and confidering that if the proposion, which being once granted, they have their ends by peace which they alwais prefer in the first place, but if denyed they shall have more aid and affiltance to maintain the Subjects rights and liberties. And further confidering bow odious many delinquents matther with the Cavalliers have rendred chemicives to the Kingdone by feducing his Majefly, and drawing to breake the 1. te treaty confermed smoon is will make the whole Kingdome the Aronger to indire and adhere to the Parliament, if they should again diffwade his Majesty from it, the house of Commons concelred it fit to think of some propositions to be presented to his Majelly, and to receive a spendy inswer without any delay. & that
lifthis inswer should not be fulfible to the honour, peace, and
lifthis of the Kingdome, the preservation of true. Religion, and
the Parliament shot then it may be ended by a barrell, but the
Parliament confidering, that let the King grant whatsoever the
Parliament defires by enacting of Lawes what will it availe the fament defires by enacting of Lawes what was milled his Majelly A P

Majefty, continue ftill of power and authority with him which will cause the breaking of the new Lawes, as they have been the instruements of the violation of the old, And therefore conceived the fittest exposition to be that his Majelly would be pleased to come in person and treat with his Parliament, without which they can expect noe fruits by a creaty: And certaine it is that the Delinquents about his Majesty, as the Lord Dig by, Mr. Piercy &c. together with all the Cavalieres, who are in a most desperage condition and cannot expect to goe Scottree upon any steaty dist can be agreed upon, wil doe as they have done already that when a peace is treating of they will commit forme acts of Hollilling to prevent any happy conclusion.

It is informed by letters out of Yorke that the Lord Savill, perceiving the power and greateft french of that Country to be for the King and Parliament , and that the East of Comberled is befreged in the City of York. whereby things are like to goe ill with those that have taken up Armes, against the Parliament Sir Christopher Wray and Captain Hothers having lately allo taken divers priloners in the Bithoprick of Durham (they marching thither to meet them to prevent further inconvenience, there being an invitation of the Earl of New-Castle to bring forces mto York to raite the fiege before York) the faid L. Savil (beginning to find what it is to take up armes against a Parliament) hath tendred 2000. I, composition to Captain Hathan, to lubinit to the further pleasure of the House, and fo do also offer very large composition.

information is also giving from New Capte, that the 2 is not stady expected there, and that the Earl of Nov-Caft'e hat h received fome fuprly of money from beyon lea, the Denmarke Ambaffador continues there Rull, but the inh bitairts there abouts are very backwards in of the Comment of the feid Barle. The Comment of the Superior

This prefent Tue day the house of Commons drew up heads of Propositions to be presented to his Majesty for a Treaty of peace which were presented to this effect. viz. That his Majetty w be pleased to come to his Parliament and so trest withe person, affuring his Majestles person, fredome, and proceed from all danger, &c. 2. That his Majeffy would bear pleased to give his royall assent for the passing of the which are agreed upon by both houses fince his Majesties a

from them, 3. They his Majerly will be pleased to render up such Delinquents as have apparently appeared to be chiefe incendiaties of the present troubles and distractions of the Kingdome, as the L. Digby, Walmos, & others, to receive tryall for their offen-

ce, scrotding to the known laws of the Kingdome.

There was a letter from the States of Holland, intimating that the French King bach a great army near Collen, wherof his Generall hath discharged 1 0000. of them, hoping to have them transported for England, but the States have utterly refused that they should either passe through their Country, or take any shipping there for England. It was ordered by the Lords & Commers in Parliament, that all parts between England and Scotland should be opened, that so there may be free entercourse betwixt the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland which of late hath beene flopped. An order was made by the Commons that all those Lords, Gent and others that haveraised horse, monie or plate to affift the King in this war against the Parliament their effates shall be sequestred by the authority of Parliament for the fervice of the Commonwealth, and a Committee was appointed. to confider of a way for the gathering up oftheir rents, and the tents of all other Delinquents, and that fuch provision may be made, whereby their Tenants may not hereafter bequestioned for paying in of their tents, nor fuffer any demir age by the fame.

An impreschment was also ordered to be speedily brought into the House against Dr. Person for a seditious and soundalous.

Sermon which he lately presched against the Parliament arCan-

terbory in Kentana and a sevial

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Information was given by letters from Leicester, that his Majefly hath commanded the major of that Town, to pay certains monics that have bin tailed upon the subsidy bil to Mr. Hastings, and if he result the payment thereof that then to be apprehended and brought to his Majesty to receive punishmens for his con-

tempt therein.

Wednesday there was Prommes best up in the street he the last night command of his Excelency the Earl of Effect to prepaire to their call's upon paine of death and this day a Generall moster was upon Hounsley Heath, The Barl of Warnicke being chosen and apointed Lord Generall, efficient Esstearne Counties, and having raisedgreat forces, in Effect, and other places and concerning that he may doe

of Command under his Broadency the Earl of Egies, and will be a meanes to fave the flate from expending much money which it would cold in fetting forth another General? he came and rendred fuch reasons to the House the wing his forwardnesse to hezzard his life and forms in this cause and so Voluntarily resigned up his Commisse, and is to goe forth with his Excellency the Earl of Egen, which has become

The ludges doe fit in the Kings B Pleas they having received command from the Parlies not to adjorne the terme, Sergeant Bacon being lately a Jude doth fit in the Kings Bench with ludg Berte credibly reported that at the Kings being about F comming to Braineford, there was appreh med to be a Gentle-man of good quallity and he a with upon a tree, for that it is conceived be good affection to the Parliament, and no man was for to cutt him downe or cover his face till he had been a a publique Spectacle mehe whole army, which was a marching by, and it was thus inhumanly done in the way twixt Egham and Stanes, And one Dr. Som Vicar of St having 4 or 5 daughters in great Joyalty , did it down in the army, & was very familiar with the Co ders, and his daughters did ride bohind forme C shewed them the wholearmy as they marched, diers that they first took at Brainford as it is re ord as it is rep were not able to ranfome themfelves, were prefently naked and kept in a potent full of dist. and a to some

The Cavelieres took an bonest man in Islemeral and being demanded from whence he was because he said he was fee the King and parliament, they gave him many woundes in

his body and cutt of his Eates. To or the Ald ent or frie port and

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HIS K. Gt. Bt. + du Charles I.

MAJESTIES

To all His Loving Subjects,

OF

His true Intentions in advancing lately

TO

BRAINCEFORD.



PRINTED

By His MAJESTIES Command

AT

OXFORD,

BY

LEONARD LICHFIELD

Printer tothe UNIVERSITIE.

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His Majesties Declaration to all His loving Subjects of His true Intentions in advancing lately to BRAINERPORD.

Hough Our Reputation be most dear to Us, and especially in those Cases wherein the trath of Our most solemn Professions (and by consequence of Our Christianity) is questioned, yet it is not only for the Vindication of that, and to clear Our Self from such Aspersions, but withall to preserve Our Subjects in their just Esteem of, and Duty to Us, and from being engaged into Crimes and Dangers by those malitious reports, so

spightfully framed and cunningly spread against Us, concerning our late advancing to Brainceford, That we have resolved to publish this our following Declaration.

A T Colebrook, on Friday the 1 t of November, We received a Petition from both Our Houses of Parliament, by the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Lord Wenman, M. Perpoint, and Sir Iohn Hippesty; And indeed We were well pleased to see it so much liker a Petition, then the other Papers We had often of late received under that name, and return'd to it the next day so gracious an Answer, that we affire Our selves could not but be very satisfactory to all that were truely lovers of Peace. The Copies of both which do here follow.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty:
The humble Perition of the Lords and Commons now assembled in PARLIAMENT.

VV E Your Majesties most loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, being affected with a deep and piercing sense of the miseries of this Kingdom, and of the dangers to Your Majesties Person, as the present Affairs now stand, and much quickned therein with the sad consideration of the great essusion of Blond at the late Battle, and of the loss of so many eminent Persons; And farther weighing the Addition of losse, misery, and danger to Your Majesty and Your Kingdom, which must the sue, if both Armies should again joyn in another Battle, as without Gods especiall blessing, and Your Majesties concurrence with Your Houses of Parliament, will not probably to avoided.

We cannot but believe, that a suitable impression of tendernesse and compassion is anythin Tour Majesties Royall Heard, being Tour Self an eye-witnesse of the blondy adspreading the destruction of so many of Tour Subjects, And that Tour Majesty doth aprehend what diminution of Tour Own Power and Greatnesse will follow, And that all its Kingdoms will thereby be so weakned, as to become subject to the Attempts of any illustrated to this State. In all which respects, we assure our selves, that Tour Majesty will be inclined graciously to accept this our humble Petition, that the misery and desolation of this Kingdom, may be speedily removed and prevented; For the effecting where if, we most humbly beseach Tour Majesty to appoint some convenient place, not surresimited city of London, where Your Majesty will be pleased to reside, until Committees of both Honses of Parliament may attend Your Majesty with some Propositions in theremovall of these bloudy Distempers and Distractions, and setting the State of the Kingdom in such a manner, as may conduce to the Preservation of Gods true Religion, Your Majesties Honour, Safety, and Proserity, and to the Peace, Comfort, and Secunity of all Tour People.

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His Majesties Answer to the aforesaid Petition.

TE take God to witnesse how deeply We are affected with the miseries of this Kingdom, which heretofore We have stroven, asmuch as in Us lay, to prevent, It being sufficiently known to all the world, That as We were not the first that took up Arms, so We have shewed Our readinesse of composing all things in a faire way by Our severall offers of Treaty, and shall be glad now at length to finde any such Inclinations nothers, The same tendernesse to avoid the Destruction of Our Subjects. (whom We know to be Our greatest strength) which would alwayes make Our greatest Victories bitter to Us, shall make Us willingly hearken to such Propositions whereby these bloudy diffempers may be stopped, and the great diffractions of this Kingdom fettled to Gods glory, Our Honour, and the welfare and flourishing of Our People; And, to that end, shall reideat Our own Castle at Windsore (if the Forces there shall be removed) fil Committees may have time to attend Us with the fame (which, to present the Inconveniences that will intervene, We wish may be hastned) and hall be ready there (or if that be refused Us) at any place where We shall be, to receive fuch Propositions as aforesaid from both Our Houses of Parliament. Do you your Duty, We will not be wanting to Ours; God of his morcy give a bleffing.

But the fame night after the Messengers were gone, certain Information was brought unto Us, That the same day the Earl of Essen had drawn his:

his forces with great store of Ordinance out of London towards Us, upon which a Councell of Warre being prefent, and We having there confidered. upon debate, Our present Condition, That being already almost surrounded by his forces, some at Windsore, some at Kingston, and some at Action, If We fuffered the Remainder to possesse Brainceford, We should be totally hemm'd in, and Our Army deprived of all convenience of either moving or fubfifting. Yet how necessarily soever it appear'd, We could not obtain Our own Confent to advance towards Brainceford, and either prepoffesse it, or dispossesse them of it, till We had satisfied Our selves that it was as lawfoll as necessary, and fully weighed all, that not only reason, but malice it self. (which We knew to be very watchfull upon Our Actions) could object against ir. We consider first, that it could not reasonably be esteem'd an Aversion from Peace, and an Intention to interrupt the Treaty then inexpedation, Since on the other fide We had cause to beleeve by the former rejection of Our offers of Treaty, when We were suppos'd to beinne condition of frength, That if We would not thus preferve Our Selves from being so encompass'd as to come into their Powers, the very possibility of a Treaty would immediately vanish. We considered next, that much leffe could it be interpreted any Breach of Faith, fince willing neffeto receive Propositions of Treaty was never held to amount to a suspension of Arms; Since otherwise We must (because mention of a Treaty had been once made) by the same Logick have been bound not to hinder them totacompasse Us on all parts to Colebrook Towns end; Since no word to that purpose (of any suspension) was in Our Answer; Nay, since in that (by withing their Propositions might be hallned, to prevent the Inconveniences which would intervene) We implyed, That by this Arms were not ful pended; And fince their own Votes of proceeding vigoroufly notwith-Standing the Petition, and their now Actions in fending after their Meffergers great store of forces with Ordinance so neer to Us (having before girt Us in on all others parts, and fent men and Ordinance to Kingiton after the Safe Conduct asked of Us) implyed the fame.

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Being resolved upon these Reasons, That this advancing was necessary and just, We were not yet satisfied till We had endeavoured the same day (though the interruptions of shooting stopt up the way till the next) to satisfie Our Parliament and People of the same, and that Peace was still Our desire, We to that end directed a Message by Ishn White Esquire, which was so received, that his danger of being put to death for bringing it, and the imprisonment of him and the Trumpeter that went with him in the Gate-house, shew'd that the very Law of Nations was by some no more consider'd then all other Laws had been before. A Copy of which Message hereaster

lows, to how how little temptation the matter of that gave them for

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His Majesties Message of the 12. of November.

Hereas the last night being the 11. of November, after the departure of the Committee of both Our Houses with Our gracious Answer to their Petition, We received certain Information (having till then heard nothing of it, either such the Houses Committee or otherwise). That the Lord of Essex had drawn bis forces not London towards Us, which hath necessitated Our sudden Resolution to march with our forces to Brainceford; We have thought hereby sit to signific to both Our Houses of Puliament, That We are no lesse desirous of the Peace of the Kingdom, Then We sures in Our aforesaid Answer; The Propositions for which We shall willingly receive were ever We are, And desire (if it may be) to receive them at Brainceford this night, or early to morrow morning, that all possible speed may be made in so good a work, adult inconveniences, otherwise-likely to intervene, may be avoided.

And to justifie yet further, That Our Intention was no other then was here profest, assoon as We were informed that the Earl of Essen his forces were departed from Kingston, before any apparance or notice of further forces from London (Our end of not being inclosed being obtained) Wegave orders to quit Brainceford, and to march away, and possesse that

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We cannot but make one Argument more of the truth of Our Profession, that this was all Our end, and that We had not the least thought, by fo advancing, to furprife and fack London (which the malignant party would infuse into that Our City) And that is, That probably God Almighty would not have given fuch a Bleffing to Our Journey, as to have affifted Us loboth by Land and Water, as with leffe then a third part of Our foot, and with the loffe but of ten men, to beat two of their best Regiments out of both Braincefords, for all the great advantage of their works in them, tokill him who commanded in chief, and kill and drown many others, to take hive hundred Prisoners, more Arms, eleven Colours, and good store of Ammunition, fifteen Peeces of Ordinance (whereof We funk most that Webrought not away) and then unfought with, and unoffered at, neerer then by Ordinance, to march away, notwithstanding the great disadvantage of Our Forces by the difficulties of the Passages, if He who is the searcher of all hearts and truth it felf had not known the truth of Our Professions, and the Innocence of Our Heart, And how force We were from deferving those horrid Accusations of fallehood and Freachery cast so point black noon

upon Our own Person, That it would amase any man to see them suffered to be Printed in Our City of London, if any thing of that kinde could be a wonder after so many of the same, and how really they desire Accommoda-

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tion, who upon this have Voted they will have none.

These Our Reasons for this Action, this Our satisfaction sent for it, and this Blessing of God's upon it, will (We doubt not) cleer Us to all indifferent persons both of the Jesuiticall Counsells, and the personal Treachery to which some have presumed so impudently to impute it; And God so blesse Our future Actions as We have delivered the truth of this.

The Answer of both Houses of Parliament to His Majesties Message of the 12 of November.

Lords and Commons in Parliament, do make this humble Answer; That this Message was not delivered to us till Munday the 14. We thought it a strange Introduction to Peace, that Your Majesty should send Your Army to beat us out of our Quarters at Brainceford, and then appoint that place to receive our Propositions; which, yet it plainly appears, Your Majesty intended not to receive, till You had first tryed whether You could break thorow the Army raised for the defence of this Kingdom and Parliament, and take the City, being unprovided and secure, in expectation of a fair Treaty made to secure the City. If herein Your Majesty had prevailed, after You had destroyed the Army, and mastered the City, it is easie to imagine, what a miserable Peace we should have had: and whether those Courses be suable to the Expressions Your Majesty is pleased to make in Your Answer to our Petition, of Your earnestnesse to avoid any further essusion of blood, let God and the World judge.

As for our Proceedings, they have in all things been answerable took Professions: We gave directions to the Earl of Essent draw the Army under his Command out of the City and Suburbs, before we sent any Messet to Your Majesty; so that part of it was inquartered at Braintessed, before the Committee returned with Your Answer: and immediately upon the receipt thereof, that very morning Order was taken that the Souldiers should exercise no Act of Hostility against any of Your Majesties People. We sent Letter by Six Peter Killigren to know Your Majesties pleasure, Whether You intended the like forbearance of hostility; But the sury of Your Souldiers thirsting after bloud and spoil, prevented the delivery of the Letter For coming

coming upon Saturday in his way towards Your Majesty as farre as Braintefed, he found them in fight there and could passe no further. God who sees
our Innocency, and that we have no Aymes, but at his Glory and the publike Good, will (we hope) free Your Majesty from those destructive Counsells, who labour to maintain their own power by bloud and Rapine, and
blesse our Endeavours, who seek nothing, but to procure and establish the
Honour, Peace and Safety of Your Majesty, and Kingdoms, upon the sure
soundation of Religion and Justice.

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To the Answer of both Houses of Parliament to His Majesties Message of the 12 of November, His Majesty makes this Reply.

THat His Message of the 12, though not received by them till the 14, was fent to I them first upon the same day, upon which it was dated, and meeting with stops hthe way, was again fent upon the 13, and taken upon that day at ten in the morning h the Earl of Effex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened, fo the honese of the delivery is not so strange as the stop of the Letter said to be sent by Sir Peter Killigrew, which His Majesty hath not yet received, but concludes from the natter expressed to have been contain'd in that Letter (to wit, to know his Pleasure, phaher He intended the forbearance of Hostility) and by the Command of such forhurance faid to be fent to the Lord of Effex his Army, that no fuch for bearance was alresty concluded, & consequently neither had his Majesty cause to suppose, that he should take any of their forces unprovided, and secure in expectation of a faire Treaty, wither could any Hostile Act of His Majesties Forces have been a course unsutable to His expressions, much lesse could an endeavour to preposeles (for so He hoped He might broedone) that Place, which might have stops the farther March of those Forces towards Him, (which, for ought appear'd to Him, might as well have been intended to Colebrook as to Brainceford) and by that the further effusion of Bloud, deserve that flite.

His Majesty farther conceives, That the Printing so out of time of such a Declatation, as their Reply to his Answer to theirs of the 26 of May, but the day before they voted the Delivery of their Petition, and the March of the Earl of Essex his Forces to Brainceford so neer to His Majesty, when the Committee at the same time attended Him with a Petition for a Treaty, the Earl of Essex being before posses of all the other Avenues to his Army, by his Forces at Windsore, Acton, and Kingston, was a more strange introduction to Peace, then for His Majesty not to suffer Himself to be coopt up on all sides, because a Treaty had been mention'd, which was soreally, and so much desired by His Majesty, that this Proceeding seems to Him pur-posses for intended to divert (which it could not do) that His Inclination.

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That His Majesty had no intention to master the City by so advancing, besides Hit profession, which (how meanly seever they seem to value it) He conceives a sufficient Argument, (especially being only opposed by suspicions and surmises) may appear by His not pursuing His Victory at Brainceford, but giving orders to His Army to March away to Kingston as soon as he heard that place was quitted, before any notice or Appearance of farther Forces from London; Nor could be finde a better way to satisfie them before hand, that he had no such intention, but that his desire of Peace, and of Propositions, that might conduce to it, still continued, then by that Message of the 12, for which care of his he was requited by such a Reception of his Message and Messager, as was contrary at once both to duty, civility, and the very Customes, and Law of Warre, and Nations, and such as theirs (though after this Provocation) bath

not found from him.

His Majesty wonders that his Souldiers should be charged with their sting after Bloud, who took above five hundred Prisoners in the very heat of the fight, his Majefie having since dismissed all the common Souldiers, and entertain'd fach as were willing to serve him, and required only from the rest an Oath not to serve against him; And his Majesty supposes such most apt and likely to maintain their Power by Bland and Rapine, who have only got it by Oppression and Injustice; That his is wested in him by the Law, and by that only (if the destructive Counsells of others would not hinder fuch a Peace, in which that might once again be the Univerfall Rule, and in which Religion and fustice can only flourist) he desires to maint ain it. And if Peace were equally defired by them, as it is by his Majefty, he conceives it would have been proper to have fent him fuch a Paper as should have com ained just Propositions of Peace, and not an unjust Accusation of his Counsells, Proceedings and Person. And his Majesty intends to March to such a Distance from his City of London, as my take away all Preterice of Apprehension from his Army, that might binder them in all Security from yet preparing them to prefent to him, and there will be ready suber to receive them, or to end the pressures, and miseries, which his Subjects to bu great Grief Suffer through this Warre, by a Profent Bastle,

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recess a sign of and the have forther opportunity to emechants a case sind relation on a device of which has a sind fine field being debate. Company to the Company of the whole House should be turned in our rests of company, to the what Answer should be

seed, and feck thereby mely to advance their own tree

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in person se his Parli : and to treit posite them in a Parliamentary way, of Lan propositions as may reconcile the differences between them, the grant have the hold brunk places or a treaty to see

From the 21th of November to the 18th 1642

be predented to his Nately slopeby if the or whether any farther additions the country should be added there may and it being to the question additions to the question of the country state. Leaves a state of the country state of the country

Munday, the 21. of November. gammon trem di

great appearance in the Home of the dock there was a great appearance in the Home of Commons, it being appointed (on Saterday laft) that this day the House would feriously debate of His Majestjes Reply to the late Medige less may blin by the Parliament, and of considering of some Propositions to be drawne up to team to his Majesty contenting is happy Preaty for a Peace to be totaleded of between His Majesty and the Parliament, according as seen had formerly profered to His Majesty and His Majestics define his Reply and beling into debate of the businesse, many Specifies were made, and welling into debate of the businesse, many Specifies were made, and welling into debate of the businesse, if it could by any means possible be obtained. And thereupon severall Members of the louse moved, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences, that some Propositions should be forthwith prepared and preferences this hapelety for Theory, according to his desire. In this world prevailed, that they have so of peace have taken, and that His Majesty having great store of wicked counsellors about him, they have so prevailed, that they have suffected this good counsels and estate one of the Parliament for a Treas.

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terous defigner, and feek thereby shely to advance their own trayterous defigner, and to have further opportunity to compel their
wicked and perifdious devices. The whole flatt of the befinesseeing
freely debated, and meeting fully resolved their upon, at last it being
put to the Question, a Vote passed that the whole House should be
turned into a grand Commerce, to consider what Answer should
be returned to His Mai sty upon the fending of Propositions unto
him.

And then it was voted that his Majerty should be defired to return in person to his Parli: and to treat with them in a Parliamentary way, of such propositions as may reconcile the differences between them, the Parliament being the most proper place for a treaty to set-

the the great diffractions of the Kingdom.

Then it was further debated whether this should be drawneup to be presented to his Majesty alone by it self, or whether any further additions should be added thereunto and it being put to the question, she house was divided out the vote passed by the major part that some thing should be added by way of proposition to his Majesty, but the day being far spent, the further consideration was referred untill the next morning.

It is informed by letters out of York hite, that the book Sent in the E. of Complet into the Constitute of York, and the fine in the E. of Complet into and his Constitute above a forthight in the me, so that they are likewook brought into a warp lower conditioner; the long, all provides being despitement coming to the form high tendered appeals computation to dry the and it to Complete better pleasured the bould and direct other pleasured the bould and direct other and its to Complete parts have entered into no albeits and it affects and its affects and its affects and its affects and its affects and are joining its each to mile least appeals to E. of Complete and are joining its each at the conference of the Conference is not as yet come to New collision about empty, expeditive the E. of Complete tendend rate the forgrant about any wearing the Conference is not as yet come to New collision about expeditive the E. of Conference but he come to New collision about expeditive the E. of Conference but he come to New collision about expeditive the E. of Conference but he come to New collisions about any wearing the Conference is not as yet come to New collisions about any wearing the conference and the conference a

The Queepe is not as yet come to Now earlif has he dayly expedient there, and it is informed by letter a from themse the B of Newsylle hash lately received two hundred thousand pound from his feature the King, and it is thought the fix themselved Assect that were brought over out of Democrates, Noneafte for the King (with the Democrate Amba(finder) were not all for un a free gift by the King of Democrates Col. Gother ham that was lately taken prisoner by Cap. Historic was imployed beyond Sea in Democraty the Queen to have democrated as imployed beyond Sea in Democraty the Queen to have democrated as the overstood themselved.

Thirday Information was given to the House, the a Ship which was going forth from Grove for being bound for Airmstin and the

services (whose diligence in their office is very associable to be find in the Ship divers Trunks full of very rich and ookly applicate and workle accommodations for falllets, work faitle cours, ries series, divid was ordered to be flower and the shife cours, ries series, divid was ordered to be flower and the shife chief or their period over with Her Ma felty, and M. Jonas is expected here, divers elected those that had sweet being come to the King already. A. R. Pierry, the Lord Diggy and estimated Emerge to the Majority or receive publishment E. Caratta design and estimated to the Majority or receive publishment in the control of the con This day the Citizens of d.oadon.csineno las Part. d caring

The Ford of Common against felling confidention of Proposition of Proposition of the Majely diagnost be added to their former vote the day before. And herenpointing agreed that His Majely floating agreed that His Majely floating the pageod that His Majely floating to be defined to be standard to give the Royal antern for the partition of the standard to give the Royal antern for the partition of the standard the Partitione granted into His Majely for the standard the Partition of the partition of the His Majely for the Bill that they define to have partied in the For the affective of the clerk picture of the Partition of the Royal and Seek and Control of the Chirch government and the Royal and Seek and Control of the clerk picture and the landard to the Chirch government and the Royal and Seek and Control of the clerk picture. entique n'es that é to Braine que de la visa de continue n'estat de continue courle might be title d'on ever fund is manifest

It was alloworted that PhoMarielly would further be pleased to

A washrovoted that Managery would further be pleafed to be eithe the rup first delimination as have apparently appeared to be eithe thick inframents as fricewateries of the preference and different months and different months and different months are the first being who documents. This pleafer which are the first being who documents frighted and those force as shortered, a configuration was defined with the Lorde, at which configuration was defined with the Lorde, at which configuration was defined with the Lorde, at which configuration was a first the first which was by many when the lord him configuration. The Commons and preference to their land there are to their land there are to their land their of the dainer than might account the first the Army should reliable them. But the Research the Army should reliable them. til book Hamerimien, Brainford, Honnilow, and other pains rich he City, if they month to partie the Cavallers, and therefore the fieldefired the Bords to Joyne with shearth givening action to the Lo: Generall, to advance with his Army in purinit of the Magaforces, and that he mount dense has opportunity of falling upon them,
and fact time as the propositions were they agreed upon and fant
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Leicestershire, and were committed to the Sergeant at Armes, people and tog their enlargement to go disconcintuate Country open had but by reason of other waighty of sizes in goald not, for the perfect be beard. It is also informed that his Na lety, there have that have mand to the Major of Leicestur, to pay erricing moneyes that have been raised upon the bill sombifices to Masses; and if he results the payment thereof he should be apprehensed, and brought to his Majesty to receive punishment for his connempt therein.

This day the Citizens of London came to the Parl. declaring their affections to the cause, and their termination for the retrief of a happy peace in this Kingdome, and to pura speedy end to the present differ tions, giving the Parliament great thankes for their extraordinary paines and endeavours to effect the same, and for their addressing themselves so often in such an humble way by Pention to his Majorky for a treaty of peace. Thowing likewise that if his Major shall refuse to accept of their propositions whereby a necessity will ly supon the Kingdom to decide the businesse by the Swond, they would freely lend to the Parliament all the plate belonging to the leverall Halls of the Gity of London to adult them in that war, and propounded that if the Barliament shall thinke fit, (in case the war continue) that some course might be taken for every man in the City to contribute something monethly or, as they shall see good according to their estates, and showed also that the like course for raising of money might be taken throughout the Kingdom.

This day the E. of Moracket that was appointed by the Parlie to be Lord Generall, for the Counties of Effex, Sufficient and diverse other Eafterne Counties. At a conference of both houles came and freely religned up, his committeen, thereby deliring to eafe the State of that great expends in money, which would negotivity arite, it his Lord his raile another Asmy by himselfs, and that the forces miles under his command might be added to the first Effex, he wing himselfs very ready, and willing to reader himselfs terraceable to the State in some other condition, and to his Lordship gave the Parlie thanks for that great tayour, which they had conferred on him, and is resolves to go forth in this expedition with his Exercising the Effex.

The Parl having received certexne information that the Papill and other malignants and ill affected persons, in the County of the Northumberland, Westmerland, Comberland, Lamaber Chelling, County Pallatine of Devices, and some of New asia, article into affectation and have caused and do cause great forces between the county of the same of t

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of horse and foot, to oppose she well afforted subjects, and to sid and fortout the Popills malignent party in those parts. The Parl declared that they hold it a thing most fir, necessary and healthfull for the pre-tent state of this Kingdom, and ordered accordingly. That all Lord Lieutenante, Deputy Lievterants, Colloneis, Captains, and other Officers, and all other well affected persons, inhabitants in the severall Counties aforefaid, do and shall affociate themselves, and mutually aid fuccour, and affilt one another by railing forces of horse and toot, and leading them into places which shall be most convenient and necessary, and by all good wayes and meanes, whet focwer, to suppress, and subducthe Popish and malignant party in the faid severall County ues, and to preferve the peace of the Kingdom, according to the orders and declarations of Parliament, And that the faid inhabitants. of the faid feverall Counties, and every of them for for foing thall be aved, and kept harmeleffe by the power and authority of Parl, And further ordred that the Lo: Generall, the E of Effer his Excellency hall be defred to grant fuch Commissions to the Los Fairfax (in his Excellencyes absence from the faid Counties, Hor Levying, leading, and conducting all fuch forces as have or shall be raised in the faid feverall Countries, for the fervice of the King and Pauliament as his hid Excellency for himlelf buth, and likewise power to give the fame. orders & infirmations for regulating the Souldiers, which is or shall be under his commands as his faid Excellency hath given to his Army, and to use all Martiall I aw to compell obedience thereunto as occafien shall require, And also power and authority to make and appoint Collonels, Ceptains, and other Officers for Levying, or conducting, and lending the forces, as he thall think fit.

This whole day the Lords Sate in debate both forenomeand aftermount upon the votes or heads of propositions to be fent to his. Mafeltyprefented anto them the day before, form of the Lords conferting and agreeing, with the Commons in their votes that were palled
in their house for an addition to the first propositions, and others disaftenting thereunto and at last they agreed upon some alteration to be
made therein, and a conclusion which was to this effect. That his
Majesty would be gratiously pleased to condesced to the granting of
their humble desires concerning his Majesties coming to treate with
his Parl, in Person in a Parliamentary way, or to receive such other
propositions as the Parliament should send unto him, given the week

and forted a sourche Ordinence and wounded a guijner very 13 e fair soop sole them, and to possell themselves of the City, where upon Cap: Chierrod a very bonest Gentlementhat did very excellent forvice in regaining of Pari ments (though he was pro laimed lent forvice in regaining of Pari ments (though he was pro laimed

has her of hers Thursday, the said Necessian, out to be handled by the Honkof Commons spain fell into debute of the proposition ons to be fent to his Majetty which were agitared in the H of pecres theday before, and after forme debate, diverse waighty re fors being flowed for that purpole, it was voted that the con thereof being to the effect aforefaid was not needling thereto, the whole matter of their define being included in the former pare, and this fatter clause might prove fome what prejudicial to d former, and breed four further delay of time. And then would was fent up to the Lords, defiring a Conference; at which Conferen of both Houses M. Pim laid open to the Lords the realists why House of Commons could not confent to what was agreed upon their Lordthips concerning the conclusion to the faid Proposition the wing that it His Majelty confented not to come and tres his Park (they having affired his Majellies Person prefer fecurity from dunger or inconvenience thereby) but did cont Hill amongs those trayterous Counsellors that were about His I jelly, there was no hopes of obtaining fach's Treaty of Peace; as t it thould be feeled for the prefer ation of Religion, the fater Ringdome, and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, sequential thir bord hips that this (amongh other things) was the fende of t House of Commons which he was commanded to deriver unto the defining their Lordhips to take the fame into confideration,

This day certain information was given, that whereas the Cities Chickefor in Suffice was in a good politice of defence for the Hing. ces of Ordnance there in all) the Sheriffe which with hitherta the are Newter, came with about feven or cight limided men; pieten ding that he heard that F. Robert with his Cavalliers were count Offerprife the City, undetterefore halland gutter forme Porces County to come to helpe and defind it, and to beopen forth And irregard the Forces which he brought were that Continey in the City and not suspect any meachery and let them into the Tou fter which the faid Sheriffe ; together with the malignain of the diewoorthe Porces that were in the City to in and p Miches to per themselves into a pulling of affence, and they were without the Cates divers of the manignants dies Swords, crying For Cold and the Ring See and to there up the G and feifed upon the Ordnance and wounded a gunner very fore that upon Cap: Chiewood a very honest Gentleman that did very excellent service in regaining of Portsmonth (though he was proclaimed

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figures fines) and was now at Chicken and the substance industry fine to substance in the s

Friday, the 15. of November.

It is certified by Letters from Oxford that his Majestie is at Wallingford, but is apported at Oxford this night, his Forces being singling about the Countrey, as at Radding Natingford, & Abbington and other small rownes thereabouts, and that they doc exceedingly pillage and spoile the countrey, and besides what money and goods which they take away, they do drive away mens cattell into Towns and there kill them and extethem at their pleasure.

The Towne of Northhampton hearing that the Cavalliers are comning backagain toward that Country, they petitioned the House that they might have some Ordinance sent thither to seeme that Towne, which was granged unto them, but as well by reason of the Cavalliers being neere unto that Roade, as the sowlnesse of those

wayes, they are not as yet gone thither.

This day his Excellence the E. of Effex came from the Army to the House, leaving his Forces about Brainford, King from, Heanfler & where places where they are quartered thereabouts: And a debate was in the House concerning the prefere railing of money to pay the Army, and to batten the E. of Effex his advancing forward to subdue the Cavalliers, and was agreed that the Lot Mandevil (now E. of Mascheffer) and M. Pym should goe this night to Guild-hall to acquire the Citizens of the present necessity they were in for money, and to give them further intigration concerning the state of things.

It is informed that Northhampson-hire, Warrick-fire, Leferfer-hire, Stafford hire and other Counties adjoyning, are entering into afficuation to maintain the peace of those Counties against any that stall come to disturb it, & that Propositions are made amongstehem that those which have a teams of horse shall space one of them for the strice of the Parliament and peace of the Kingdome, and that they will set men to ride them that are of ability and that they can con-

de in.

This evening the E. of Mancheffer and M. Pym came into Lordon and at a Com 1 on Hall acquainted the Citizens of London that they were fent thither by the Parl. to give them thankes for the great aid aid aid aid aid aid and are they had given to the Parl. and then laying open the

orest

great necessity of money for the present, and that the Earle of E for could not advance with his Army before a confiderable forms of money was raised about him of about 2011 on demand a value of

Money was raised by Sater day and a fine of Newsmite to the case of the case of Deven intimating that they have received reliable information that you marched out of convenient more in comment bave yethered reliable information that you marched out of convenient to a place called Tafer and that by Letters which they received out of water. Information was given that the Manquelle of Martina comming into Depositions to Lype, with the Committee at Partinal Comming into Depositions to Lype, with they combined. That the Deposit Leasurable was edged of the Committee of Partinal Committee of the Committee of Partinal Committee of the Committee of the

There was also a Leuer read in the House that came our of Wales, fignifying that the malignant party in several! Counties were gathering to a head, & it was that they were drawn on by the Lord Herbert, and intended to fall upon the E. of Suntord and his Forces which he hash at Hereford; also defiring the Parl, to lend some

more Fo. c. stothat Ciy.

A Packet was intered pred and brought to the House which came from Holland at softed to Secretary Niturals, one whereof was to this effect. That the Queen had procured 60000. In the Prince of Orange, 20000, the reof being fear to the Earle of Newgastle, and 40000. to the King; it that they are in hopes of borrowing 60000, more of the K of Denmark, which was lending an Amballador over into England with very faire profiters to the Ring, which he defired to be kindlyer entertained then the last Amball dur, which took such distast there at that is had like to have findrated all their expectations from that King, it distribes bin for the Bod service Col. Cocketham did in Denmark, who was comming over with the Amballador; and that soon Arms with a train of Astillery, and two men of war, and other provision, were already come out of Denmark into Holland, with many expert Commanders, which were the belle tought over with the Queen, whele preferee in England was alting very assisted belongs to over with the Queen, whele preferee in England was alting very assisted by the formal first over with the Queen, whele preferee in England was alting very assisted London, if they had not him a day or two too flow. That he holds it convenes to bring some Forces into Kent, where they would find a party, and get the first of Thanks: And that if it were as they had heard that the Kings ham Patl, had a Treary than the holds in convenes to bring some Forces into Kent, where they would find a party, and get the first of the Rings honour, and compating heir own ends: for the East fifty, that he were as they had heard that they may neither Harte not. One hance left and if as the Queen intended to be in England very speedily and to lam, and eleft and if a party, since a party that convenes they have concluded already that there shall be more seen advance their own ends.

No All Samoustand to lend but general Proposition in Effex, &c. The Part therefore had good reason to lend but general Proposition in Effex, &c. The Part therefore had goo

and as a Com. our Halfweeting the M. Assents of London the great and were that thinker by the Lyd. to give them thankes line the great and and and ance they karled on to the Park and their saying open the





ton it was stranged that the tricky history light the latter

Collected by the fame hand that formerly drow an the Copy for William Cook at Parminals Inng. And are to be fold in the Old Baily.

Munday the 21. of November. 1642.

Here was information given to the House of Commons by Sir Michael Lively, one of the Deputie Lievtenants of Kent, that he and the rest of the Deputy Lievechants have put that Countie into a very good posture of defence, and secured divers malignants amongst them, that the most considerable part of that County flands very well affected to the Parliament, and are refolved to

fland upon their owne defence against the Kings Cavalliers, and not to fuffer them-Elves to be pillaged as other Counties have done, the faid fir Michael Lively was called into the Commons House, and had thankes given him, for his great paints and care in that Countie. And have ordered that Master Manly and two other Deputy Liertenants for Suffex, members of the House of Commons, should be lest downe into Suffer, and put that Councie into the like posture of defence as is Kent; and to differme all fuch as refule to joyne with them in fecuring the Countic and that the faid fir Michaell Lively thould go along and be joyned with them

for the lectring of that Countle. of filmons of whiteene great Horfes feifed upon and to charles agreed and and

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and brought to London belonging to one Master Wise man and Master Nevell both Papists in Eslex, whereupon it was ordered that the said thirteene Horse should be delivered to he Arthur Hallery and it Samuel Luke to Secure their Tree powished. An Order was made by the Haster, that the fire Serkes, and Clerkes of the

An Order was made by the Heales, that the fur Clerkes, and Clerkes of the Percy Beg, be required not to iffue forth any Write for the fwenting of new Sheriffes, nor make any discharge for the old ones, untill further order of the Houses, for that it is informed there are divers pricked by his Majeltie to be Sheriffes in severall Counties that are very undeterring men, and ill affected to the Parliament.

The Kings Mellage worthe Houses required on Saturday last, was againe read to the Commons and there was a great debate, what answer should be returned his Majeffie concerning the fame, and the Commons taking into confideration the faid accident that happened barely bythe Kittes forces, Alling upon Brainford. when the Houles were last upon shomaster of accommodation, and that delayer would be very dangerous, concluded that they, would draw up forme propositions. (to facisfie his Majesties delire) and for hwith fend them unto him, and defire a speedy answer, it being thought altogether convenient and incompliant with the prefere occasions to delay the time by app sinting a treaty, whereapon the Commons was turned into a grand Committee, to debate the bufinelle, Mafter Ellis being appointed for the Chaire, and they fpent that whole day until late at night about the larte, there being a very great appearance of weir Members that day, above two hundred as was conceived, and at length they agreed in this Vote, That his Majettie frould be defired to returne to his Parliamete (as being the most fittest place to treat of the great distractions of the Kingdome) and differences betweene as Majefie and the more 1 1 11 bet de son out qualitate)

And after the passing of that Votes it was debated by the Committee, whether there should be any thing added, or any further Propositions made, or whether that Proposition alone should be sent to his Majestie. And the House was divided upon the Question, and it was carryed by the major part, that there should be some further Propositions added: Whereupon it was ordered that the House should bee against turned into a Grand Committee the next day to debate the businesse.

This day whileft the Commons were in debate of the Accommodation, divers of the chiefe of the City of London came to the House, and debeed that there might be an Order for the impoling of a Taxe, or Rate, upon little malignants within the City, as have not contributed towards the charge of the same, which

the Commons promifed to consider of.

It was also agains justified to the Commons that the Lord Digby, and M. Henry Peircey are with his Majestic, and chiefe actors in this Warre of care balls?

An Order was made by the Commons, that the Rents belonging to one Condeman in the Country, that by his meaners was plupdered by the Cavallers.

An other Order was made by the Commons, that Sir Anthony Etby, one of the Deputy Lieutenams for Lincolnhire, thould size upon the moneys in the cultodie of the high Sheriffe, raifed upon the Propolitions in that Country and thould also gaper up what other moneyes remaine in the hands of the

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Collectors for the Parliament, and give discharge for the same, for that it is in for-The House of Commons was againe purped into a Gamel Commissee to onfor of the butine fie of Accommodation, and there requestives Propositions pro-sounded to be rendered to his Majelly. As first, that he should be defined to passed the Bullior the Multius, the Billiof Tonnege and Ramange, the Bill against Plurelities and Non-refidence, the Bill for the thing away of Innovation in the Church, the Bill for the afterably of the Clergy, and tome other Bills which have beene made ready a long rive by the Houles for his Majelly to palle a And for other propolitions (seep mercellary for the desting of the preferencefiractions) was also tendered, but at langth it was thought fit to ornite the corepolitions for the prefene. And they agreed upon this addition to be added to the former vote for his Majeflies retourning to the Backingene, That he would also Joyne with the Parliament for the feeling of Religion Jisves, and Liberties of the Subject. And affer those they agreed upon a forond V see to be defined of his Meictly, That the Proces of Per liamens (being the highest Court of Judicause) may have free course against Delinquenes , and shor they may not by force bea kept from the Justice of Parliaments And there in particular his Majesty stould

Which Propositions in the Vote in the House of Commonsting mere delivered to the Lords at a confinence for their affent , Icheing alfordelized of the Lords, that they mould joyee minute Commons in the finding of a facial warrant to the Lord Generall to advance with his forges in purfult of the Kings Army, and to omitt no opportunity of falling upon there - notwith fanding the

Paropolitions agreed upon to be fort to his Majority of a company of the mandal washing the Louis and the proposition of the Louis agreed to confidence of the Majority was the confidence of th his Committion to the Parliament of his photos feentral for the it was conceiwad to bec too Breat a burner to the Kingdome to undergo the charge of one Armies . giving the Houses many stankes for the honour they were pleased so conferre upon him therein, willingly offering his ferriceso the State in any arben mondition they should command him whetenpon the Houles resurned shein wholes and a compredict his Committings; whereupon the faid Easte of Warwholes forces are all dishanded, and Effex men feurbacke and their owns County to remaine there for the defence of their Country, and the Earle of Eeffert is sto recute Comparies and make the damy operalease in all richests put of the Repointing a generall muster of his Army the next day at Houndow Heath it has

ni anDivets Merchants and propers of the City of London this day came againe to the House of Commons, and made a proposition unto them for the leading of all the Place within the leverall Halland Companies of London upon the publique stanh of the Kingdome towards the charge of the warre, and that there might be marantings ed apon the City and the whole Kingdome, for every man to contribute monethly a certaine proportion towards the charge of the warte by which bulineficibe Commons approved of , and appointed forme of their members to marate with the City about the bounder of or and with me and a good of all

here to the Brewer, and the come and winer provisions to bee suployed Prthe religiones Mings Children were in Lendon. Wednefday the Twenty Third, and and enough

Here came divers Letters to the Parliament from Ireland, subscribed with the hands of 30. of the cheife Officers of the Army there, the substance of which Letter in short was, That God in a very wonderfull and miraculous manner hath preserved our forces there, from the hands of their enemies, although they are but an handfull in comparison of them; That the Rebells have great supplyes of all manner of provisions from fortaigne parts, but our forcesa calmost famisfied by want of victuals, yet notwithstanding their great wants they have of late given the Rebels three great overthrowes, and preserved divers parts of the Kingdome in a wondrous manner from the Rebells Ibeing also informed the Parliamnet by one Captaine Chistey that came from Ireland with the said Letters, that if some supply of victuals be not suddainely sent over into Ireland, our forces there could not be a ble to substift three weekes longer.

It was ordesed by the Commons upon consultation of the affaires of Ireland that the Letters that came from thence should bee referred to the Committee for the adventurers forces, and that they should take or let for the sending of supplyes thither as was defired; and that the Commissions for Ireland should take speedy

order for the providing victualls to be lent to Ireland.

An order was made by the Commons that the Lord Major should call a Common Councell in London to take order for the speady paying in of the monies upon the subscriptions, and to retourne the names of such as have not paid the same. And also to consider of the proposition for the lending of the Plate in the severall Halls of London.

Report was made to the Commons from Buckinghamshire, that the Cavallies have beene insome parts of that County, and made great spoyle there, and have driven a thousand head of Cattell out of that County, and that they lye all along upon the River of Thames, and stoppe all the provisions comming to London.

There came Letters to the Houses from Chichester in Sussex; Informing that the High sherisse of the County with the other Array men; some of them Members of the House of Commons have taken Chichester, and seized upon seven peeces of Ordnance there appointed for the guard of the Town, that they used divers threats against the Major, and set Pistolls against his brest, offering to pistoll him for that he resuled to submit sothe Commission of Array. The cheife agents in that businesse were Sir William Morley, Sir Thomas Bowyer, Mr. May, & Mr. Lees all Members of the House of Commons: whereupon the Commons agreed in a Vote, That they should be all expelled the House, and disabled for being members during this Parliamer, & that an impeachment should be drawne up against them and the sent for as Delinquents.

Report was made to the Commons that there is a shippe made ready heere in London with provisions intended to be sent to Newcastle for the Queene as in pretended, being laden with great store of Wine, Beere, Corney Spices and other provisions, and that there was a warrant granted from some of the Lords in Parlument for the safe conduct of the said Shippe to Newcastle, and that shee should p strainfacture.

But the Commons have ordered that the faid Shipp should be seized upon, and her lading taken out, the Wine to be returned agains to the Marchans, and the lives to the Brewer, and the come and other provisions to bee imployed for the theory of the Kings Children here in Landon.

Information was also given to the Commons that the Kings Cavalliers have made great foole in Surry, and have plundered and pillaged in divers places in that Countie, carrying a-way their Corne, Cattle, goods, and what they would not carry away they quite spoyled in a

very cruell manner.

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The Lords late in the forenoone this day in debate of the propositions but could not agree upon the same, whereupon they appointed to sit agains at source a clock at night, and then at a Conference of both Houses they declared to the Commons, that they agreed with them in that proposition for his Majesties returning to his Parliament, and joyning with them for the string of Religion, Lawes, and liberties of the Subject, but they defired that the other head for the delivering up of Delinquents, might for the present be omitted, and that it might be propounded to his Majestie, that if he refused to returne to his Parliament, that then the Houses would send some other Propositions unto him.

The Commons had some sharther debate of the businesse in their House that night, but could not agree for the altering of the propositions according as the Lords defired, but they concluded that the second proposition should be left out, and that his Majestie should be only defined to returne to his Parliament; but if he resuled it, they would not promise to send any

further propositions unto him.

Thursday the twenty fourth.

The Houses had an other Conference concerning the propositions, at which the Commons declared to the Lords that they could not possibly condescend to the altering of the propositions as they desired, giving many reasons for the same, and thereupon desired the Lords, that the businesse might not be any further delayed, but they would joyne with them for the speedy sending of the same to his Majestie so altered as is before recited.

And they further defired the Lords to joyne with them in fending a speciall warrant to the Lord Generall to advance with his forces after the Kings Army: and that he would omit no opportunitie of falling upon them, the whole Kingdome being great sufferers by the delay that hath already beene, and likely to prove the destruction of all, if some speedy remedy bee

not applyed, which the Commons defired the Lords to take into confideration.

Sir Heury Vane Senior at that Conference by order of the Commons, read a Letter to the lords, which the Commons received from the Deputy Lievtenants for Kent, wherein they informe the Houses of the great paines and care they have taken to secure that County from the attempts of any that should come against them, and from the Malignants that are amongst them, that they lasely apprehended one fir Vivian Mullenax a great Papist, and two or three others, and that upon the first apprehending of them, they tendered them the oath of Allegiance, but they refused to take it, alledging that they never had, nor ever would take the same, whereupon they committed them according to the lawes, to the Common Goale at Maidston, but before they had time to acquaint the Parliament therewith, there came an Order from the Lords in Parliament for the discharge of the said Sir Vivian Mullenax and ha was dismiss from his imprisonment accordingly, which businesse doth give a great encourage, ment to the malignants in that Countie, and likely to be of were evill consequence.

The Commons informed the L rds of the deepe fenie they had of that businesse, and how tourrary the same was to the Lawes of the Kingdome, which M. Mayneard by order of the House laid open to the Lords, who declared that by the lawes of the land, all Recusants that must to take the oath of allegeance being legally undered to them, are to be committed to the common Goale, and there remaine wishe ur baile or maineprize, until the next affize for the Countie, and then to be preceded against according to the Lawes. Whereupon the Commons taking into consideration the great feandall that would be cast upon the House, concerning that businesses, the breach of the Lawes, and the evil consequence that would follow, if ome toparation be not suddainly made, desired the Lords that they would take the

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farreinto confideration, and take frich speedy course, whereby the Kingdome migreconds. affaction concerning the laine. I martin at assessing that to manage aven bas entre mi alver

frwasthen informed the Houses what great spolle the Kings forces have beely made be ewcen Oxford and London, and that a great parte of them lie about Marlow force 26. ander from London and there take up, and moke Hopp of all provisions they can sheere backill. that they have cut thoune woods, Trees, and other manner of fireing; and emorale fame a Oxford, where ris though they mend to tay this Wimer was and mod to annothed

There were foure Pariffs taken in Kem & brought to the Commons this day & committed

to Prifon.

There came letters to the Parliament from York-thire by which lois conformed alug de Lord Paintax taffed an Army of neare upon 10000, foce and 4000 Have, and that been tendeth now very fuddainly to lay fireng flege against Nock, that Captaine Hothern bath late y done very good fervice in the Bifhopprick of Dicham, and that the Easte of Nelsciffles comeing is expected in that County, but they are wel-provided against him the Earle of Combeilands Cavalliers being put to a great flraight, and it is not con will met long be Mafter of red to returne to his Parsiancent; but Yorke.

Report was made to the Commons from the Citty of London the there would be soon! with much conveniencie raifed weekly in the Citty towards the Charge of the Army upon a monethly Collection.

There was an other conference of both Houses, at which the Lords with much cheanil. neffe declared their affent to the Propositions to be fent to his Majetty, which gave the Conmons very good fat ff. chion and Sir Peter Killigrey with confent of both Houses waster pointed to carry the lame to his Majelty.

And the Lords also agreed with the Commons for the fending of a special Order to the

Lord Generall for his speedy attrancing as is before recited.

At that conference also the Lords fail fied the Commons concerning the letter that came out of Kent for the releaseing of Sir Vivian Molineux out of Prilon, the Lords nursy dis clayming any fuch warrant granted from their House for his discharge, and that they have examined the Clirkes Booke, and no fech thing appeares, nor any firsh warrant granted with their privityes, and that if any fuch warrant be, it is counterfeit and no reall thing, whereas alorme the Homes of on it was ordered that further inquirie should be made after it.

Complaint was inide to the Commons against one Sir Richard Lewson a member of their Houle for that he was ayding and affilting unto Sir Francis Wenthley in Stafford this in the plundering and pillaging of divers mens houses in that County well-willers to the Parliament that refused to affilt the King and that they tooke lome men prisoners, and compelled them to ranforre themselves before they would release them, Sie Henry Bagger it

Stafford-fhire being alto affittant in that bufine fle.

It was also informed that the faid Sir Francis Worthly hath played the like pranks in Darby-fhire, Shrop-shire and Cheshire and made great spoile in all the faid Counties, where, upon the Commens upon the debate of the bufmeffe agreed in a vote, that all fich persons in the faid feverall Counties as have fi flained any loffe by the meanes of the faid Sir Francis Worthly should have full tepara ion out of his efface and the estates of all those that were ayding and affilling to him, or did in any manner adhecre to him, and that the effates of the faide Sir Richard Lewsey and Sir Henry Bagger theuid make reportation to fuch ashave been plundered in Stafford-thire, the f. id Sir Richard Lewfey being allo voiced out of the House of Commons and dilabled for being a member during this Parliament.

Friday the Twenty Fifit. Later Can and accommo Here came Letters to the Commons from Sir John Hotham at Hall to defire the Hot-I fes that there might bee fome more moneies fent unto him to pay his Souldiers there.

which are somewhat behind hand or pay, her also into into that there are divers mal grants bereabouts due give our threats that they will see fire on Hull, and see also accused one Mr. Pelham a member of the House of Commons and Burgesse for Hull, that hee had given our smespecenes against Sir John, and that one John Pency his man had writt a very scandalous leur against him, which Letter was produced to the Commons, whereupon it was ordered that the said Mr. Pelhams man (being at Hull) should be sent for as a delinquent, but the Commons taking into consideration the many good Offices that the said Mr. Pelham hatheorefor the House at Hull, and other waies after great debate 1 in off the basinesse concerning in the consideration.

And it was Ordered by the Commons that 6000, pound should bee forthwith sent to Sir John Horham to maintaine the Garifan in Hull: Complaint was made to the Commons by one Sir William Chamitey a member of their Hos se share one Mr. Browne of London by same of an Order of the Houses for the seizing of Horses for the service of the Army, seized son fixe of the land Sir William's horses and sent them to the Army, which was a breach of his priviledge as a member of the horse, whereupon it was Ordered that the said fixe horses

should be fent for backe, and delivered to the faid Sir William.

Information was given to the Commons that his Majetly having knowledge in how good apolare the country of his r was fixed to defend their felves, their lands, and injerties against anythm thouse come against heir and that there was little hopes now that they would joyne with his Majetly against the Pathament as was expected: His Majetly fent writts to the Sheriffe of Kent to proclaime extra he of the Deputy Lewetnames there members of the house of commons Traitors to reward their paiges for the good offices they have done there for the hing and Pathament. But the Sheriffe of Rein informe, the Parliament thereof, and will not proclaime the faid writes will out their Order. Whereupon it was declared by the house that therefore the faid Sheriffe out not to proclaying them.

lewas thewall, informed that the County of St flex is in a great camb flion and that there is long thousand of the Papills and Malignants of that County gathered an head toge her in Chichener, is being allo reported that a great number of the Kings Cavalliers are also came

inthitier to affelt the Array men in ope offing the Ordnance of Parliament.

Information was given to the Commons that divers of the Rebells in Ireland doe daily undersome thence to his Majelly and that they gett landing in divers Creekes in Chathire and Lancastrie, where monthere was a great debate in the Commons for the speedy raising of three in those environments to secure all the Ports and Creekes there, to prevent the landing of any of the Rebells comming from Ireland, and to selve upon such as doe land, and mand them to custody, which businessee was approved and passed with consent of the Commons and ordered to be tendered to the Lords for their affect, that so there may be a consi-

drable number of Garrison fouldiers forthwith raised for that purpose.

The Commons find a great debate about the drawing up of an O. dinance of Parliament whereby to enable the Lord Major of London; and five others to be joyned with him to take fisherulfe with tittle City of London. Wellminster and Suburbs for the rating of all major of the have not contributed according to their abilities towards the stage of the army. Indicate the waite may not be upon the well affected partie, as his major first done have the waite may not be upon the well affected partie, as his major first done have the drawing beare meir shares of the charge, as well as injoy their parties that will redomin thereby. And the Commons are upon taking the kie tours with the majoratus throughout the Riognome. It was ordered by both houses that swell as the common Councell at Guild hall, to treat with them for the speedy paying in of their moneys the propositions and to rein the land of fuch as return, and to great concerning the proposition for the Halls pare and the speed of fuch as return, and to great concerning the proposition for the Halls pare and the speed of fuch as return, and to great concerning the proposition for the Halls pare and the speed of fuch as return, and to great concerning the

Saturday the Twenty fixt. He Sheriffe of Kent was called before the Houfe of Commons, and delivered then the Proclamations which he received from his Majefty, wherein his Majefty offered

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pardon to all that shalliay downe their Armes in that County upon the publishing of the Proclamation, and for all other offences committed against him in obeying the commands of the Parliament, except Sir Michaell Lively, and Sir Thomas Blunt, whom his Majefty intends to on cecete against as Traytors. There came Letters to the House from Exeter in Deavonshire. informing that they are in great feare of fome forces, which as is reported are comming our of Wales, with the Marqueffe of Hereford agein it them, if Sir Ralph Hopton and his confederates lie still expecting their comming. That Exeter men fent to Plymouth to come and a lift the m, but they returned them answer that their owne feares were allogreat, and that they have many Malignants among them that affift the Cavallires, how ever if Exerct mee wou'd meete them halfe the way, they would assist them, but otherwise they durft not flime for if the Cavallierslye in the way, upon confideration of this bufinelle, the Commons moved the Lords that the Earle of Pembrooke might be fent downe into those Counties, to ra le forces to still the distempers there,

There were divers Letters brought to the Parliament which were intercepted comeing from Holland, from the Duke of Richmond, Colonell Goringe and some others with the Queene directed to Secretary Nicholas to acquaint his Majesty with all, by which Letters in short thus much was informed that the Plince of Orange hath raised 40000, a mongst the Papifts for the King and is about to raise 50000, more, and 10000, footcand 10000. Armes

and a Traine of Artillery and many Guus and other Engines of warr.

That great forces are made ready in Denmarke to be also sent to England, and two ships men of warre to conduct them, that they would by no meanes have his Majeffie agree to peace, but how the King by this time hath taken London, that they would before this time have landed in England in Norfolke or Suffolke, but that they were hindered by crofe windes, withing the King to fend fome Troopes of horse into Kent to keepe that County in awe, and that they shall bring with them great store of moneyes from France and other pasts, there we: e livers other messages in the letters which would be too teadjous to relate.

The House of Commons ordered, that there should be letters of mart granted to all merchants that would fet forth ships to guard the seas, and to take all shipping bringing Armes or other aide from forraigne parts, to affift the King, or other fea-Rovers, and to detaine the fame as their owne lawfull prize. It was also informed the Commons by letters from Person brooke shire in Wales, that there are great forces raising there for the King, and intends to be fent unto Hereford very fuddainly. There came other letters to the Parliament from Holand informing that the States there doe altogether distike the carriage of chings and defire tohould a firme corespondency with the Parliament &c. where upon the Commons ordered that an Ordinance of Parliament be drawne up for amore firme union and Correspondency to be drawne up betwene the States of Holland and this Kingdome.

There came also Letters to the Houses from Scotland informeing that one Master Murray came thither from his Maiefly and indeavoured to incense the flate against Mater Pickerell imployed there by the Parliament and would have had him accused of treaton.

Whereupon the Commons ordered that there should be a Declaration sent into Scotland to vindicate the faid M.Pickerell of the afpertions cast upon him, and that hee liath done nothing but by order of Parliament and to declare the faid M. Murray to be an incradiary between the two Kingdoms and to apprehend and deliver him up to the Juffice of the Pasliament, accouding to the act of pacification. An order was made by the Commons that the King & Queens revenue comming into the Exchequer, should be detained and imployed for the publike letvice. And it was also ordered by the Commonsthat Serjeant Wild should make reported the House on munday next of the list of the new straight projected by his Majetly, the take Houses might take some order concerning in the House FIN IS.

England's

Memorable Accidents.

P.P. Luna

From the 21th of Novemb. to the 28th of

Kuitte no 6

London, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Poper bred Alley, 1642.

Mu ND AY, 21th. of Novemb.

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Efore the begining of this Terme, the Kinghad sent a Proclamation to adjourne it untill the 18, of this instant, whereunto the Parliament then gave way, and suffered it to be Proclaymed, because there were no Judges to sit in the Kings Bench, onely they made use of Judge Benkley to set the sirst day thereof to take the Essones, and to performe other necessary circumstances, and now this last week, the King sent Writs totally to put it off, but they were intercepted on the way by some of the lord Generalls. Souldiers and sent to the Parliament, who keep the Writs, and have Ordered the Judges to continue the residue of this seme, which otherwise might prove infinitely prejudiciall to the Substitution of the Substitution of the Substitution of the Parliament hath given a special Licence to the Counties of Bed-

The Parliament bath given a speciall Licence to the Counties of Bedme, Cambridge, Darby, Hamibgion, Leicester, Lincolne, Northampion, Northampion, Northampion, Northampion, Northampion, Northampion, Northampion, Rulland and Merwick to associate themselves in bas verba. Move,
as 1642. It is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parsament assembled, that the County of Os. may enter into an Association for their defence and safety, and that such and such persons, Os.
hall be a Committee to meet as such time and place as they shall thinke
te for raising of Men. Horse, Armes, or Amunition, and ordering all
things necessary thereunto, and that the Lord Gray Son to the Earle of
samford, shall Command in chiefe, the Forces to be so raised, and have
lower to Traine and carry the laid Forces to such places as he shall
tunke fit, and to subdue, bight with, kill and slay, and imprison all such
crious as shall levy War without the consent of both Houses of Parsament

And that what money. Horses, Armes and Amunition shall be contributed by any persons towards this service. shall be secured to be repayed with succeed after 8 L ar Com. by the publique Faith of the Parliament, upon showing an Acquittance or Certificate under the Low mouthed: 28, 1642 M hands of

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of any two of the faid Committee for the Receipt of the faid moneys or Apprilement of the faid Horles, Affine or Ammunition.

Sir tames Ramer to vindicate his credit and reputation, had adventured to relieve the Castile of the major, and hath the middle the Castilon them with pounder, shot and other normalistic that the reliablent hath taken for an acceptable service, and much commended his valour and resolution therein.

The Conmittee for the Militis of Judg Care providing of Surfers to follow the Lord Generalls Army with victualls and such like necessaries, whereby they march on eheer they hard speedily and not be driven to harasse the Countries where they paste for want of food and sustentation, the defect whereof was a great weakening to his Souldiers at the late Battellin Furnacion, for has they have have sustained, they might have summediatly followed the Cavaliers, and not have permitted them to rest in any place, nor to have acted so much mischiese by plundering and other exorbitancies as they have since effected.

By an Expresse from Darby it is lignified that the Inhabitants thereof are fortifying of it and blocking up all the pallages thereumpo, the are fortifying of it and blocking up and brought till the thought onely excepted, whiereby providen may be brought till to though onely excepted, whiereby provident may be brought till to thought the same of th adjac ne Country, this Souldiers brought funite ficele picks whi found at a smiths house in 6 feeth, and were made lor the Parle of t Herhett, the faid Raile is much offended with the inhabitants of De for Affociating and Arming themselves, and the mental the rock the throats and fire them Town, when the Horece that be tonie to be which he expected motify as he giveth out; The seport there is the Sir Francism ariler is in Strewton's only with worth his nich and chard the rest of his Horsemen are fled and taken." Me related ware of Na. unghamfaire, brought fately into Barb one stable Servering I have desperare and strong Malignant, where they have put him myate cutter This Bowne was heretofore one of the Kings Compiliforers for Depopulations in choic parts, which bath finite bin condemned by Parliament) wherein he expressed his cruell exactions to the full, and for that differvice to his Country and good fervice to this Mailler (as a was in those daies interpreted) drough he had had a frede Law, we made Serie and at Law, a made Serie and at Law, a made Serie and at Law, a made serie and a se made Serjeant ar Law. 1

The King and his Army fre now faid to be at Ridge and thole part, and his Excellency and his Army lie about Kneff or thon Thames and Colonell Hole being much excentenced that his Regiment was fo

Colonell Holis being much discontented that his Regiment was fo shamefully rotted and defined for want of Altronision and Africa. hath given the his Command, because her can receive not a hatter through whose default their flangmen happened, but the most of his Souldi as have now listed themselves for Dragooners, whereof many hundreds are gon this day to the Lord General.

The King hath lent Writs of cafe to all the July a notific harge them of their places, but the Parliament having micreepred them before they

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rad

came to the ladges keep their, and command the Tuckes to be daily in the Court to heare Caples and to execute Justice here Pigh Sheruffe of that Courty with a soomen, that taken point from of the City of the first for the King, and it is also taken to the King. Army hach an intention to got to "Forepools," where is great flore of powder and not which they extreamely want, and that if they be not specially supplied there exists they must disband.

The Inhabitances of Lancapore begilt to thir, and the Militia and Array men are builty discreasing of one more other. The High Sheriff of the men are builty discreasing of one more other.

men are buffly differenting of one an other. The High Sheriffe of that County went to Freder to execute the Commission of O.er and Termicounty went to describe the Commission of U.e. and Tentiis there he caused a paire of Gallows to be set up, and imprisoned the
Major of that Town, but the same night the Country thereabouts rose
against him, and made him life too his life, and now the Committee
for the Militia hath placed a Carriton there. Manth for men exceedingly strengthen themselves, and they do much good in dilarming the Papills and iccurring that fide of the County. The Parie of Darty hath put 100 men into marriage, whereof one Proupe of Florie doth much milchiefe, they goe out and bring pillage in chither every day, they have pullaged Capraine Holerofte House, and have taken all his Carrell

have pillaged Captaine Holeroft' House, and have taken all his Cartel and Sheepe, Is also his Linnen, Pewter and Braile, and they have benefit him of all, even to a Hawk and a Greyhound. The Farle Room with the Commissioners of Array rock to some houses to sceke for Armes, and they this aten to pillage the Round-heads.

The King that hout the Commission of Array in execution at Room on Saturday last, and he hashtaken the Subir he money of two or three Countries from the Collactors thereof, which is directly against a Statute passed by him this Parliament.

Tossed and Sampair, two of the Manisters in the City of Samuel. It is the Inhabitants thereof against the Parliament, and they have such meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them, of what meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them, of what meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them, of what meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them, of what meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them, of what meda Petition to invite the King to some anions them. Shipsthereunto belonging may canly be discorred.

their hope anni danas survey was well ervice runne away

He King hath made Serjeant Bacon one of the Judges of the Kings Bench who fireth now in that Court to heate Caples with Judge Bench who userts now in that Louist to he are Laples with Jurge Bench, whom the Parliament Licenceth to fit there, shar Law Sines may not be disconcinued; but Sir sebert Heers, who is made Lord Cheese Justice by the Kang in Sir John Brambour place, dareth not to the come and take his place there because he is in great a Delinquent to the Parliament, and as for Judge Mader, he remained fill a Prisoner in the Tower of Landar Prisoner in the Tower of Landar Prisoner in the Tower of Landar in Sarriy but the Parliament will not fuffer the dark at Oat land in Sarriy but the Parliament will not fuffer them.

them to be sworne, and that for two reasons, first because they were not legally normated and presented by the Judges according to the ancient and accustomed course, who are to elect three men for every County, whereof the King prick one of them, which hath not been performed. Secondly, because they are so infinitly disaffected to the Parlament and the present good of the State, that they are doubted rather to prove incendiaries and Malignant disturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom, then appealers of the distractions thereof.

Sir Ralph Hopeon and his Cavaliers have plundered the Lord Rebert houses in Coronal, and taken great flore of armes and Plate from him; and they have also pillaged three other persons of quality in that County, whose names are Laron, drunded and Mosle, the like they have done to Sir Richard Buller because they are firm for the King and Parliament.

Ptymouth in Devois force is foundly fortified by the Inhabitants thereof, whereby they are inabled to refiff a great Army, and they have also secured the Fort and Island there, and put them into the custody of tafe hands so that the two Harbours of Garwases and Hamboer remains tree and open for all the Parliaments and merchants Ships, and thereby they also may have any reliefe of men and Victuall, if they should happen to be belieged.

The King hath imposed a severall taxe of soco. a moneth up on Berk phire and Bucking ham-libre, and he hath promised them that they shall not be pillaged. If they make true and constant payment thereof but it is hoped that the Lord Generall and his Army, will speedily diburthen them of that illegall charge, and make the Cavaliers and their Counsellors to require payment thereof, as Calinda Green.

The Earle of Warwick Forces are all cathiered and dil banded, and be is immediatly to go into the Downes with all his Ships to fecure the exglish coasts, because there are two great Fleetes of French and Don't the upon the Seas, whose externall intention may well be doubted in these times of internall dangers and distractions amongst us, and that the stather because both these Nations have sent supplies of Armes, Amununition and Victuall to the Rebells in Ireland.

The fouldiers of the Kings Army truffing to have gotten the pillaging of London, as the Cavaliers had promifed them, but now finding their hopes annihilated and growing weary of their fervice runne away apace from their Masters, to the number at least (as the report is) of two or three thousand.

Captaine Hother and those of his party in Torke fore, to the end that their frege of Torkmay not be interrupted nor the peace of the County be disturbed by Malignants amongst them, have disturned all such persons there, as are either disaffected to the Parliament, or stand Nemer in not expressing their affections to any side, and that upon good reason, for such watch either to do mischiete upon a fixting opportunity, or else to save themselves at last, will comply with the stronger Party.

Propositions of association are now in agitation, betweene the two Counties of Ken and Suffex for their mutual defence and safety against the Cavaliers, who find it sweet to live by the sweat of other mens brows, and to reap the fruits of that they never laboured for. And the Inhabitants of Ken finding now that all the present distractions in this Kingdom, have had their source and original from disaffected persons, the petter therefore to prevent all disturbers, and disturbances amongst themselves daily apprehend the Malignants in their County, and send them up to the Parliament.

Sir Archard Onflow one of the Knights for the County of Sarrey, a Memb.r of the House of Commons, having had his house lately plundered by a Brewer, in Sentimarke named Broadnesks, who is a Captaine of a Troupe of Horsein the Kings Army, hath procured an Order of Parliament to seize upon all his goods and estate, to make satisfaction for the dammage he hath sustained by him, which this day was an in execution and the Brewers goods were openly put to sale in the Brough at a

common Outroope.

The King sent Commissioners to Farabam in Surrey, to take compofation money of the Inhabitants in those parts to be secured from plunring, which the Lord Generall hearing of sent out a party of Horse to have stakes with them, who apprehended about eight and twenty of them, the most of them being considerable persons of one and two thouland pounds per annum, and as it is related, they have slaine about twenty Cavaliers of their Guard, but what money they got amongst them, is not yet made known.

By letters out of Spaine we are informed, the Spaniards in the Provinces of Mexico and New-Spaine in the West-Indies are revolted, and have cast of their obedience to the King of Spaine, and have made their Vice-roy King over them, which will so shake and totter the Spanish Monarchy that it is impossible it should long substift, for the Mine of Treature which from thence hath so long supported him now failing, hee must necessarily fall and expect to be totally over run by the French his present and potent Enemy, neither will he be any more able to uphold the Pope or the Emperour, whence the beginning of the ruine of these three Monarchs may easily bee discerned, which may already induce a firme conjecture, that Mr. Bookers predictions in his next yeares Almanack of great alterations in many Kingdomes and Committee, are very likely to prove true.

The Lord Generall hath muftered his Army, and they are accounted now to be above 15000-ftrong, both in Horse Foot and Dragoneers, wherewith he is now ready to march towards the Cavaliers, and he is in such good hope to subdue and defeat them that he hath written to the Parliament. To wave and relinquish the present Treaty for an Accommodation, because he doubts not, but (by the blessing and a-instance of Almighty God) very shorely to end the work, and to reduce M. 2

this Kingdom to its former tranquillity.

The Gioncester-some Clothiers, that lately had their cloth taken from them neer Abbington by the Cavaliers, have Pertioned the King for the restitution of them, who answered, as it is reported, that his touldters had then need of clothes, which he defined might be converted to their use, but he withall rold them, that if they would come to him when his affaires were tetled, hee would see they should have ample to compence for those commodities.

The Committee for the Milium of London, have made choice of fifty Surfers, to follow the Lord Generalls Army with food and provision for his touldiers; that so they may profecute the work without delay or intercuption, and these men are to repaire to them with sustenance, as soon as they shall bee quartered many place wheresoever they match, which will prove a great ease to them, and as great a quiet and treedom to the Counties.

On Fridal aft, the King sent a Message of Treaty for an Accommodation, to both the Houses of Parliament, who upon serious and mature debate and consultation, have joyntly agreed this day to desire him, with his Royall Attendants onely, and relinquishing his Marviall respire, to returne to his great and sathfull Countel the Rassage which Court hath been adjudged and ordained both by his and their Ancestors to be the best and fittest place, for him and them to treat in

Out of Torke-shire it is signified, that the Lord Fairs with above 10000, men is drawn neares unto the City of Torke, and now straitly beliegeth it and that he battere hit with great Ordnance brought from Hull, and that Sir Ichn Hotham hath also fent him a great Mercar pieces, that will shoot many granadoes at once and it is also from thence in formed that Ca. Hotham with twelve or thirteen troops of Horseis gon into Lanes-shire, to suppresse the Farle of Darby and the insolent Papills in that County, where it is expected, that the well affected persons will assist him, to drive that disturbing Earle from thence, and bring the work to a speedy Period.

The Trayned Bands of Ff & that came to ferve the Earle of world, are all returned home, because the faid Farle, having other affaires bath given up his Commission: neither hath the Lord Generall any needfull use of them, in regard that his Army is est. emed to bee strong emough to effect the worke he hath in hand.

FRIDAY the 25. of November.

SIR 7 ohn Digby a strong Papist, and brother unto Sir Kenelote Dight; Snow in the Poultry Counter was apprehended some where about his rester-shore, and is now brought up to the Parliament, who hath committed him to Prison.

Whereas the Papifts. Malignants, and ill affected perfons, in all the Northern Counties of this Kingdom, have larely affociated themselves

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indmited Forces to diffractle and oppose those that stand for the Parliament, and so aid the ir own party these, especially those now in Force; Theil artisament hash published a specially process of thereby given power to all the Commanders and Inhabitants in the Countries of Torke, Link with Nating ham, Derby, Chafter, Staffard, Laneagher, Northamberland, Cumbridge, Westmark and, Dungline and Nancastle, to allociate themselves, and mutually to assist and succour one another by force of armes, and also minipprothe and subdue the Popish and Malignant party in each of the said Countries, and for so doing they shall all be protected, and kept hamleste by the power and authority of both the Flouses of Parliament. And they have also Ordered the Lord Generall, in his absence on of the said Countries, to grant Commissions to the Lord Farefax, tolery forces and to make Others over them and to command in chief the said power so raised and to give them instruction of regulations and

wate Margall Law, and compell obedience unto them.

From Oxford flore it is certified, that the King left a Counfell of Warre in the City of Oxford, and Colonell Garana Regiment of Foot which are to bee mintained by that County ! and to that purpose the King hath impoid attaxe of 1000 / amone in upon the City and 1800 / a moneth upon the County the Cavaliers are also fortifying the City, to make it their winter flation whither the King inconducth fhortly to go. The Cavaliers there have given chankes made Bonfires, and rung the Bells for their appoint wictory at seemford and which is more ridiculous. They have deneshe who bor Prince Sugares blowing up of 3000. of the Partiaments falldiers open the River of Thames; which is a most notorious unwith for the Seamen let brean their own Lighter laden with powder and Ordnance right over against Son house, because the Cavaliers hauld not get them but this is done by the advice of fome of the Hill puniolized Llords amough them, for the Spanish mockery is to give markes and make often coous urium phis for their greatest toffes to conctale them from the people, and that they should know nothing; but they forget this Divine attertion, bee not deceived God is not mocked. There harhal tobing chees Priloners Carried into Oxford, whereof Cap. time effects to this up the Citizens to a pretent fugne downdhamb

The inhabitants of Lemmin Suffer are endeavouring to defend their Town, many Volunteers are come to them, and more intend to sid them, the Trained bands also of that County purpose to also them, if they had any aide from the Parliament, they were able to recover the they had any aide from the Parliament, they were able to recover the they had any aide from the Parliament, they were able to recover the they had any aide from the Parliament, they were able to recover the they had any aide from the Parliament, they were able to recover the their or clean prehend him. The Country is willing to joyn with other auxiliary forces, but they want a head to lead them, wherefore they defire either Mr. Standy or Mr Morley speedly to come to them: Trapen that was Captain of that Town is so affrighted with the Kings Proclamation, that he hath basely deserted them, though heretofore hee made great shewes to the contrary.

Food the new Sheriffe hath gotten a 1000 men into Ghiebifer, and it is said that the King hath sent him a 100 Dragooners, the Earle of Tone aideth the Sheriffe, and intendeth to goe to his house in Lowis with all the strength he can raise, the good Ministers are all fled out of the West part of that County, because they were most cruelly missied, they would have Pistolled a good Minister there, but the Pistoll would not sire, whereupon he leaping over a ditch escaped. If the City of Chiebis fler, were reduced, there would be no shelter in that County for the Malignants.

The Counties of Esex, Suffelk and Norfolk are now entring into an association for their mutuall desence and safety, so that all the Easterne. Westerne, Northerne and Southerne Counties standing upon their Guard by such conjunctures, the Cavaliers must of necessity crowd back agains into Wales, as soone as the Lord Generall shall unkennell them out of Oxford, or if they will there abide his coming they must be either forced to starve, or render themselves at discretion.

It is noyied in Torkeshire, that the Earle of Newcastle with an Army of Papists and Malignants to the number of five or fix thousand, is coming to relieve Torke and to raise the Siege, for prevention whereof, the Lord Fairefax hath summoned all the Males in that County from the age of sixteene yeares to threescore, to appeare at a certaine day and place, to make a strong Army to resist and repell them.

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A Committee of Lords and Commons came yesterday in the Evening to the Guild Hall in London, where a Common Hall being assembled, the Earle of Manchester declared that he came to deliver an Errand, (though unpleasing) of the present wants and necessities, and that if there be not a present supply of moneys, our Army will be reduced to an ill condition, desiring the City to enlarge themselves in that mass sure, that the Army may be inabled to move with that effect, that the barbarous plunderings of the Cavaliers may be prevented, and for the future that the burkhen may not lie upon the good suppliers, the Newtralists both in London and all the Countries in England, shall be made to contribute.

After he had spoken Mr. Pym made another Speech much to the same effect, to stir up the Citizens to a present supply for our Army, but especially to deliver them the thankes of the Parliament for that they had already so cheerefully and willingly done, and to give God thankes for delivering the City from saccage and plundering.

This day the Lord Generall came to the Parliament, where he received further Orders and directions for the profecution of the predet war, and then returned to the Army.

FINIS.

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A Grand Diurnail PASSAGES PARLIAMENTE

From the 21. of November to the 28 of the fur e. 1642.

More fully and exactly Collected then any other printed Copies, being compared.

MUNDAY.

I unday Information was given to Parliament, that there was a Shipp, made flopp of by the Searchers at Gravefendgoing for Newsaftle, with provision pretended to be for the Queens entertainemt at her coming thicker, and there was some Truncks, of rich clothes found in the shipp, and out? Dubbletts, Searfs, feathers, at with Truncks, and clothes as is conceived were provided for Nefter Jermine, who sexpected to come over with the Queen, shee being every day expected at Newsaftle, that as yet she is not come.

The Earle of Newcastlehath published a Declaration to the Country, thinking thereby, which the lawfulness of list ming of forces of Papists to assist his Majest e and that they joyne in association together in those parts, for to raise the Seige against Tork the Earle of Camberland being be seged that by the Lo: Fairfax and Captaine Hotham and having received about 20000 pound in money and 6000 Armes for his Majestie (the money coming out of Holland and the Atmes out of Denmarke, he the more labours to get considerable forces to conduct the lime to the king: but it is hoped that it will all be stayed, and can creed to a bester use,

then to maintaine foe uniuft a warre agair a the Parliament.

By letters out of Hereford sheire it is informed that the Earle Stamford, and the Earle Forester are at great disserence and some letters of displeature, have passed herweene them. The Cittie of Hereford, is in a good posture for the present, but it will be very convenient that a Carrison bee kept there, during these times of distriction because it is to befeared that towne is kept in peace rather out of seare then any good assection, to be Parliament; their being a Malignant party in the Town, but as it nowe stands, they cannot nowe doe any hurt. But it is reported that the Narquesse of Hartford continues all in the County of Munmonth in Wal 1 where he hath some small sories, and intends his be possible to come from thence and surprise the Citie of Worress r but that is very mikely to be effected by him for Worress r is sortified very strongly & stand, better assected then formerly; the Major and one of the Aldersten that are both in succeed at

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London, being the cheife agents of betraying the Citie (formerly) into the hands of the

mercileffe Cavalleers.

According to appointment, the house of Comons debated long uppon the Kings Reply to the late meffage fent unto him by the Parliament, which reply was to this affect, Thathis Maichie was willing to embrace a treaty or to end the diffractions of the kingdom by a speedy battell. And the house of Commons laying aside the remembrance of that unhappic accident that fell out lately at Brainford by reason of the kings forces falling upon the Earle of Effex his fouldiers where they were Quartered, after the king had confended to a treaty of peace and one Matter Ripisth came to Brainford and affirimed that there was a treaty of peace agreed on between the King and Parliament, and shewed his Commission to go to the Queen, faying that he went to carry her the news of accomodation; and confidering that if his Maiestie will grant such propositions as are fit and honourable for them to infift upon, they shall obtaine their desires by peace which they alwayes preferre in the first place; and if they cannot have this granted, then they shall have more aid and affiftance from the Kingdom, for the maintaining the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects. And if those evil Councellours about His Majesty should draw His Maiesty from this Treaty, as they were the instruments of breaking the other, it will render them the more odious to the whole Kingdom : The House thoughout fit to consider of some Propositions to be prefented to His Maicfty, and to obtain a speedy Answer concerning the same. And the House was turned into a Grand Committee, to consider what Answer they should return to His Maiefly concerning the Propolitions: And it was voted, that His Maiefly should be defired, himfelf in person to come to His Parliament, and treat with them in a Parliamentary way, of fuch Propositions as may reconcile the differences between them; the Parliament being the most proper place of a Treaty to settle the distractions of the Kingdom.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday the House of Commons again fell upon debate of some Additions to beadded to the former Vote which passed in the House the day before, concerning Propofitions to be sent to His Maiesty; and it was voted, that some Additions should be made

thereunto, and presented them to the Lords for their concurrence therein.

It is reported that Sir Ralph Hopton having made severall attempts to get out of Comwall, and to have come and soyned his Forces with the Kings Army, the Devonshire men and severall other Counties soyned together in Association, and kept them; neither were his Souldiers very forward in the service, for finding that their pay began to cease, they stood upon it, that they would have Money before they marched further with him; and the Kentissismen are very vigilant to maintain the peace of that County, against any that shall go about to disturb the same; and were ready to have encountred with the Kings Army, if they had come into that County: Which Examples are very good Presidents for all other countries in these distracted times, when the Papists throughout the Kingdom are plotting to associate themselves with other Atheissteals Malignants, to overthrow the Protribant Religion, and all that stand well-associated to the King and Kingdom.

One Mercatf (suspected to be a Papist) that was a great Agent to the Parliament, was lately taken at his Lodging over against Saint Dunstanes Church in Fleetstreet, and com-

mitted to prison.

This day the Commons fell in debate of the Treaty of Accommodation, and it being put

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out to the question, it was Voted that some addition should be added to their former Votes of his Majesties returning to his Parliament; which addition should be to this effect. That his Majesty would be pleased to give his consent to all those Bills and Acts of grace, which have been agreed upon by both houses of Parliament, and made ready for his Majesty to passe, viz. The Bill of Tunnage and Poundage, the Bill for the allembly of the Clergy, the Bill for the taking away of Innovations in the Church, and the Bill for the Militia (as I take it) and some other Bills: And they further Voted, that his Maiesty should be defired to give liberty to the Parliament for settling Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of the Subject; Also it was further Voted and agreed upon, that his Maiesty would deliver up Delinquents, to be proceeded against in a legall way according to Law and the course of Parliament: And that in particular for the present, his Maiesty would be pleased forthwith to deliver up the Lord Digby and Commissary without to the Jestice of the Parliament, they being two notorious Traytors and chief Agents in these Warres and occasions of the present distractions.

This day the Commons defired the Lords to loyne with them in giving Order to the Lord Generall to advance with his Army in perfuit of the Kings Forces, and that he should emitt of no opportunity of falling upon them, not with standing the Propositions which were to be presented to his Maicsty, untill such time as they should have sent them, and

obtained his Maichties Answer thereunto.

Information was given that the Kings Forces have done much spoile at Gilford in Surny, and that some of the baser fort of People that were the Inhabitants thereof, did give information to the Cavaliers against honest men, that had daily given them Armes, and caused them to be plandered, and did helpe to pillage them, and spoyle, and carry away

their goods.

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The Earle of Cumberlands confedrates have sent to the Earle of Newcastle, to invite him to come with his Forces into Yorkeshire to raise the Seige before Yorke, the said Earle of Cumberland being kept in with his Cavaliers by Captaine Hotham that he cannot stirre out, but the Earle of Newcastle thinks his comming thither will little availe, having had such bad saccesse lazely in that County upon a former attempt, but his Lordship thinking to delude the County, hath published a Declaration to instific the Legality of his raising Papists to affish his Maiesty, but however, all that he can do as yet, is to little purpose; his Lordship by all his industry being not able to raise any considerable Force, whereby to march into Yorkeshire, or to his Maiesty, to convey the Armes and Moneys which he hath received from Denmarke and Holland, searing it should be met with all by the way, and so be converted to a better use then he would put it to.

It was credibly informed by Letters out of Lancashire, that the Earl of Derby hath raised about 6000. Papilts, and doth now begin to spit out his venome again in that county; and that he hath imposed a new Oath upon the county, that they should not obey any Order, or Ordinance of Parliament whatsoever; and that he threatens to plunder and spoil all the honest mens houses in the country; and faith, he will hang such as small not take the Oath, or resuse to obey his Illegall commands: But the Town of Manchester continues still in a posture of defence, and keep the passages open for the bringing in of provision

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Wadne day the Parliament having received certaine Informations that the Papists and other Malignants and ill affected Persons in the Consty of Yorke, Cumberland, Westmereland, Lancashire, Cheshire, County Pallatine of Durifine, and Towns and County of Newcastle, have entred into Association, and have caused, and daily do cause great Forces both of Hote and Foot, to oppose and distresse the well affected Subjects, and to Aide and fuccour the Populh Malignant partyin those Northern parts and in particular those now in the City of Yorke. The Lords and Commons declare that they hold it a thing most fit necessary & healthfull for the prefent State of this Kingdome: and fo Ordered that all Lord Livetenants, Departy Liverenants, Colonells, Captaines, and other Officers, and all other well affected Perfons, Inhabitants in the feverall Connties of Yorke, Lincolne, Nortingham, Derby, Stafford, Chefter, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmerland, County Palatine of Durisme, and Towns and County of Newcastle, do and shall Associate themselves and mutually sirecour Aide and affift one another, by raifing of Forces of Horfe and Foot and leading them into places which shall be most convenient and necessary by all good wayes and meanes whatfoever, to suppresse, and subdue the Popish and Malignant party in the faid feverall Counties, and to preferve the peace of the Kingdome recording to the Orders and Declarations of Parliament: And that the faid Inhabitants of the faid severall Counties, & every of them for fo doing fhall be faved and kept harmleffe by the power and authority of Parliament.

And the faid Lords and Commons taking into confideration the necessity of appointing a Commander in chiefe over the Officers which are or shall be raifed in the Countie aforefaid, in regard that the particular Committions already granted to persons in the said severall Counties, there is not power given to leade Forces out of their owne Counties, They Ordered that the Lord Generall the Earle of Effex his Excellencie, shall be defired to grant fuch Commissions to the Lord Tairfax (in his Excellencies absence from the faid Counties) for levying leading and conducting all fuch Forces as are or shall be railed in the severall Counties for the Service of the King and Parliament, as his faid Excellencie to himfelfe hath, and likewife power to give the fame Order; and Instructions for Regulating the Souldiary which is or shall be under his Commands, as his faid Excellencie hath giten to his Army; and to use Marshall Law, to compell Obedience thereunto as occasion shall require: And also power and Authority to make and appoint Colorel, Captaines, and other Officers for Levying conducting and Fiding the Forces as he shall thinke fit.

The town of Salisbury petitioned the House, that in regard they conceived

that town to be in danger by reason of the Cavaliers approaching neer that way, they desired some pieces of Ordnance for the safety and preservation thereof from violence and oppression, which was taken into consider tion.

Information was given by. Letters out of Iteland, that the fouldier, in the province of Munster, are in great distresse for cloths and other provision, but they are likely to have supply very shortly, for there is old cloaths in the hads of the Collectors in the Citie of London to be sent into Ireland, which will cloath twelve thousand men, and are to be transported over into Ireland very speedily.

THURSDAY

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Thursday it was agreed by the Lords and Commons, that a generall proposition should be drawn up and sent to his Majesty, to desire his Majesty to corac and treat with his Parliament in a Parliamentary way, the additions which were formerly Voted to be added thereunto, being waved in regard of the little hopes that there is to obtaine a Treaty of peace, as would be honorable and safe, so long as his Majesty continues amongst these wicked Counsellors that are now about him.

The Parliament being certainly informed of great refort of people unto the Citle of London, both by Land and Water, of which some are su'peded to be persons ill-affected to the peace of this Citie and Kingdom, and for want of carefull watches and examination of passengers, many Officers and Souldiers of the Army under his Excellency the Earl of Effex, do likewile repair unto this Citie, and neglect their fervice and duty in the Army. And it being also discovered that the provisions of corn, butter, cheese, and fuch like have in great quantities been carryed out of the Citie, with intent to be transported into other places, which at this time cannot conveniently be spared, nor may in policy be permitted: The Lords and Commons did Order and Ordain, that no victuall or provision of what nature or kind whatfoever, be allowed or fuffered to be carryed or transported by land orwater, out or from the Citie of London, without special licence or direction from both or either houses of Par innent and that no Office por fouldier of the Army of his Excellency, be in any case suffered to come into this Citie, not having a due Certificate of the cause of his coming from the same; and if any shall presume to come from thence not being so licenced, the feverall persons and guards appointed to attend, for the defence and lafety of this Citie both by water and by land, are required to attach and to bring him or them, before the Committee of the house of Commons for examination, as also all other persons of whom there shall be any cause of inspition, that they are not rightly affected to the peace of this Citie or Kingdom, and it is specially recomended to the Committee for the Militia:

of London, that they would by their endeavour, take care and give die. ctions unto fit persons for preventing the severall inconveniences above mentioned, and the feverall affairs of the Custome-house, Captains and other Officers of Forts and Castles, and all other persons, whom it may concern, are thereby commanded, and required to make flay of, and fearch all perfons, Shipps, Barques, Boate, and other Veffels that shall passe or go into. or out of, or from the Citie of London, or upon the River of Thames, and if any shall be found offending in the premises, to scize and detain the same untill further direction shall be given therein, by both or either houses of Parliament.

The Parliament being also informed, that the town of Manchester and fome other parts, within the County Palatine of Lancaster, have for a long time been at excessive charge, for the defence of such as are well affected to the proceedings of Parliament, from the injuries, oppressions, illegall and exorbitant practifes of the Commissioners of Array, the Papists and other malignant persons within that County; and now when their power doth most increase by the generall rising of the Papists there, and therefore have great need of a supply of strength (which was long fince expected) yet on the contrary they will be forced to disband their Garrison of fouldiers, which they have maintained as long as they are able: and so expose themselves not only to the violence of their enemies, but much dishonour the cause and weaken the good party, unleffe they have fome prefent supply of mony.

It was ordered, that such money or plate as Mr. Cafe, or any other person shall underwrite for the defence of Lancashire, and the reducing the malignant party there, they shall have the publike faith to be repayed with fais-Petion, after 8 per cent. And that Sir Fohn Woolefton Knight, Alderman Warner, Alderman Tows, Alderman Andrews, should take fuch subscripeons; and iffue the fame for the use of the said County, by warrant under the hands of any four or more Members of this House that serve for the Comty, who are to give order for the disposing of the money in the faid County to as may best conduce for the service thereof, and to give accompt thereof

to the house of Commons.

This day Colonell Brown of the White Fryers London, went from Loncen down to the Army with his Regiment of Dragoons,

FRIDAY.

L'Riday. This day the house of Commons debated of raising of more mo-I ny for a prefent supply to pay the Army, and some propositions were made for the compelling of those that do refuse to contribute towards this great charge according to their abilities, in this time of great necessity and eminent danger, fo that the whole burden might not be laid on fome paticular

that the charge might be equally borne throughout the whole Kingdom, which the house took into consideration, and will speedily sinde out a way to effect the same, and although the City of London hath contributed very largely already in this kind, yet for this present Supply which is now wanting, the House agreed, that one of the House of Peeres, and a Member of the House of Commons should this night go to Guild-Hall London, and acquaint the City with the present occasions for Money; and desire them to give their further aide and assistance in this businesse, affuring them that whatsoever summes they contribute in this kinde, they shall be repayed the

fame again; which was done accordingly.

The Committee for the affaiers of IRE LAND made a reporte to the House on Thursday last (and it appeareth also by some Letters) that divers Souldiers do runne away from their fervice in IRELAND and paffe into this Kingdome to the prejuduce of the Service there, and the discouragment of others that might come to their affiltance. The Lords and Commons Ordered that the Major of Bristoll for the time being, and other Officers for the Western Ports of this Kingdome whom it may concerne, do make dilligent fearch from time to time for all fuch Souldiers and Officers of the Army in IRELAND as shall come from thence, without the special Licence of the Generall, or him that commandeth in chiefe, and Land themselves at Bristoll or any other of the Western Ports: And finding any such they forthwith upon due examanation of them, and the Ship-mafter that brought them over doe take bond or other sufficient security of such Masters to carry, or cause to be carried backe againe at their owne charges such Souldiers, and to deliver them to the chief Officers of the Armies in Munster to be proceeded against according to Marshall Law, and to recive condigne punnishment and that they returne the names of all fuch Shipmasters as shall be so found to bring over such Souldiers without good & sufficient Licence to the houses of Parliament, that they may receive fuch further punnishment for their offence as shall be thought meet.

SATURDAY.

Sturday morning Information was given to the honse of Parliament, that Sir Ralph Hopson (which hath been in Cornwall ever since he and the Marquesse of Hartford were driven from Sherbourn castle in Somerset-shire) is come out of Cornwall with his Cavaliers, having gotten a very considerable number, and is gotten into Devonshire not far from Plimmouth, which puts that country in much sear, especially for that there is Intelligence given unto them that the Marquesse of Hartford is also coming into that country with some Forces out of Wales: But the country generally stand well-affected to the Parliament; and the Deputy Lieutenants of the country have

have fammoned in the Trained Bonds, to appear before them, that they may pit themselves in a posture of defence : And the Tolhin of Pilmmouth are forrifying themselves very strongly, being resolved, that if they come this ther, they will encounter with them, and do the best they can to preserve the Town for the Parliament; And fo the Citie of Exceller are refolved to fland to it, and are gathering in Forces into the Town, and they defire the the Parliament would be pleased to send them some speedy ayd, and that: the Earl of Pembrook would come into those parts, being of great power there, and then they are confident the County will stand very firmly for the King and Parliament, whereupon a conference the house of Commons defired, that as they had nominated and chosen the faid Earl to be Lord Generall of those Western Countries, and had presented a Commission to the Lords for that purpose, that their Lordships would be pleased to possethe find Commiffion in their house (if it were not already) and that the faid Earl might be defired to go forthwith into those parts, whose presence the House of Commons concieve will do much good for preserving the peace of that County .

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An Order was made by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that Ethe Brackbam, M. Wilear of Tothuam, or either of them or such as they still product, shall have power to search for Arms, Ammunition, or any horse, that llava been sold, pawn'd, imbezelled, by any of the Soulders of the Army raised by the Parliament, and to seize them where they finde them had to send them to the respective officers of the said Army, who are appointed to have view of such matters. It was also ordered that Rich: Wright and Matham of Hall, shall be authorized by both houses to search in London, Stouths, and towns adjacent, for Arms sent by the Citie, and to seize the

fine, and to appoint Deputies for that purpofe.

Here its were intercepted that came out of Holland, directed to Secretary Promotes, intimoting that the Queene hath received great ayde and all filter econt of Denmarke, both of money and Ammunition, And so likewife from the Prince of Orenoe, and that She intends to come into English during speedily, and to Land about the Coast of Essex, and that She living with her some Communiders and many precess of Ordnance.

FUNIS.

London, Printed for I. Fie d, 1642

Attended to the Parl over the Dear the Dear the service of the Dear the Dea

Of cereain Speciall and Remarkable passages

informed to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and otherwife from divers parts of this Kingdome, fince Barerday

the 26. of November, till Thursday the first of December , 1642,

Containing these perticulars, vis.

t. A true and exact Relation of his Majesties Mestinge to both Houses of Parliament, received on munday last, in answer to their last Petition lent by fir Peter Killegrey concerning the Treaty with a true Relation of the proceedings of the Houses concerning the fame.

A true Relation of the Lord Generalls advancing towards Redding after the King on Munday laft, and of the resolution to fall on the Cavalliers, with all expedition, for that they have with-held his Majettie from im-

bracing a Treaty.

e. Of an Ordinance of Parliament, toi scure the Citizens of London for the moneyes they have lacely rested for the Army, to be repayed out of the malignants effaces, and for me other pallages concerning that bufuelle.

4 A true Reletion of the apprehending of Dostor Haywood of Sant Giles in the fields and his commitment to the Serjane at Armed for reaching and freaking leandalous words against the Parliament of Parliament concerning the Bill for the carriers and Demes, and Chapters, Prebends and their Adherents, and for the Space

firing of all their effaces.

6. A true Relation from Salisbury concerning the base carriage of the Catho drall men there against the Parliament.

7. An Orden of Parliament for the fequettring of the rents belonging to the Earle of Newcastle, so be imployed for the service of the Commonwealth.

8. An Order of Parliament for the detaining of the King and Queenes reve-

me, payed into the Exchequer and other places.

A true Relation of more Letters from Holland of the stopping of all prowillows raised there, intended to be sent to the King, of the defire of the lates of Holland to affociate themselves with the Parliament, and of an Ordinante of Parliament to that purpose, Main of what had a start of and of the Note of the House of Continuous in Parliament for the putting out of all a

the new Sheriffes appointed by his Majelly in the leverall Councies, and lot

the appointing of others in their places.

11. A true relation of some proceedings of the Houses concerning the making of a new broad Seal for the iffuing of Writs by the authority of Parliament.

12. Laftly a true Relation of a late fight betweene the Earle of Stamford, and Earle of Worcesters some in Heresord-shire, and some other Relation of newes from the Marques of Hartford in Wales.

Decemb. 1. Printed at Landon for Francis Coles, in the Old-Baup 1643.

THE PARTY AND PA

ACONTINVATIONOF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages informed to both Houses of Parlia-

ment, and otherwise from divers other parts of and this Kingdome.

From Saturday the 26. of November, vill Thursday the first of December, 1642.



Och Houses of Parliament, upon Fryday laft fent Sir Peter Killegrey with an humble expressed to his Maje of the Proposition for Treaty, wherein it was humbly desired, That his Maistie would return to his Parliament, and with his Martial, but Rorall attendance, it be ng the most fixed place.

for a Treaty, and to joyue with them for the setting of Religion, Laws and tiberty, the Honses sinding by the sad accident at Brainford, that so long as his Majestie is invironed with this ewill and wicked counsellors about him, there is no hopes of obtaining a peace, or reconcilement betweene his Majestie and them, as wing his Majestie that if her windreturne, they would afford him all the security, bonour and safety, that should be fit his Royall person.

To this Petition, Sir Peter Killegrey on Munday last, returned to the Parliament with his Majestics answer, fignified by a Letter from the Lord Faultined directed to the Speaker of the Lords.

House, Dated from Reddig the 27 of Nevember, much rothing

of a new broad Seal for the influence of Viris by the authory of Parlian ent.

of a new broad Seal for the influence of Writs by the authory of Parlian ent.

13. Laftly a true Relation of a late fight betweene the Earle of Stamford, and
Late of Worcesters some in Hereford-shire, and some other Relation of the Narques of Hausford in Walts.

Decate t. Printed at Lorder Entres Cole to the Old Star 164 ..

effect That his Majefly looking openthe fad anfoor conner but diferen bin both bis Ho fi of Parlament ore full forged by amalignate parhe who over rule their proceedings, the major part being affent (it being much wondered whom his Majeftie flould moane by the Major part, when as upon the debate of the faid answer there were above two hun tre of the House of Commons, and a great appear rince of the Lards that contented to the fame) That the Parliament his wing raised an ar my of Rebell that doe pur for his Majellies life, and those about him and now when the faid army remains about London, they would have him to resurn: to his Parliament, whereby to deliver his life, and the lives of his children into their bands, when as before the raifing of the faid army his Majeftie was forced from thence for bisbetter fectoity by tumults and diforders, That as his Majestie at his fall being at Colebrooke declared his tendernesse of the shedding of his subjects blood, and his carneft defire of a Treasy, and did then offer to receive their propositions at Windfor, Brainford, or any other place, To bec fill retames the fame refolution, and will be ready to receive any propositions they foull fend unto bim, for the reconciling of the differences between: them, and for the fad accident (they freake of) at Brainford, his Majefile doubts not but that he bath given his subjects ful fatisfaction in his Detaration conserving that business: which how unfacisfactory the fame is, and far different from the routh, those of the meanest judgements that know but any thing of the proceedings there, or doe bur compare the lame with the relation from Brainford, published by order of Pa liment, which many hundred, will justifie to be attuch may esfuly discerne, how wer his Maichie is exculed in all, icheing believed, that though fuch. Declarations ate published in his M festies name, hee bath the least hand in the composing thereof, or is as bidly informed in that particuhe, as that there remaines not above twenty me noers in the Honicof Commons, and not above five or fix of the Lords, on of any fuch words in his Muelt es and ver, that he should Lay, That fine the Parliam ne cannot faitch his crowne from his Muchties head by force, they modulate wite him timely to lay it downe, how ever the Houses had form debate upon this Lette, and they con-

cluded

cluded to spend no more time in making replyes to his Maiestie concerning the treaty, they being fully convinced, that the fevetall meffages from his Maie Rie for their fending of Propolitions unto him, are no other but the fruits of the evill Counfell about him, whereby to delude the Common-wealth with a faire prerence and shew of peace, when they pretend nothing leffe, (as the late bufineffe at Brainford doth most lively demonstrate) and to fpin out time, whereby they may weary us out and fpend the flock of the Kingdome, untill fuch time as they shall receive their supplyes from Holland, which they daily expect, and so much brag of; faying, that then they will make their owne cond'a ons, But the Houses have resolved to goe on with their forces they have raised, and to affociate themselves with the whole Kingd me, and to rescue his Maiestie out of the hands of them that endeavour the destruction of him, his Parliament and Kingdome.

The Earle of Effex on Munday last advanced with his Forces from Kingston, and came on Munday to Windsor, and is advanced from thence toward Redding and sent his resolution to the Parliament that hee would hasten the worke and omitt noe opportunity of falling upon the Kings forces, the letters from Holland having so provoked his souldiers that they are resolved to facrifice their lives in the cause, rather than that the Cavaliers should make themselves masters of the kingdom, and that many dayes shall not passe them before they will give the kingdom a sufficient token of their forwardnesse herein, and have taken a solemne Oath to revenge the Barbarous cruelty of the Cavaliers toward the valiant and ever renounced Red Coates at

Brainford upon their next meeting.

The businesse from Holland and the advancing of the Earle of Essh after the Cavaliers hath also so farr enlivened the Cittizens of London, that they are resolved to assist the Parliament with their lives and fortunes, and whereas they sent to them to borrow 30000. I. of their owne free accord within a dayes warning they have raised 80000. I. and would have raised assuch more if it had beene required, and they do now again

bring

bring in money and plate into Guild-Hall with extraordinary freenesse, being also resolved that if the Barle of Essex will goe on with his Army to Rescue his Majestie from the hands of those that detaine him from his Parliament, shall not want moneyes so long as their estates last, and their persons also to affish him if it bee required.

Whereupon the Houses of Parliament have drawne uppan Ordinance of Parliament expressing their thankfulnesse to the City for their large disbustiments towards the releife of the Army, and doe nudertake to secure the faid 60000. It unto them, that they shall be erepayed out the first moneyes that shall be raised out of the Malignants estates, and such as have not contributed towards the propositions, or stand as neuters, who by an Ordinance of Parliament are to be compelled to contribute to the preservation of the kingdome according to their abilities.

It being also ordered that the Deputy Leintennants for the Militia through out the Kingdome shall take the like course for the taxing of the Malignants in the several Counties, and to compell them so contribute according to their estates, as the Lord Major is to doe in the Citty of London and liberties.

Information being given to the Parliament that divers Delinquents as Malignant Ministers of the Citty of London and others that were Committed to Newgate & other prisons by order of the Houses, as firt places to keepe such evill members or indeed enemies to the Common wealth, have procured their remove from those Prisons by writts of habeas corpus, at which the Commons being much incented appointed a Committe to take order for the remanding back of all such Delinquents as have been so removed to the Prisons where they were first comitted, and they also ordered that the Clarke of the Crowne should be sent for to the House, and be required to return the names of such prisoners as he hath removed by any writts of habeas corpus

And the Commons also sent a 'warrant for Docter Heywood Preacher at Saint Giles in the Feilds & have Committeedhim to the cultody of the Sergeant at Armes for his malignant preaching and other Invective speeches and carriages against the Parliament.

And the Houle of Commons have also ordered that the Bill for the taking away of Deanes and Chapters Prebends and their adherents should be made ready by the Committee brought into their House to be Voted, and delivered to the Lords for their assent, and that without further delay in the businisse there may be some course taken by authority of both Houses of Parliament for the sequestring of the Rents and profits belonging to their Places, that so the same may be imployed for the setvice of the Common wealth.

It being also very credibly informed by Letters that the Ciry of Salibury prove very talle to the Parliament, especially the Cathedrall men there, who have provided themselves with Armes, and are ready to joyne themselves to the Cavalliers, if

they come that way.

The Houses of Patliament taking into consideration the many treacherous practizes of the Earle of Newcastle in endeavouring to affest his Majosty in this Warr against the Parliament and his endeavours to raise Papists in the Northren parts, have agreed in a vote that a speedy course should be taken for the sequestring of all his rents for the service of the Common wealth.

The Commons also drew up an Order and delivered acto the Lords desiring that they would joyne with them in it, that according to the former vote of the Houses the King and Orderes Reveneues Fines, and Rems coming into the Exchequer and other places might be derained, and implifyed by the authority of Parliament for the service of the Common wealth, to which the Lords have agreed and it is ordered accordingly.

It was credibly informed by Letters from Holland on Tuelday last that the States of Holland have made stopp of all the provisions of shipping, men, Armes and monies that were provided there by the meanes of the Prince of Orangeto be sent to England, to assist the King in this unnatura I Warr against the Parliameur, and have declared themselves that his Majety shall

not

not receive any provisions or aide from thence during the warr is by any meanest hey can prevent it and they doe delite to affor correctionally with the Parliament and to hold a firme cor-

remondency betweene the two Na ions.

Whereupon the Houses have drawne up an Ordinance of Parliament, to be forthwith sent to the States, giving them thankes for their render care, in preserving the peace and amity betweene the two Nations, and doe affociate and unite themselves with the States in a firme and lasting correspondence, to maintaine the peace of both States and affish each other upon all occasions.

The House of Commons have spent much time on Monday and Tuesday last, in debate of the List of the new Sheriffes appointed by His Majesty for the severall Countries of this kingdome, the most part of them bring Countries of this kingdome, the most part of them bring Countries of Array Pipilts and delinquents, and all of them persons ill affected and strong designs of the Cavaliers, shough it before the uter destruction of their owne Countries, and such persons whome by the Lawes of the Kingdome openation to be intrusted in such Eminency in the Common Weakh, being indeed it instruments to gather the 400000, panned Sublidies for the Kingwith the assistance of the Holland. Cayaliers, who had a post to that purpose, for that by the Act the laid Moneys is to be paid to the Sheriffes of the severall Countries for the time being, and by them to be returned to the places of Receipt in the laid Act specified.

Filing the House of Commons stays declared that by the land act of the laid places of high Sheriffes, in any of the Countries of this Kingdome, nor ought to be intrusted therein, and therefore have agreed in a vote, that they shall be all disabled from exceeding of the place of High Sheriffes, and be summoned to make their appearance in Parliament as delinquents, and to answere to such matters as shall be justly ob-

And there hath beene a great debate in the Houle of Com-

mons whether by the Lawes of the Land, in this rimes of Imminent danger, as the case now stands betweene his Majestie and them, his Majestie being seduced by evill and wicked Councell to make warragainst his subjects, and to controvert the known alwes of the Land, it lyeth not in the power of both Houses of Par liament by their owne authority 20 appoint such persons the place of High Sheriffes in the severall counties as are person of trust in whom the Common-wealth hath just cause to confide in; Many Statutes were alledged in the case, and at length it was Ordered to be referred to a Committee of Lawyers to debate the businesse and to consider of a fit way for the doing of the same.

fro

As also to consider of the proposition for the making of a new Seale whereby write may iffue forth by the authority of the Houles for the swearing of the liew Sheriffes and other mat-

Bers.

By letters from Hereford it is enformed that the Earle of Stamford and Lord Herbert have had an other late Skirmish in those parts, but the Lord Herbert is driven back out of the Country and that with some losses, the Marquelle of Hartford is ready to march out of Wales with his forces into Cornewall, I she be not intercepted in the way) where be expects to meet his Majestite. But the Lord Panler, Lord Seymor, Six John Stowell and some other of the Marques his cheife confederates have left him (their former successes having proved so bad) and have betaken themselves to Cardisse Cattle, the Earle of Pembrookes house, where they intend to fixy untill these troubles he over passed, or that they can make their peace with the Parliament.

ed therein, and the south of the place of the shell be all disabled from the standard of the shell shell shell shell shell she shell disabled from the shell shell

And there hath beene a great debate in the Moule of Com-

CONTINUATION

Of certaine Speciall and Remarkable PASSAGES from both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and other

Parts of the Kingdome. Since the 24. of November. to the first of December. 1642.

Containing these Particulars. viz.

Accommodation of Peace from both Houses of Parliament, and the Votes and Determination of both Houses of Parliament thereupon.

Windfore, and so to Redding, and that His Majesty bearing of his advancing forwards, went from Redding to Oxford.

3 Many remarkable Observations upon His Majesties late Declaration concerning his coming to Brainford.

A full Relation of all the late proceedings between the Earle of Cumberland, and Captaine Hotham and the Lord Fairfax in the County of

Yorke.

9 Of the Cavaliers plundering and pillaging of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and the impositions they have imposed upon these

6 The great quantity of money that was raifed in London on Sunday and

Munday last, and how great a summe was raised in one Parish.
7 Concerning His Majesties marching into the West Countrey, and what

place His Majesty intends to go into in those Countreyes.

8 Many remarkable Passages concerning the state and condition of Walcs, and the city of Hereford, with a true Relation of what is reported in that

Countrey concerning the battell at Brainford.

9 Severall Passages concerning the Country of Suffolk, and how things stand

in that County.

10 Certaine Letters from Iteland, expressing the present condition of that

Kingdome.

11 A true Relation of the Cavaliers flying from a towne called Tame amo

Oxford for feare of the Parliaments Forces.

12 The taking of about fours core Commanders and Cavaliers at Farn-ham in Hampshire, and bringing them prisoners to Windsore.

LONDON,

Decemb. 1. Printed for Walt. Cooke and Robert Wood. 1642.

P.P. Lower

CONTINUEATION

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LONDON

Printed to Wale Cooke and Robert Wiceh 1642.



CONTINUAT Of certaine Speciall and Re-

markable Passages from both Houses of Parlia ment, and other Parts of the Kingdome. 18 3 ans of them that are imployed aron the

Since the 24: of November, to the first of December. 1642.



Unday the King returned an Answer to the Parliament concerning their humble supplication which they fent by Sir Peter Killigren, wherein they did earnestly befeech His Majesty to returne to his Parliament, affuring His Majefty honour, fafety, &c. Which Answer being read in the

House, was to this effect.

That he did looke upon the Meffage that he received from the Parliament with much fcorne and indignation, as being contrived by a Malignant Party of both Houles, which endeavour to build their owne fafety upon the ruine of the Kingdome, and have driven His Majesty, with his Peeres and Commons, from thence, which (he faith) may appear by the fmall number which is left, and fince they cannot fnatch the Crowne from His Majesties head, they would invite him to come up the Parliament and lay it downe. And for the late accident at Brainford, he hopes his Declaration will fatisfie his People.

Which faid Answer from His Majesty was at large debated of in the House of Commons, and being put to the Question, it was voted, that they could not receive the same as an answer to their humble and just defires. And being now fatisfied, that His Majesty is resolved to go on in his resolutions, and to follow the

counfele

countels of shot, whole advice tends to the ruine and defination on of this Kingdome, the further confideration of the faid Anfwer was referred till some other time, and Ordered, that the Barle of Effex Windfore; towards Marlow and Redding, and purfue the Cavaliers, and agreed, that no more delay should be used. but that they should goe forward with the work, to rescue the Kings Majefty and the Prince out of the hands of those persons that thus feduce him, and advise him to lay such an aspersion up on the Parliament, that that humble fupplication was penned by the malignant party of both Houses, his Peeres and Commons being chased away, &c. whereas when the same was debated and agreed upon there was in the House of Commons an appearance of about 200. of their Members, befides a great number of them that are imployed upon the service of the Kingdome in feverall Counties. Neither doth his Declaration concerning the businesse at Brainford satisfie all his people, because it is pretended that he was necessitated to march thither to prepossesse that town to keep his Army from being incompassed by the Earl of Effex his Forces, which were at Windfore, King from and Acton, His Majesties Forces being then at Colebrooke, and so pretends, that there was no other meanes to escape, being surrounded: whereas it is most cleer and manifest to all that know those places, that when His Majesty was at Colebrooke, his Forces could not possibly be incompassed by those Forces that lay at Actas, King fon and Windfore : For His Majesty was at least five miles short of Kingfon, and ten miles short of Acton, so that he had free liberty either to have marched back againe, or to have gone towards Uxbridge, or any other townes thereabouts, without coming neer the Parliaments Forces, which were quartered in Brainford for the space of a week before, therefore His Majesty could not at that time prepoffesse himselfe of that town, neither can it enter into a reasonable judgment to conceive, that His Majesties Forces coming to Brainford was the way to prevent them from being furrounded, as appeares by their own actions, being forced to flie back againe a great part of that way they came to get to Kingfton, whereas they were short of Kingfton when they were at Colebrooke. And if they obtained fo great a victory at Brainford, against two of the best Regiments of the Parliaments forces

forces as therein is declared, and killed their cheife Commanders, and tooke and funke 15 peeces of Ordnance, what was the reason that they pursued not the victory, (especially if that the polletion of that town, would free them from being encome paffed about by the Parliaments forces as is alleadged) but prefently fled backe againe and left the Ordnance behind them furely fuch a victory was very hardly obteined, and fuch an inlargment from being hemb'd in on every fide was very perilous, when that finding themselves in more danger, they durst neither flay in that place which they feeme to make choice of for fafety, nor proceed forwards, but were presently put to flight; And although a Gentleman of good quality and great valour loft his life in that service, which was Leivtenant Col. to Col. Hollis, yet was he not Commander in cheif, nor is there fuch cause to boaft of the taking of the Ordnance, or the drowning of some of the Parliaments Souldiers, for the Ordnance were purposely sunke into the Thames by those that had the care and charge of them. that were intrusted to bring them from Kingston for the Parliament, to prevent their being furprised by the Cavaliers, which possessed themselves of none of them but were since taken up againe and are imployed for the Parliament, as many about Brainford and other places can justifie: And those Souldiers that were drowned, were most inhumanely forced into the water, after they had taken them prisoners and bound their hands together; so that there was no way for them to escape.

As for the cheife motive for occasioning His Majesties Army to advance to Brainford, to avoid being incompassed about by the Earle of Essex his forces, which is said to be, because information was given of the Earle of Essex his advancing from London, with Order vigorously to follow the Kings Army, there be thousands that can justifie, that the very same day that the Kings forces sell upon Colonel Hellis his Rigement at Brainford, (it being Saturday) the said Earle was not advanced, but was at the Parliament when Newes was brought of the fight at Brainford, And it hath bin confessed by some Letters that have beene intercepted, that came out the Kings Army, that they sell upon the Parliaments forces at a great disadvantage when they were not expected, and the Earle of Essex was in London.

Letters

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Letters

Letters came out of Yorkshire, intimating that the Northamber. bend Cavaliers lately fallied out of Torke to Witherby, where Sir Thomas Fairfax had quartered his Souldiers, and having by taking some of the scours gotten the word, they got by the Centinels, but being fuddainly discovered, many of the Caval liers were flaine, and the rest forced to retreate backe againe to Yorke; and if they receive not some speedy aide by new forces, which they dayly expect from the Earle of Newcastle, (who is like to faile them, by reason Sir Christopher Wrayes forces and Captaine Huthers are ready to interrupt their pallage) they must be forced to furrender up the City.

This Tuesday information was given, that His Majesty being at Redding, and hearing that the Earle of Effex was advanced forwards, presently left that towne, and (as is reported) is gone

to Oxford.

Information was likewise given, that the Cavaliers have plundered all the countreyes thereabouts, and have driven-great flore of cattell, both oxen, fleep, &c. out of Buckinghamshire, and other parts towards Oxford, and other places of their Rendevouz, and have affeffed divers Counties, viz. Berks, Buckingham and Oxfordshire to pay 3000, pound a moneth, or thereabouts, because the countreys do not presently condescend to these taxations, they plunder them in the meane time, fo that finding themfelves thus grievoufly oppreffed, it cannot be conceived that fuch a dark mist should any longer blinde the eyes of the people, but that they will unanimously joyne shemselves with the Earle of Effex his Army, and free themselves from the intolerable bondage and flavery which these persons endeavour to subject them to: for fetting Religion aside, which is the principal thing we ought to fight for, yet fuch have been the spirits of our English nation, that they could never indure to lofe their estates and liberties, but would resolutely fight for the maintenance thereof, as we finde in the histories of Richard 2. and Henry 3. when the great cause of Religion was not in question (as now it is) the people did joyne together to defend their ancient lawes and liberties, and that at fuch times when there was not a Parliament to protect them, as now there is.

Upon Sunday last a Letter was read in the Churches in Lon-

he which came from the Hague in the Low-Countreyes, intimaing that great preparations were made beyond Sea, in Denmark, france,&c. to provide men, money, armes and ammunition to be fent into England to affift the King against the Parliament. and that the Queene hath already procured ten thousand armes, and fixty thousand pound in money, and a train of Artillery out of Denmark with two men of war to conduct them over, befides divers able Commanders, and fixty thousand pounds that he had obtained of the Prince of Orange, which is all to be imployed against England. And upon the consideration of this letter, which besides the former provision that is expressed to bemade against this Kingdome doth also intimate many other Malignants have againft us: it caused the citizens of London most cheerfully and willingly to contribute towards the raising of a confiderable fumme of money for the paiment of the Earl of Effex his Army that was made at Guild-Hall by the Earle of Manchester and M. Pym on Friday last; and that very day was gathered in one of the least Parishes in the City 500 pound, and ant into Guild-Hall, fuch were the affections of the people in this case of imminent danger, and by munday night there was a least 40000.1. brought in to be imployed for the use aforesaid.

This day the House of Commons having received information, that upon the Earle of Essex his Armies advancing towards Redding, His Majesties Forces were likely to do as they have done, and so slie from thence towards bristoll, they fell into debate to secure that city, and of sending men and ammunition

thither, which businesse took up a great part of this day.

It is reported by Letters from Hereford, that the Lord Herbers stailing of forces in diverse Counties in Wales, intending very suddenly to fal upon the Lord of Stamford at Hereford, where-upon the said Lord of Stamford hath informed the Parliament thereof, and desires more aide for the securing of that City, because both the City and Country thereabouts are for the most part malignants.

In that County they also much desire to have the true relation concerning the late skirmish at Brainford, because they cannot believe that the report which is rumored abroad in those parts true, for it is in those Countries reported, hat the King ob

tained

teined a great victory there, and flew leven or eight thouland of the Parliaments forces, which although those of the maligname party are somthing incouraged therewith, yet doth it not any

whit dishearten those that are well affected.

Out of Suffolke it is reported, that there are a great number of unruly people that gather together, and are very hardly appeaded, but would very faine plunder the Papists and malignants as being the cause of these present distractions, which stop all trading that the poorer people cannot be able to substit, and therefore they begin to argue the case, whether in this great necessity it be not as lawfull, for to take somthing from those that have bin the cause to deprive them of all manner of lively hood as to

perish for hunger.

Letters came from Ireland, expressing the great necessities they were driven unto, that without supplies of men and money speedily it would hazard the whole Kingdom, and that victuals must be fent over to the province of Munster to preserve it. And that the Rebels rejoice at the diffractions in England, accounting it the greatest good that could possibly befall them to accomplish their ends; and as they intended to invade England, fo now they begin to come over, and they have fet forth a Proclamation declaring, that they take up Armes in defence of the King, the Lawes of the land, and the liberties of the Subject, and Priviledges of Parliament. And in that Proclamation they invite the Protestant party to joyne with them, for the defence of the faid particulars against the Puritan Parliament, who (as they fay) intend the alteration of Government, and the subversion of the fundamentall Lawes, and assume unto themselves power over his Majesty, enforcing him to take up Armes against them.

Wednesday was the Fast, in the Morning preached in S. Margarett Church at Westminster before the Parliament one M. Herle, and in the afternoone one M. Fines. And after the evening Sermon ended, the House of Commons repaired to their house and Ordered, that thanks should be returned to the said gentlemen for their great paines, desiring that their

Sermons should be Printed.

Information was given that the Cavaliers that were at Tame, hearing the Parliaments forces drew neare, fled from thence to Oxford.

of them being Commanders) and have brought them to Windfore.

PRINCE

RVPERT

DECLARATION.



Summe: 2

Printed by LEONARD LICHFIELD,

Printer to the Vniverfity. 1642.

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PRINCE RUPERT

DECLARATION.

T will feeme strange (no doubt) to fee me in print, my knowne disposition being so contrary to this scribling age; and sure I had not put my selfe upon a Declaration if in common prudence I could have done otherwise.

I need not tell the world (for it is too well knowne) what malicious lying Pamphlets are printed against mee almost every morning, whereby those busse men strive to render me as odious as they would have me, against whom doubtlesse I had sooner declared, but that I well knew this mutinous lying spirit would be easily convinced, but never silenced, which, as it ceaseth at no time, so it spares no person. And this was too manifest to me, by those bold, odious and impossible untruths forged against His sacred Majessie, their owne King and Soveraigne (and my Gracious and Royall Uncle) who is onely guilty of this, that he is too good to be their King; and to deale clearly, this was it furnished me with sufficient patience, thinking it but reasonable, that I should be slandered as well as His Majestie.

But fince it hath pleased my Lord whaton to tell the whole City of London openly at Guild-hall, and fince to tell it all the world in print, that one great cause of their preservation at Edge-bill, was the barbarousnesse and inhumanity of A 2

Prince Rupert and his Troopers, that we spared neither man, woman, nor child, and the thing which we aime at is pillage and plundering, and the way which we would come by it is murthering and destroying; since such a charge as this comes from such a mouth. I hold my selfe bound in honour to speak and tell that Lord, that as much of his speech as concernes mee, is no truer then the rest of it, which for the most part is as false as any thing that hath been spokenor printed in London these two yeares; and had I knowne his Lordships intention, I would have asked his reason either before or now at Keinton, if his Lordship had but stayed so long as to be asked

the question.

But me thinke I heare the credulous people fay, What? was not the Kings Standard rescued from them by force? were there fo many as 20. of our men killed by all the Kings Canons? was not our right wing long under the power of their Canons, so as some 17. shot of Canon shot against them, and yet not a man of ours fo much as hurt? Nay, were there not 2000 flaine of the Kings Army, and but 200 of ours? If these abominable untruths (with many more like them in his Lordships speech) be all true, then shall he freely charge me with barbarousnesse and inhumanity; but if these be most groffe falfities (as many thousand worthy Gentlemen will take their oathes they are, then I must professe I am forry that any Baron of the English Nation should urter such fowl untruths to deceive the poore abused Citizens of London with false reports, and so slander us. Twas ever my opinion, that no valiant man would fpeake a knowne untruth; nor can I blame his Lordship or any others faint-heartednesse in so bad a cause as theirs is, which doubtlesse is the reason why such Noblemen and Gentry in His Majesties Army, who hitherto had spent all their daies in peace-could then fight so valiantly ex tempore, not valuing their lives, and forgetting their dearest relations; fo as our enemies in their hackney railing Pamphlets were forced to fay, The Cavaliers (to give the Divell his due) fought very valiantly: And indeed, had they not thewed rather

rather too much valour, our enemies had had leffe bottome whereon to found any untruths, whereof I take this relation to be one of their mafter-pieces of forgeries, for that they flew as many of ours, as we did of theirs, is as true, as that they

beat us at Sherbourne Caftle and at Worcester.

Now for barbaroulnesse and inhumanity to women and children, wherewith his Lordship and those impudent unpunished papers cried daily in the streets do continually slander ns. I must here professe, that I take that man to be no Souldier or Gentleman, that will strike (much leffe kill) a woman or a child, if it be in his power to doe the contrary: And I openly dare the most valiant and quick-sighted of that lying Faction, to name the time, the person, or the house, where any child or woman loft fo much as a haire from their head by me, or any of our fouldiers. In a battell, where two Armies fight, many one hath unfortunately killed his dearest friend. very often those whom willingly hee would otherwise have fpared; and vyhether any woman or child were killed in this fight is more then I can justly fay: I am forry if there were. I speak not how wilfully barbatous their fouldiers were to the Countesse Rivers, to the Lady Lucis in Essex, and likewise to the like persons of quality in Kent, and other places : Whom have wee ever punished for speaking against us, as they most Jewishly whipped to death a Citizen of Loudon, for laying no more then what was included in His Majesties Proclamation. But fince they name plundering, whose monies ? nay, whose Armes have we taken away, unlesse theirs, who actually had, or at least declared they would use them against His Majesties Army? And for that little cloth borrowed for our fouldiers (vvherewith their Pamphlets make fuch a noise) His Majesty by Gods help will see it better paid for, then any thing they have taken upon publick Faith. What house have we ransacked, as they did the Earle of Norhamptons ? mangling and cutting in pieces rich chaires, beds, stooles and hangings; drinking as much and as long as they were able, then letting the reft run out upon the floore, when as the

very Earle of Effer his house at Chartley Suffered not the leaft damage by us. What Churches have we defaced as they did at Canterbury, Oxford, Worcester, and many other places? whose pockets have vve pickt ever to the value of three pence. under pretence of fearching for letters, as they lately did in Glocestershire, and particularly this last week at Windsor and Vxtridge ? Is it not their usuall practice first to plunder a mans house of all plate and monies, and then imprison him as a Delinquent, for no other fault, but because he stood loyall to his Prince; as if it were too little to take a mans eft te, unlesse also they rob him of his innocence? Have they not now stuffed all the prisons in London with Earles, Lords, Bifhops, Judges and Knights, Masters of Colledges, Lawyers and Gentlemen of all conditions and Counties > for what (God knowes) they themselves know not: infomuch as now they are enforced to find our new prisons for the Knights, Aldermen, and fubstantiall Citizens of London, who are now thrust in thither only because they are suspected to love their King? Have they not by imprisonment or threats muzzeled the mouthes of the most grave and learnedst Preachers of London ? witnesse Doctor Featly, Doctor Hayward, Doctor Holdfworth, Mafter Shute, Mafter Squire, Mafter Griffith, and many others (for fo I am informed these men are) because they preach that which their conscience tells them is the knowne truth. And who are countenanced but ignorant and feditions teachers, vvho (like the Maffe Priefts of old) call mightily on the people for their plate and money for their patrons and themselves ? vvho, besides their daily Pulpit treasons, vent such other Divinity, as if Luther vvere living, he would blush to call them Protestants: And if this be not cruelty, injustice, and tyranny, let God and posterity judge. Mow for any loofenesse or incivility in our souldiers more ther what is incident and common to great Armies, I wish they would not mention it, left fome impartiall readers, who know their courses, understand it to be meant by some of their great Reformers, vvho are that way as notoriously guilty as any:

any : And for my felfe, I appeale to the confciences of those Lords and Gentlemen, who are my daily witnesses, and to those people wherefoever our Army hath been, what they know, or have observed in my carriage, which might not become one of my quality, and the fon of a King. And whereas they flander us for Popifo Cavaliers, I with there were no more Papifts in their Army then we have in ours; but to me tis no wonder with what face they can flander us for men difaffected to the Protestant Religion, when as their grand Reformers refuse to come to Church. For His sacred Majesty I have been a frequent vvitnesse here in England (and all the world knowes he never shewed himself otherwise) and therefore hold it to be my part and duty to tell them, that His Majefty is the most faithfull and best defender of the Protestant Religion of any Christian Prince in Europe, and is so accounted by all the Princes in Christendome. And what a gracious supporter bath he been in particular to the Queene of Behemia (my vertuous Royall mother) and to the Prince Elector, my Royall brother, no man can be ignorant of: if therefore in common gratitude I do my utmost in defence of His Majesty, and that cause whereof hee bath hitherto been so great and happy a patron; no ingenuous man but must thinke it most reasonable: And for my selfe, the world knows how deeply I have fmarted, and what perils I have undergone for the Protestant cause, what stately large promises were offered me vould I confent; and what a wretched close impriforment was threatned, if I refused to change my Religion, when I was captive to the Emperour of Germany, enough to fatisfie any man of moderation: But if it be not sufficient, I vvould to God all Englishmen were at union amongst themfelves, then with what alacrity would I venture my life to ferve this Kingdome against those cruell Popish Rebels in Ireland: for though I will never fight in any unrighteous quarrell, yet to defend the King, Religion and Lawes of a Kingdome against subjects, who are up in armes against their Lord and Soveraigne, and fuch (all good wife men know this

and that of Ireland to be) though the pretence looke severall waies; fuch a cause my conscience tells mee is full of piety and justice : and if it please God to end my daies in it, I shall thinke my last breath spent with as much honour and religion, as if I were taken off my knees at my prayers. I thinke there is none that take me for a Coward; for fure I feare nor the face of any man alive, yet I should repute it the greatest victory in the world to fee His Majesty enter London in peace, without shedding one drop of bloud : where, I dare say (God and His Majesty are witnesses I lye not) no Citizen should be plundered of one penny or farthing, whereby that ancient and famous City would manifeftly perceive how desperately it hath been abused by most strange, false and bottoinlesse untruths, for which some body (without repentance) must be ashamed at the day of Judgement, if they escape a condigne legall punishment in this world: I therefore conclude with this open profession (and I am confident our whole Army will fay Amen unto it) he that hath any defigne against the Protestant Religion, the Lawes of England, or hopes to enrich himselfe by pillaging the City of London, let him be accurfed : And fo, whether peace or warre, the Lord prosper the worke of their hands who stand for GOD and King CHARLES.

RUPERT.

DECLARATION The Barbarous and Cruell practifes committed by Prince Robert, the Cavalliers, and others in his Majesties Army, from the time of the Kings going from his Parliament untill this present day. Also the names and places of all those whose houfee have bin plundred, and lost their lives and estates, compared with the blondy cruelties of the Rebells in Ireland, whole examples they follow and make use

of them as their Agents to act their cruckies in England,

Together with the new Oaths, and blasphemous Speeches they doe daily invent, and how Prince Roberts Captaines offer fummes of money to thole that can fludy new Execrations against the Round-heads.

Collected by R. Andrewes Chynurgian, who is now a prisoner amongst the Cavalliers, and was taken at Kynton battell.

Amend: 1 Printed at London for Fr. Coule. 1642.

A perfect Declaration on the barbarous and cruell practifes committed by prince Robert, the Cavalliers, and others in his Majesties Army, &c.

To paralell the prefent diffractions of England with the Warrs of Germany, which were nodifiparity, I wall onely aphappened fince the beginning of these present waters by reason the cruely and intolency of the Cavalliers that are in his 1, my felie to fee torch the truth of fuch carringes that have ajetties Army, and because I love not to mukiply discourse or to frend time in relating those things which are not so percinent to my prefere purpole, I will not fland to particularize

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the faire promiles and presences wherewith those that have bir chiefly incrusted by his Majesty have deluded and deceived the people, nor the traiterous practifes of those that have pretended good to the King and Country, as that of Colonell Goring betraying the Town of Portlinoush, under the specious vizard of some special service to be done for the King and Parliament; but to give a true relation of those bloudy & eruell pract les that have bin committed by the Cavalliers, whole wicked enterptiles have not onely purchased them hatred and disdaine in those places where they have

bin, but render them odious to the whole world.

I shall begin with that barbarous and inhumane act committed by the Cavalliers at Leicester, where after they had gotten entrance into the Towne, and falling on plundering and pillaging thereof, and when there was no man opposed the n they feemed as fierce as Lions, and swore damme me and finke me if we doe not kill all the Puritans and Round-heads in the towne. There was a good Religious honest weman named lane Weite, that hearing them fo rotorioully to fweare and blifpheame began to repr we them for it, offering no manner of reliffance unto them: whereupon one of this wicked rabble shot her with a brace of bullers thorough the back and belly, upon which the immediatly dyed; the being great with child and within three weekes of the tine of her delivery, and burnt many honest mens houses which did n fale to make division, and to separate the King and the Parliamene, and plundred fir Edward Rooder his house in York-shire, and afterwards burnt it downe to the ground, and tooke away all his Goods, killed one of his Servants, and violently ufed others, and the like infolencies have they committed by pillaging, burning and spoyling in every Country where they come, setting on fire whole fields of Come immediatly before Harvelt : as at Broad-way, when fir William Walter was justly apprehended there by one Mafter Stoevens that was chiefe Constable : When the Cavalliers came from Oxford they releved away the fand fir Welliams Walter, and burnt the Corne-fields of the faid Mafter Steevent, and attempted to fire his thouses, and would most cruelly have put him to death if they could have come at

in; and fince they have taken the faid Mafter Steevens prifoner, where hee is de syned with hard and cruell ulage : And in Leicefter-fhire and Stafford-fhire they foyled his Majefties good subjects, and many were murthered and barbarously uled, ravishing of women, and bloudily killing others, not sparing those that were seat with child, nor pittying poore little infants : nay fuel was their inhumanity that at the late Battell fought neare Kynton, when they faw they were not able to revengetheir malice upon the Parliaments Army: they left fighting with Souldiers see fed about the Country, killing of men women and children that were altogether mable to defend themselves, killing any living creature that they met with; for they slew the very Doggs and all, and as if the most creell and merciletse of this Nation could not invent cruelties answerable to their bloudy minds : they doe entertaine into their Army a great number of the Irth, Rebells, whereof are great flore of Irish women, which pillage and rob in the Countries where they come worlethan the Souldiers, and are more cruell and mercileffe than they : and at the Battell at Kynton did not onely get the best pillage of the dead Corpes at the time when the battell was a fighting; but these that they found wounded or mayned day they were not able to get off from the place (although otherwise might have recovered) they most cruelly cut their throates with great Knives which they carry for that purpole, or elfe knocked out their braines with their Pole-axes.

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When the Cavalliers were at Shrewsbury they plundred most of the honest mens house both in that Towns and Country adjacent, and tooke their Cattell, and did drive them to their quarters, and what they could not eate they drove to some other places and there sold them, and when they had made a prey of all that they could occue with about Shrewsbury; they played the like prankes at Bridg-north, and other places thereabouts, and at their going away out of that Country, besides what hurt they did at Kittetmaster and Bewdly, which bought their freedome at a very deare rate; they carried away with them all the Butter, Cheese, Bacon and

other provisions they could find, which bath bred a great scarcity thereof.

From thence they went to a Town called Burmegam in Warwickshire, where without any respect of persons they sell to plunder the whole Town, and took all the money, plate, and other things that were of any value that they could finde, and not being content therewith, they came to diverse persons of ability (which by reason of their forwardnesse to give them entertainment, and shewing them friendship) expected other usage at their hands) and held their pistols charged against their breasts, with many wicked imprications, that if they confessed not where the rest of their monie was, they would shoot them thorough; by which means they got the whole wealth of that Town, and spouled their Utentiells of houshold-stuffe, and other things which they were not able to cary away with them, and so left it in a misetable condition: and yet their wicked desires to do mischief not being satisfied, they made an attempt to fire the whole Towns; but by reason that they were suddainely put to slight through seare of the Parliaments Forces which were marching at or them, they went away unsatisfied in that particular.

In York when they had continued long in that City, and exceedingly imporenie thed the Inhabitants, taking all the provision that was in the City, and drinking our toth beere and were without giving any farisfaction for the fame, at laft they felto plandering and pillaging the City, and plundered a great pare theroof, and imonfoned thole that withflood them, threatning to kill divers of the teft Ministers. When they came to Banbury, although his Majestie himselfogave his hand and Sealesothe Major that no injury nor violence should be offered to that Town to any of his Subjects, yet fuch was the barbarous carriage of the Cavalliers at that Town, that with out charity or respect of the Kings honour, having engaged his word to the contrary, tkey plunered the whole Towne, taking from thence not only money plate, jewely, and other things of good value which they found in their houses, but took their Care tell, horfe, sheepe, &c. and carryed them away, and also tooke away the cloathand other commodities that were in Tradel-mens Thops, to the runge and destruction of the Inhabitants, faying that the King doth not know the condition and flate of Ware and likewie have plundered the Lord Say his house there, leaving nothing but the walls, drove away his Cattell, destroyed his Deere, and such as they could not kill, they plucked downe the palesto letthem out : At Abington it was not fufficient to plunder the Towne, after they had gotten a great fum of contribution money, and to leave the Inhabitants in as naked a condition as they did those at Banbury, but there being an honest man of good repute; William Wright in the said Towne, that before the Cavalliers came thither, gave counsell and advice to the rest of the Inhabitants to frand upon their guard, and oppose them, and thereby to keepe the faid Towne from violence and opprellion: And that the Ammunition that was in that Towns might be lecured out of their hands, that fo it might not be employed against the Parliament. By the special command of Prince Robert this person was consemned by martiall Law, and hanged up at his own doore : But the neerer their approach is towards London, the more fad demonstrations we shall finde concerning this subject. Then they began to burne houses, the pillaging of goods will not suffice, nor the like enormities which before is related, but the violating of all lawes both humane and divine.

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Two Gentlemen of good repute being travelling from London into the Countrey, were taken in their way at Hounfloe at the figne of the Kathern-wheel by the Cavalliers, who had been forraging up and down the Countrey to fee what booty and pillage they could get, who violently broke into the chamber where they were, and when they had taken them prisoners they hasted into the stable and seized on their horses and forced these Gentle-men to ride behind two of them to Eggham, and there they found Prince Robert, who had made a Vow, never to undresse nor shift himselfe till he had brought King Charles to white-hall; and being examined by him it was laid to one of these Gentle-mens charge that his wife was a Round-head, and if they had her there present, they did sweare they would have her, and it was alleadged against the other that he was a Preacher in a tub, but nothing being proved they were carried to the Court of Guard, and a Captaine that was a French man had the charge over them, who set them in fact a smoky chimney, that they were al-

male quice chooked , yetchey thath nor flir for a fliving grand was fet over them which threatned, and fwore God dismostration, they would piffoll them,

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And that highe Prince Robers being to march to Hounfloe, these Gentlemen (rathe out of their cruelty, or to make them merry then otherwise) were made their
conducts, and following them with pistois; they swore that if they led them but a
partious of the way they immediately would shoot them. And they were not sufimplied to rate or drinke one drop, though they offered to pay for it, and were ready to
start for cold & hunger, but were puriod with reproachfull words, as lead on lead
on you Parliament dogs, we will hang you in chaines, as we did your friend Blague
and such other Round-headed rascalls, we will pistoil you, &c. and were driven on

with many other prisoners, being compled with cords two and two together,

The 28. day of this mouth was apprehented a Gontleman crothed in very good habit, and hanged in a with upon a Tree, for flying he was for the King and Parliament, and for forsking in honour of the Parliament; and no man efered to cutt him downs or cover his face untill he had been mide a publians spectacle to the whole Army. At a townscalled Iftle worth the Cavalliers tookean other honest Rolligious prant called good man Bray, who because behid he was for the King and Patliament, they wolf inhumanty did cut of his Eures and gove blim befides thirty woundes in his lody, and not being contan with this Butchery they threw him after wards on the Dunghill; with this most unchristian scoffe, Les the doggsticke him whole. They tooke another inthe fame towns who flying from their fury gor into a house, and having batred fall she gape, his wife comming he was enforced to open it for her; and the Cavalliers rushing violently in after her faltned a coard upon his feet and draggethior should the freetes, and being weary of their own cruelty they faid why should we weary our felves any fooger with this Parliament doz; and fo distanged three pifted is at him and is exted him of his torments, and his life together:

When the Cavalliers came to Brainford about five thousand of them, with many precess of Ordnance fell upon Collonell Hollis his Regiment, being all that were quartred at that towne, who fought very cours gloully before they would yield to their mercileffe emelty, infomuch that the Cavalliers faid that they were either Saints or Divillas for if they could have done exceetion upon any thing answerable the great vollies of facts they bestowed upon they had quickly killed every man of them in the place, but after many houres fight having taken many of them prisoness they put them in a pound and pinnined them together being striptes their fairts and without stockings or shoots and the next day drove them like theep, whipping them like dogs to Houssloe over fairs and bushes, which was more torment than of death it selfs. And some of Collonell Hollis his Souldiers fied into the Thames for latery, where the Cavalliers shot at them till they were drowned, amongst which was one Captaines Lary a staut and Ualliant man, they tooke five of the Earl of Essa his Souldiers prisoness; and tyed their sands and forced them

into the River, and a Trooper rod into the water after them and forced them

into the depth, where they were drowned,

And when the fight began at Brainford they placed ten of the Earl of Effect his Souldiers whom they had formerly taken prisoners at Kynton pinioned in the front of their men at a breakt-worke to receive the bullets that came from Collonell Hollis his Regiment: but such was the providence of God; that none of them were hurt though that through the cloathes in many places; when they had possessed themselves of the towne, first they dranke and wasted the Beere and wine in the severall Innes and other places, and that which they could not drinke they let it out upon the ground.

They likewise piscolled to death one Francis who lived at Vxbridge, because he said he was for the King and Parliament, just as he came out of his Inne ri-

ding home so his wife and children.

But one of the most inhumane actions that they did at Brainford was the pillaging of one Mr. Pierce a Brewer, who not only tooks away all his beers and his cheifs brewer, but ten or twelve stout horses, and not being contented therewith they came into his house, and drove his wife forth thereof into the high way, she being in her smock with her child in her armes, though she had laine in but a week, who suddenly dyed after it; and had like to have fived his house; such was their crueltie and inhumane actions at this poore Towne.

Alfo his next neighbour one Maftor Swith a fervant to the King, being one of his goard, and will knowne to fome of them, had much a doe to preferve his honse from pillaging, his life and his wives from pistolling, and his house from firing; for they that divers times at it, but yet milt it, thanks be given to God; And at their flying away from thence they tooke from the inhabitants their money, Linnen, Wollen, bedding, wearing appartell, horfes, cowes, twine, henny, &c, and all manner of victualls, also Pewter, braffe; Iron-pots and kettells, and all manner of grocery, chanlery, and apportedary ware, and many of the feather beds which they could not beare away, they cue the tikes : into peeces and feattered the feathers in the fields and ftreets. And to be thert, they made spoile and hovocke of all things that were worth any thing in the fowne : sparing neither rich nor poore, but either spelled or carried with them, all things from the cofflict jewells, apparrell and hangings of snany Gentle men of great quallity, even to the poore almi-women, and the poor beggars, that begs at the townes end. And, when they had used the towne in this manner, they defaced the houses and fet one of fire, of purpose to have burnt downe the faid towne, though afterwards it was happily quenched by an inhabitant.

Nay their infolency and cruelty appeared yet greater for they fet drawne fivords and Piftolls cockt to men and womens breaks; threatning them with death, if they brought not out all their money, and that they would cut of their noise; and pluck out their eyes, calling them Parliament dogs, Round-

headed-

headed Rogues, beatting laming, and wornding them, tying others with sopes and Irons: and being first to the thirts, were carried away prisoners; and as one was leading to wards Outland being very thrifty, he flooped to take a little water in his hat to drinke, they most cruelly beate him and brussed him, for effering to dee ir. When they came to Kingston, they nied the like violence to the towne, as they did to Brainford, except to some few that were of the Malignant party, and therein they shewed more humanity at this towns, then there heard of before or since, for at other places they made no dellination of any.

Yet fuch is the heathenish barbarousnesse of this accurred generation, that I cannot without some prejudice to my precedent discourse, and likewise injury to the inchifferent Reader conclude this Tragicall flory without freaking a word & no more concoming these unhumane creatures, whose practise is far worse then the heathenish Turkes or Caniballs, for they are not concented with the exercise of all the bloody cruelty that all the malice in the world if it were contracted within the breafts of these furies of hell, could devite in murthering and molectuelly handling men women, little Infants, &c. but that the generation to come, might have every way cause . to curie them, they endeavour to other into this Kingdone the milerable calamity of famine, for they now begin daily to burne houles, fire Towns and Villages, deltroy the Corne, both in the field and in the barne, cut downe and destroy the woods, and plants which the earth is bringing forth, drive away all manner of Cattell, both of Horse. Oxen, Sheep, and other Cattell, making no distinction of far or leane barren, or those that are great with young, but drive them all a way that they light on. both out of Bucking-Ihire, Bark-fhire, and a great part of Oxford-Shire, and other places, carrying them into such Towns where they are quartered, and those that they connot eate, they kill and deltroy, and cast into the dire or to the dogs.

These are those cursed immaells which do not only dishonour and abuse God his Annoyated by their oaths and blasphemies, & would if it were possible pull God out of heaven, for they make it a common laying amongst them, We will drinke and be drunks, whore and be danised, and will not be beholding to God to fave us; And that they had rather be in hell with their Comrades, then in beaven with the Koundheads: And they have luch new invented ouths, imprications, and healths, to full of wickednesse and blafphemy, that the like were never heard of before amongst either Turkes or Pagans, for it's usuall amongst themtotay : The Divell that made no damme in, and damme mee, and ram me into the mouth of a Canon, and shore me mee miler into bell, Fe. They make proclamations amongst the nselves that if any Gentleman or fouldier that can invent ne w oaths to damme & deftroy Pass and his A !herents, shall have 100. I. for fodoing. They drink a health to King Charls in whom they live, move, and have our being. And although their being is in him that is but a mortall man, they at another time will with him without being, in when they fay their being confifts, for when they were upon their hot march toward London in the expectation of the fruition of plentifull and rich treasure, where they placed their famwam bonnen: His Majestie sleeping something long one morning, which hindered

them of an houresmarch, they wished that hee might sleepe a whole formight together, that they might the more eagerly pursue their bloody intentions, and drunk health to his confusion, and the confusion of our Saviour Christ himselfe, and his Gospell, if his Majesty concluded of a Peace without their consent or privity.

They likewise drunke the destruction and confusion of these worthy Gendemen, who stand up for the King and Country; calling them Traytors, vowing to be avenged especially of them, and of the City of London, the County of Ester,

and also of Kent as namely,

The Lord Kimbolton now Earle of Manchester.

Ser Archur Hastirig.

Master Denzell Hollis.

Master Iohn Pym.

Master Stroud.

Master Iohn Hampden.

Sir Iohn Hotham.

The Earle of Essex.

The Earle of Warwick.

Isaac Penington Lord Major of London.

Serjeant Major Generall Skippon.

Colonell Iohn Ven.

Sheresse Fouke.

Colonell Manwayring.

Therefore what outrages and cruelties will not these Sonnes of Belial commit against the Creature, seeing all that they can invent will not satisfie their malies, but as much as in them lyes, doe abuse the Creator and the sacred person of our Saviour Christ himselfe.

Here would I faine make an end, for as the confideration of these inhumanities and barbarous cruelties cannot but pirce the hardest heart that bath any love or segard to his native country, for it makes my pen weary in writing these sid and pensive lynes, to thinke that such horrid wicked practices should be acted in this land, and by our owne nation, which was first barched in hell, and by the working of the divil; were afterwards practised in Ireland amongst the Rebells, and from thence by the example of those Rebells together with their syde and affistance is now daily acted in England.







Collected by the same hand that formerly drew up the Copy for William Cook

Munday the #8. of November.

Here was information given to the House of Commons by Letters from Glocester-shire, That there is great opposition in that County betweene the ordinauce for the Militia, and the Commission of Array, whereby the County is much disturbed; that many able men in that County stand up for the Array; and 4. of the Members of the Island of Commons, viz. Sir Ia. Lucy, fir Bobers Pyne, fir Tho.

Deave and Humpbrey Hooke Esquire, who are the chiefe causers of the disturbance there; whereupon the House of Commons have 2-

greed upon a Vore, that the taid 4. Members shall be expelled the House, disabled for being members during this Parliament, and to be sent for as delinquents. The Commons appointed 3. of their Members Deputy Lieutenants for Bedford-shire, to goe downe into that County, and to put in execution the Militia for the security of the County, and to receive the monies raised there upon the Propositions.

It was also ordered that Mr. Bener a Member of their House found be sent down into Effex. to call Captains Surger to an accompt how he hard disburded the monies he retered for the making Forts, and other Out-workes for the security of that County, and some other matters, and it was also ordered that there be a Captaine appointed over the Effex volunteeres, to traine and exercise them for the safety of that County.

The Houle of Commons agreed upon an ordinance of Parliament to fecure the City of London

I. ondon for 30000, I. defired of them on Satterday laft, or what greater fumme they fhall lend for the supply of the Army, it being informed that they have railed 60000. L. although but 30000. I, was defired, which they are to be repayed out of the first menies that shall be raised out of the malignants estates; and the Commons then also appointed a Committee to goe to the City of I ondon to receive the faid monies, and to take order that the Treasurers at Guild-Hall shall repay back the faid monies out of the birst mowies shall be payed in to them by the affetment of the City Malignants, Both Houses recoived Letters from his Majeffy by fir Peter Killegrey in answer to their Cention which they fent to his Majelty on Friday last defiring he would return to his Parliament & joyn with them for the feeling of Religion Lawes and liberties of the Subject; his Majeflies Letter bore date from Redding 27. Novemb. being much after this manner : Caroline Rex : We greet you well ; We did expect to receive fuch trop ficions from you, de might have tended to the fetling of the prefent distractions, but wee find onely one proposition for Our returning to you, which We cannot but looke upon as a scorne to Vs silvee have often told you how We were driven from you by townlits and diferders, and yet you tell Vs it is for Our honour to returne to you, you have followed Vs with an Army to deftroy Vs. and now you would leave Vs to return to London, and put Our life and the lives of Our Children into your hands, but We conceive it is not the major part of your Houses that have done this, but some fow malignants in either House that over rule the proceedings ! Howsever of you will fend some proposisions tol's, we will as we formedly offered receive the same, and returne you an answer. And for the businesse at Brainford We have given Our Subjetts full fattifaction in Our Deel tration published upon occasion of that bufineffe, de. there Were forme other flight expressions in the said Letter, but tending to the effect aforesaid.

Upon debate of which Letter the Commons agreed to lay the fame by and preced no further in the matter of Accommodation, but to goe on with the Arthy, intendeavouring to rescue his Majesty out of the hands of rhose Traytors and evill Counsellors about him, who endeavour the destruction of our Religion, Lawes and liberties, and the utter overthrow of his Majesty and Kingdome. The Lord Generall this day, as was appointed advanced with his Army f. om Kingston in pursuite of the Kings forces, and sent to inform the Parliament and City of London, that he was resolved and his whole Army with him to follow the Cavalliers, and to omit no opportunity of falling upon them, and that they

would facrifice their lives in the caufe they had undertaken.

Serjeant Wilde made report to the Commons of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to confider of the election of the new Sheriffes pricked by his Majefty for the feverall Counties of England and Wales; by which it appeared that divers of the faid new Sheriffes are knowne Papifts, and all of them delinquents to the Parliament, Array men, and ill-affected persons, that their said Elections are illegall and against the known Laws of the Land: whereupon it was voted by the Commons that they should be all disabled from executing of the said Office of Sheriffes, and be sent for to the Parliament, some as delinquents, and some otherwaies. And the Commons appointed to proceed surther into debate of this businesse the next day, and Serjeant Walde was appointed to bring into the House a Declaration to be published to the Kingdome concerning the illegality of his Majesties proceedings in appointing the said Sheriffes.

Information was given to the Commons by Letters from Cambridge-shire, That they are in great feare of the Cavalliers comming thinker, their County being very weake and unable to defend themselves, desiring that some supply of and may be sent unto them.

Whereupon

Whereupon the Commons agreed upon an Ordinance of Parliament for a firme affor gation betweene the Counties of Cambridge, Hartford, Norfolke and Suffolke; that they hould affociate and joyne their forces together for the defence of one another, and appoint Officers and Commanders over sherely and to march against all forces comming against them, and to fight with, kill and flay them; and to preferve the peace of their faid Counper against any that shall oppose them.

Thefday the 29. Eport was made to the Commons that there were 1 3000 quarters of Corne in the Kings ftore which would be employed to affift the King in this War against the Parliament, if some speedy course be not taken to prevent it, Whereupon ne Commons ordered that Mr Darley one of their Members should be appointed as commissary to seize on the same, and to employ it for the use of the Lord Generalls Ar-

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Information was given to the Commons from the City of Norwich, that they are in great feare of the Kings Forces falling upon them, by reason their City is no better fecured and fortified, defiring an order from the Parliament, and some allowance for the fame; Whereupon it was ordered that they should have 400, I. out of the moneys raised in that County upon the propositions to be employed for the better fecuring & fortifying ofthe faid Citie. The Commons had a further debate concerning the election of the new high Sheriffes appointed by his Majeffie, and a Declaration was read in the house facwing the illegality of that bulinesse, and how great a designe the evill Councillors about his Majettie hard for the destroying of Religion and Lawes of the Land, in seducing his Majesty to that; and to remove all the well-affected Juffices of Peace in the severall Counties, and the putting of malignant ill-affected persons in their places, whereby to flop the course of Justice, and bring the Countreys into subjection to their trayterous &c wicked defignes, and for the better effecting of their wicked ends, have seduced his Majeffie to appoint Papifts and the life ill-affected perions to the places of high Sheriftes in the leverall Counties of England and Wates, &c.

And the Commons had a great debate concerning the point of election of Sheriffes, whether by law the choise of them belonge h to his Majestie or to the Subject, and there were divers flatures alleadged and acts of Parliament, as in Hon: 7. and divers others, proving the election to have beene by the Subject, and it was at length voted by the Commons that they would not admit of any fuch election by his Majeffy, and thereupon recommitteed the businesse to a Committee, to determine concerning the election of Sheriffes; and to make report thereof to the House, that so a legall course might be taten for the choile of them. And they ordered that none of the new Sheriffes appointed by his Majefty, should execute the office of a Sheriffe untill such time as the Houses of Parliament should order the same, but that they should deliver up their commission to the Parliament; and that if any of them shall refuse to obey the order of Parliament herein, the Deputy Lieutenarits for the Militia are ordered to raile the Trained Bands

and ftrength of the County, to suppresse and apprehend them.

The House of Commons drew up an Order to this effect, that whereas upon the Kings neare approaching with his Army to the City of London, they ordered that the Citizens should thur up their shops, and forbeare their trading during such times of

danger, the House of Commons being much unwilling to prejudice the City in the trading, or otherwise more than the necessity requires, do now order that they keep open their shops, and follow their course of trading as formerly, It was also ordered by the Commons that there should be a printed paste published for every one to take notice of. That the Parliament doe order that all persons bringing provision to the City of London. shall have free passage and lafe conduct for themselves, their horses, goods, or provisions, without interruption, The House of Commons then also finished the Ordinance of Pariament for the Seiling of Malignants and fuch as have not contributed according to beir effates in and about London, and they appointed Comittioners in London and Welt miniter, South-warke and the Suburbs to make the faid affelments, and to taken. der for the gathering of the fame, it being provided that no man shall be affessed above the twentieth part of his estate, and that if any person to affested shall within 6, or 13. dayes, (after notice thereof) pay in his affeiement to the Treasurers at Guild-hall, hee shall have acquittance for the same to be repayed upon the publique Faith. But if they refuse, diffresse to be made of their goods, their persons to be imprisoned, and their Families no longer to remain within the City of London,

And it was ordered by the Commons that there should be Committees appointed in all the Counties of this Kingdome to take care for the raysing of provisions and victualls for the Army upon all occasions, and to take up horses for the field, Dragoneers and Draught borses, for which the Countrey is to receive satisfaction upon the propositions,

The House of Commons also upon letters from Bristoll, ordered that they should take a part of the moneys raysed there upon the Propositions, and employ the same for the fortifying and securing of the said City. And it was also ordered that the County of Sussex should raise monies upon the propositions, and employ the same for the reliefe and security of their County against the Kings forces, and the Array men amongs them,

And it was ordered that South-hampton should do the like for the securing of that

Towne and County. Wednesday the 30.

Oth Houses kept the Fast at Saint Margarets Westminster. And after Evening Sermon the Houses sate a while, but did no businesse, and adjourned till the next day.

Thursday the first of Decemb.

Ne Sir Benjamyn Ayliffe, appointed Sheriffe for the County of Effex by his Majesty, came this morning and rendred himselfe to the Commons, where ipon they ordered that he should forbeare to execute his office of high Sheriffe, and deliver up his Commission to the House, and for that he said, his Commission was in the country, it was ordered, that he should send for the same up by menday, and next himselfe remaynes here in custody, till he had risgned the same.

It was informed the Commons that Sir William Waller a member of their House with a finall number of horse and Dragoones, hath taken Farnham Castle in Surrey from the Kings forces that kept the same; that they met with some apposition at the first, and lost three men, but although they had no pecces of Ordnance, they some blew up the gates with powder, and forced into the Castle, and tooke about fix-score prisoners, whereof divers were Commanders and Gentle-men of good quality, seven whereof were this day brought to the Parliament, viz. the high Sheriss.

sheriffe of Surrey, five chiefe Commanders, and one a Malignant person, who are all committed to prison. They also tooks in the faid Castle. fix hundred pound in money, and 3. hundred sheep, one hundred Oxen, and great store of other pro-

visions and powder and shot.

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There was a petition presented to the Commons this day from the Citizens of London, desiring the Commons that shey would not further proceed apon the matter of Accommodation, for that the evil is Counsellors are so prevalent with his Majesty, there is no hope of a Peace so long as they remaine about him, that they are informed the Kings Forces are very weake, and have but small store of powder and shot and match, and do therefore desire the Earl of Esex we ald sollow the Kings Army with all speed and fall upon them, whereby to prevent the fornign forces that are preparing to be sent bither, & that if the Parliment will omit delayes, as they have hitherto showed their love and zoals by their large contributions, so they will with as much freeness spend their lives and fortunes in affisting the Parliament. After the reading of this Petition in the house of Commons, the Citizens were called in, and had thanks given them for their petition, and promised a more sull answer very suddainly.

An order was made by the Commons that the Clerkes of the Petty bag should bring in the Oath for swearing of the new Sheriffes to the House. Also ordered by the Commons that the Commissioners appointed for the sessing of Malignants within the City of London and Suburbs, should also have power to raise Horses within the City and liberaies, for the ayde of the Army upon all occasions. And a Committee was also appointed by the Commons to consider of a way for the assessing of all malignants throughout the

Kingdome, after the same manner as in the City of London.

There came Letters to the Houles from Suffolke and Cambridge, shewing the great danger both Counties are in of being plundered by the Kings forces; whereupon it was ordered that they should raise forces to secure both counties, and make use of a part of the

monies railed upon the propositions there towards the charge of the fame.

There was a Conference of the Houses at which the Lords moved the Commons to joyne with them in giving order for the remove of the Kings Children from Broad fireet back to St. lames, for that the Glaffe-house in Broad-fireet was a great Annoyance to them, as also that the Commons would joyne with them in releasing the Earle of Portland from his imprisonment in the Tower upon Baile, for that his close imprisonment there is very prejudiciall to his health. After the Conference the Commons had some debate of the businesse, and they agreed with the Lords for the removing of the Kings Children, but for the releasing of the Earle of Portland it was put to the Question, and

carried by the Negative you that he should not be released.

It was ordered by the Commons that the colinty of Lancaster should take the monies raised there upon the propositions, and imploy the same for the defence of the County against the Commissioners of Array, or any other forces comming against them. It was ordered by the Commons that Malter Franck sp. of the Exchequer should be sent for to the Commons for disobeying the order of Parliament, in refusing to pay the monies appointed for the maintenance of the Kings children. And it was also ordered by the Commons that Captaine Mannering one of the City Captaines should make stop of all Goods, Monies, Plate, or Trunkes that be carried out of London upon any pretence what oever, it being informed that divers of the City malignants are making meanes to

money.

Friday the 3. Decemb.

He Houses received Letters from Matter Struckland in Holland, informing that the States Generall, States of Holland & States of Zeland do now in a wondrous good manner accord, and defire a complyance with the Pathament, that there may be an affociation and firme union between them, the Kingdom of

England and Scotland; that so fince they understand there is a conspiracy in all socraign Nations for the destroying of all the Protestant Religion, the three States may joyne to-

gether to defend the fame.

It was also informed that the States have made Bop of all the provisions provided these to be fent to the King, and are refolved that no ayde thall be fent from theses, the Seage being at great odds with the Prince of Orange for his forwardseffe to fend supplyes to the King, and for combining with Papilts in thole and other parts for the rayling of me. mies to affift the King against the Parliament, the faid Prince of Orange having also contrary to the defire of the States appointed thirry fayle of their Ships to convay the Queene into England, and to carry her provisions thither by the taking of those Ships from the guard of the Seas, the Hollanders have loft a prize of 200000. I. which was taken from them by the Dunkirks, at which they are much incented against the Prince of Orange, and all the Merdhants in Holland refute to pay him any more Cultome or Excile money, and they have made stop of the faid Ships and unladen all their provisions; at which the Holland Cavalliers are much cast downe, finding that all their plots against the Parliament come to nothing, and the Queene now on the sudaine hath altered her Resolution of comming into England, partly by reason of the stopping of the shipping, and for that the is informed the King is not in fo good a condition as they were lately perswaded of; and for that he is not possessed of Kent, whereby no free course of shipping can be expected in thole parts. Upon confideration of this bufineffe the Commons have ordered that a Letter of thankes be returned to the States for their fidelity to the Parliament, and to informe them that the Parliament doe with much cheerefulneffe embrace their propofiction for an affociation, and firme union betweene England, Scotland and them; and are drawing up an Ordinance of Parliament to that purpofe, And it was then ordered by the Commons, that whereas divers Malignantsin the City of London and elfe where, have cast some aspersions upon the Letter lately printed by order of the House, of the great previsions that were made ready in Holland to be fent to the King, whereby to take away the validity thereof, The Parliament have ordered that the faid Letter shall be reprinted with the other letters taken with it, and some other circumstances added whereby to fatisfie the Kingdome of the truth and validity of that relation.

There were divers late Declarations published in his Majesties name shewed the Commons, full of invective language against the Parliament, casting many great aspersions upon their proceedings, whereby to justifie the proceedings of the Kings Army, and to make the Parliament octions to the Kingdome, fathering many falshoods and untruthes upon them, whereupon they referred the same to Committees to draw up a Declaration in answer to the same, whereby to undeceive the Subjects, and to establish them in the

ernth of things,

The new Sheriffe of the County of Kent was this day brought to the Commons as a Del nquent, and ordered to be committed to prison untill fuch time as he should de-

firer up his Commission to the Parliament, and they determine further concerning him, for that it appeareth to the Commons he hath been very malignant against the Parliament, and never contributed any thing to the propositions.

And there was a Letter then presented to the Commons which was intercepted comsing from his Majesty to the said Sheriffe, withing of him him to goe on in execution of his Office, and to use his best endeavours for the rayling of monies in Kent to affit his

Majesty.

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Information was given to the Commons of a ship taken at Bristoll laden with ammumon and arges, intended as is conceived for the Rebells in Ireland, and forced in hither by conteary windes but presended to be Marchants goods whereupon the Comtions ordered that stricks search should be made after the said ship, and if it be found, the was intended for Ireland, the armes therein to be taken forth and to be sold for the

fervice of the Common-wealth.

The Commons received a letter from the Lord Generall. Dated from Windfor 26 of November to vindicate Sir Lohn Marricke from some falle aspethons and jealousies conceived against him, for the Businesse ar Brainford, the Lord Generall assuring the Commons of his approved sidelity, and that he would engage his life and honour for his truth, and faithfulnesse in the cause, whereupon the Commons also passed a vote in surface in side and informing that they have received the 7000, Suites of cloaties, and the ether provision sent unto them, defining the Houses that they would hasten the sending of some supplies of victualls unto them, of which they stand in great need.

Whereupon the Commons ordered for their more speedy reliefe untill such time as victualls can be raised, here to the sent to them, if any of the westerne parts, lying more neerer to Ireland, shall relieve the province of Munster with any meanes of provision of Victualls; they shall receive satisfaction for the same within 20, dayes out of the Chamber of London, provided that the charge thereof doe not extend to above a 1000, pound. And a vote then passed by the Commons that whosoever shall send any provision to the Rebells in Ireland from any part of this Kingdome, shall be accused of Irea-

fon, and torfeire their offates for the fame,

A Declaration was fully agreed upon by the Commons to be published to the Kingdome to informe them of the ilegallity of the choyce of the new Sheriffes and to order that they all forbear to execute their office, and deliver up their commissions to the Parllament, and that the Houses will suddainly agree upon an order for the election of new

Sheriffes according to Lawes.

There came letters this day from Colonell Browne Colonell of one thouse de Drago-neers of the City forces, who informs that he tath lately taken source cast loade of place belonging to some honourable persons in this Kingdome, that was going to affilithe King, and that since his marching from London, he hith increased his number to a very considerable strength, divers from Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and other Counties thereabours having joyned themselves to him, so that he is 10000. Strong, hee desiring that some Osheers may be sent unto him, to affish him in the ordering of his Forces, of which hee hath great need, also informing that for certaine the Cavalliers are beaten out of Marlow and Henly upon Thames. This Evening there came above 100. Cavalliers in

cares to London from Farneham Caltle, and divers Commanders and other Office cers who are all committed to prison. Satturday, Decemb. 3.

He Houses agreed upon an Ordinance of Parliament for an affociation betweene the Counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Rutland and Lanchishire, and the Deputy Lieutenants for those Counties are to appoint Officers and Commanders for the ordering and exercifing of the Trayned Bands of the faid Counties, and that they shall affociate and joyn together to defend one another against any force comming against them. Report was made to the Commons of the prefent condition of Cheshire by reason of the malignants amongst them, and other forces making against them, where upon it was ordered that what horse money or plate can be raised in that County, or by any Merchants or others within the City of London shall be employed for the fafety of that County, and to be repaid upon the publique Faith, and that Sir William Brewerton shall endeavour the raising of 300. horse belide his own troop, already raised for the service of that County, and 400, mulquets, and 500. firelocks upon the Propositions.

Sir Sidny Mountagne one of the Knights for Huntington-fhire, came this day to the Commons having a long time absented himself from the service of the House, and being tendered the Protestation to live and dye with the Earl of Effex in this cause, hee refused to take the same, and being demanded his reason, he said he had a proclamation of the Kings in his pocket proclayming them Traytors as should take it. Whereupon hee was commanded to withdraw, and it was upon debate voted by the Commons that he should be expelled the House, disabled for being a Member during this Parliament, and to be committed prisoner to the Tower during the pleasure of the House; which was done ac-

cordingly.

A Petition was prefented unto the Commons from the Inhabitants of Kendall in Westmerland shewing their lamentable condition, and the condition of the whole County, by reason of the comissioners of Array, who have disarmed them, and with great cruellties Tiranize over them, They defiring there may be some Armes sent unto them, wherby they may be in some measure enabled to stand upon their defence, and to secure the towner of Kendall which is a place of great eminency, and if well fecured, will relieve the whole County of Cumberland, and Westmerland, and do good service against the Commission oners of array, which motion the Commons ordered should be referred to Sir John Hotham to spare them what Armes he convenienly could, It was also informed that the Earl of New-Caftle is marched into those parts towards Yorke, and hath left a Garrison of 2000. men in New-Caltle, tis reported he marcheth with 6. or \$000. men. Information was given to the Commons from Devon-thire that Sir Ralph Hopton is come into that County and makes great spoile there, Devon-Thire, men defiring the Parliament would find some supplyes to their reliefe, and that Collonell Hollis might be fent unto them, whole presence would doe much good in that County, w ich now the Commers have referred to Collonell Hollis to declare his pleasure.

The Commons appointed a 'Committee to examine the Souldiers brought to the town the night 5- fore from Farhham Caltle, to take order that fuch of them as would take an Oath, never to take up Armes more against the Parliament. Should be discharged and have moneyes allowed to carry them into their owne Countryes, and those that refuse, to be punished according to their deferts. FINIS.



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PASSAGES

PARLIAMENT

From the 28th of November, to the 5th of December, 1642.

Decem, 5. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent allfalfe Copies, under their Names, 1642.

Unday there was a report made to the house of Commons by the Committee appointed for that purpose concerning the new Sheriffs that are lifted by his Majefts, for the severall Counties of this Kingdom which are for the most part either notorious Papilts or such as have been very active in putting in execution the

Commission of Array, and are great Deliuquents, & have fought the utter mine and destruction of this Kingdom. And there was a ferious debate thereof in the house, and it was conceived that the office of Sheriffe ought not to be conferred upon fuch Persons as these are, which by the known Laws of the Kingdom ought not to be imployed in the most interiour offices in the Common-wealth, much leffe ought they to beare any office of power and trult, which this office is, they haveing Cufter Comitatiocommitted unto them, and therefore ought to be persons of singular sidelity, both to the King and Kingdom especially in these times of danger and distraction, which and doubt was the reason why Kings heretofore have been so carefull and circompect, in making such officers making choise of such persons and against whom the people could not justly except, and this was the cause that rempore H.3. Ed. 1. Primogenicus Regu, was made Sherife of Buckinghamishire, And the house of Commons Declared that by the Laws of this Kingdom, those Persons hominated by his Majetty,

office, And put to the question, it was voted in the house that they shall be utterly disabled from executing the office of high Sheriffe and shall be summoned to make their appearance in Parl. as Delinquents

to ani wer fuch matters, as shall be objected against them.

This day Sir Peter Killagren brought his Majesties Answer to the humble and earnest desires of the Parl. that his Majesty, would be pleased to come and treate with them in a Parliamentary way, affireing his Majesties honour, security, and all other things agreeable to his Royall Person. And there upon his Majesties answer was to this effect. That the answer to his late Reply sent unto him from the Parl. was pened by a few of the malignant party in both houses, That he lookt upon it with fcorne and indignation, the major part of the Parl being driven away and are abfent, and that they have raifed an Army of Rebels that do purfue his Majelties life and those about him, And that now when the faid Army remaines about London, they would have him to return to his Parl. to deliver his life, and the life of his children into their hands, &c. Yet his Majefty still retaines the fame resolution that formerly he hath done, and is ready to receive any propositions they shall send unto him for the reconciling of differences between them, And for the faid accident they fprak of at Brainford, his Majety doubts not but that he hath given his Subjects full fatisfaction, in his Declaration concerning that businesse, This answer was fignified by a letter from the Lo: Fantkland, dated at Reding the 27. of November, and directed to the Speaker of the Lords house.

By which Letter conteyning fuch invective speeches, and expresfing much anger, and shewing no inclination to peace but by granting to receive propolitions which would onely be a meanes to gain time to strengthen the malignant party, there being no possibility. that His Majelty should condescend to any propositions for concluding a peace that should be honourable to His Majelty, or good for the Kingdome, fo long as he continues with those Councellors that are. about him, whose advice His Majesty is forced to follow they agreed to spend no more time to make any further reply to His Majesties. Meffage for the reasons aforesaid, and for that, it, was not a full answer. to their humble and just supplications, they being now more fully. informed that His Majelties Meffages are onely, the fruits and practifes of those evill Councellors about him to defend the Kingdome. with shews and pretences of defiring peace, when they intend thereby or ely the effecting and accomplishing of their own wicked ends and purpoles, as appeares not onely by their practifes at home.

but by certain informations by divers Letters that of late have beene intercepted which came from their confederates declaring the fame. The Parliament resolved to lay by the further debating concerning the faid Answer, and to give order to the E. of Essentiage on with those forces which are leavyed, and to use all meanes possible to referre His Majesty out of the hands of those who endeavour to destroy him and the whole Kingdome.

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The house taking into consideration, the present state and condition of the Northerne parts, and that the Papists I nthose Countries having obtained Commissions from his Majesty, are raising of forces against the Parl, they Granted a Commission to Sir William Savill, to so down in Yorkshire, and raise a Regiment for to joyne with the Los Fairfax and Caps Hotham for the safety of those Counties.

This day the E. of Effex advanced with his forces from Kingston, to Windsor, and intends to march towards Reding, and intends to get beyond the Cavaliers, Col: Waller being also marched towards Farnham Castle to disposses the Cavaliers thereof, And Col: Hampden and Col: Goodwine are gone down into Buckinghamsheire to raise the power of that County to defend themselves from the violence and oppression of the Kings Army, which have entred into some townes within that County and plundred them, and have driven away great store of Cattell from them.

Tuefday, she 29. of November.

Uefday the house of Commons again fell into debate of the She-I riffes which are appointed by his Majesty for the severall counties and there was a great debate whether both houses of Parl. had not power to appoint other persons for toexercise the said office of Sheriffs in the leverall Counties of the Kingdome, in these times of imminent danger, as the ease now stands between his Majetty and the Parl, and in case of so great necessity, and that his Majelty being seduced by evil Counfell to make war against his great Counfell of Parl. and all his good Subjefts, and fo to violate the Laws of the Land, and the better to promote and further their own wicked delignes, have drawn his Majelty to make choise of such persons as in stead of preserving the peace of the Kingdom, will increase the distractions, and those that by their offices are to destribute justice to his people are many of them by the Laws Extra Legis themselves, or Delinquents, fitter to receive punishment then to exercise any place of authority, and Iudicature. And after long argument concerning the faire, and diverse flaturs and prefidents cyted in the point, It was agreed and fo ordred Aa 2

that the fame should be referred to a Committe of Lawyers to debate of the busines, and to make report thereof to the house and to give their adulfe, what was fit to be done concerning the fame.

The faid Committee are also ordered to consider of the proposition which hath heretofore beene agitated in the House, for the making of a new Seale, that writs may issue out by authority of both Houses of Parl. for the swearing of new Sherists, and that the Subjects may not receive such prejudice as now they doe, both by the absence, and

the illegal usage of the Great Seale.

Upon Sunday last a Letter being read in the severall Churches in the Citie of London by order from the Parl. which came from the Hage, and was intercepted in a parke wherein were divers other Letters directed to Secretary Necholas; and in a Letter from the Description of Richmond, which was to the same effect, intimating that the Qu. and those that were in Holland with her had procured great stored, men, money, and Ammunition, with a train of artillery out of Denmarke and two snips, and expected also great aid out of France to bee, brought into England to affish this Majesty against the Parl and expecting great plots against the City of London and the whole Kingdome. The Citizens of London have raised at least 400001 pounds in money, besides great quantities of plate which is brought to Guild-

hall for a prefent supply for the Parl. And the House of Parl having taken into consideration that there are many persons of great ability both in London, Westm. and the Burrough of Southwark that stand as newters, and have not contributed money, plate, horfe-men and Armes, upon the propolitions for the defence of the King, Parl. and Kingdome, or have not contributed proportionably to their estates and abilityes: An Ordinance is passed by both Houses of Parl. for the assessing of all such persons, and they further ordered that fuch persons that shall be assessed, be then respective in the faid Ordinance appointed, and shall within fix dayes after notice thereof pay one moity of the faid fumms of money fo affeffed, and within 13, dayes after such notice the other moity at Guild-hall London or to the Collectors, and are to receive acquittanees for the fame in fuch manner as hath been done to fuch who have lent money or plateupon the propolitions of both houles of Parl & that they shall have the publique faith for the repayment thereof, and as for those who shall so far discover their affections as not to bring in the feverall fummes affeffed upon them within the time limited; that then their goods shall be distrained and sold, and if no distressebe to be found, that the collectors shall have power to enquire of any fumme or fummes of money due unto them for rents tithes, goods

or debts, &c. and shallhave power to receive all or any part of the, said summes due untill the full value of the fame assessed be satisfied and if the summe or summes of money assessed cannot be leavyed by any of these meanes, then the persons so assessed shall bee imprisoned, and the samilies of all such persons so imprisoned shall no longer remain within the City of London and Westen. the Suburbs and Countreyes adjacent.

Information was given that his Majesty being at Reading, and receiving intelligence that the E. of Esex was advanced with his Forces and marched to Windsor, His Majesty went from Reading to Basingstoke but some of his Forces continued still at Reading and at Marlow, and that some of our forces are marching to get beyond the

Cavalliers and are already upon the one fide of Marlow;

Theing very prota le that the KingsArmy will goe westward, the House tooke into consideration the preservation of those parts, and especially of Bristol and Salisbury, Bristol being a place of great consequence and Salisbury having a malignant party in it, especially those of the Canonicall Robe, and herefore they have given order to the Deputy Lieutenants in those parts to raise the trained bands of the County and be ready to make opposition in case the Cavalliers should come that way.

And it was ordered that the Deputy Lieutenants in the feverall Counties throughout the whole Kingdome should take care for the taxing of the malignants in the feverall counties and compel them to contribute according to their estates and abilities for the publique

fafety of the Kingdome.

There having been many great complaints made to the house by the parishioners of Saint Giles in the feilds against Do. for Hayward, for both vicing preaching that which savoured of arrant Popery, and persisting still in the same, and speaking against the Parl. he was

Committed to the Sergeant at Armes.

Information is given by letters out of Holland, the States of Holland do declare a good affection to the Parl. and not withstanding the P. of Orange hath been so forward to send and to His Majesty to maintaine a war against the Parl. Yet the States have made stop of the shipping and Ammunition that were in a readines to be brought over and do desire to hold a faire correspondency with the Parliament in England,

And the Parl. do likewife intimate unto them, that they are very thankfull for their care in preferving the peace of this kingdom, And do affociates themselves with the States to maintain the prace of each Countrey, and to affix one another upon all occasions.

Wednesday, the 30. of Nevember?

Vednesday, was the monethly fast, and the house of Commons kept the same at the viual place in Saint Margarets

Church in Wester: In the forenone preached one M. Hearle, and in the afternoone one M, Fines, and after evening sermon, the house of Commons repaired to their house for the making choise of other Ministers to preach before them the next fast day, and to adjorne the house until the next morning.

This day news was brought to the Park that Sir William Waller had taken Farnham Castle, and in it above four foore Cavaliers with one Denham the Sheriffe of the County, and that they were coming

up towards London with the prisoners.

The house of Commons have ordred that abill should be forthwith drawn up for the taking away of Deanes and Chapters Prebands, and their adherents, and it should be voted, and passed in the heuse of Commons, and then sent up to the Lords for their assent that so some speedy course might be taken for sequestering the rents, and profits belonging to them for the publique service of the Kingdom.

Thur day, the I . of December.

Information was given to the House by Letters out of Yorkshire, that the E. of Newcastle being marching from New-castle to-wards Yorke (with his Papisticall Army, consisting of about 4000. soote, five troops of horse, and five peeces of Ordnance, to relieve the E. of Camberland and his Cavalliers, who are besieged in the City of Yorke) Cap: Hotham met him by the way and fell upon his Quarters and held him foureo rsive houres sight, slew many of his officers and Souldiers, andmade the said E. of Newcastle to retreat brek again, Cap: Hotham having not 1000. men with him, and yet it pleased God that he obtained a victory against more then 4000. with little or no losse, onely some 9. or 10. of his men were hurt.

This day a little before the house of Commons rose, Mr. Denham and five or six Cavaliers, amongst which was on Keyley, that was heretofore Chaplin to the Lady Dudley, were brought to the house being guarded with a troop of horse, and came from Farnham Castle, the rest of the prisoners were comming after in carts, & after exam-

mination they were comitted to feverall prisons.

It is certainly reported that the Prince hath not been wel of late,

but hath now recovered his health again.

An order was made by the Parl on Tufeday last, That Committees shall be named in all Counties, to take care for Provisions of victuals for the Army raised by the Parl as likwise for the taking up of horse for service in the feild, dragoners and draught horses, as like wise for bor-

hall be repayed from whom any horse, plate, or money shall be received with like consideration as other mony lent, and if any shall resule or neglect to bring in the same upon the publique saith for the
use of the Army, for the better preventing of spoile and imbezling of
such provision of plate, morrey, and horses by the discord of the souldiers, and that they further ordred that the committee, or any two of
them shall be inabled to send for such provisions, money, plate, and
horses, and take the same into their custodies, and set an indifferent
value and rate upon them to be repaid at such time and in such manner as shall be ordred by both Houses of Parl.

It is it certainly informed that two Troops of the Cavaliers about Tuesday last came to Watford with an intent to have entred the said town and plundred it, but the inhabitants having notice thereof, put themselves in a posture of defence, and marched forth to meet them. Whereupon the Cavaliers sinding themselves not able to encounter with them, retreated back again another way, and hastned out of that

County, for fear the County should have risen upon them.

Friday, the 2. of December,

Colonel Hampden came to the House, and acquainted them that Bucking hamshire stand firmly for the Parl and that great store of

Voluntiers come in to ferve the Parl.

in

By Letters out of Devonshire it is certified that the Cornish Caval: arestill at Tanstock, in that County, they doe some spoyle in the Countrey, but they expect the E. of Pembrooke to come unto those parts very speedily, and then they doubt not but to drive them back or to make them rue their comming. Plimmoth is very well fortified, there being a strong Guarison in the Towns and good store of Ordnance ready mounted. The City of Excester stands well affected to the Parl. and have put themselves in Armes, and mounted about 36. peeces of Ordnance.

Information came this day that the E. of Effect his forces are entred into Marlow and Hendley, and that they intended to march towards Reading very speedily, and to fall upon the Cavaliers there, that Colifordin and Cap: Hurrey are gotten beyond a great part of his Majefties Army, and are betweene Reading and Oxford, and so the E. of

Effex doubts not but to make a quick end of the bufineffe.

This day one that is lately lifted by his Majetty to bee Sheriffe of Kent, having instructions from His Majesty to put in execution the Commission of Array in that County, and some letters being intercepted which were directed to him, which declared what disturbance he was to make in that County against the peace thereof. And when

hebegan to put in action those businesses in the County, they prefent. ly apprehended him, and brought him up to the Parl, with a ftrong gua d, and after examination committed to fafe cultody.

The County of Hartford, Buckingham, and Berk-Shire, have entred into an affociation to affilt each other against the Cavaliera, and those that were robbing and pillaging up and down and driven into the main Army for fanctuary.

Saterday the 3 of December.

Sheerday By letters from Colonel Browne, it was certainly informed that the faid
Sol: Brown hath taken three waggons in Buckingham-thire, laden with money plate, jewels, and rich appared that was going from the Lawy Dainer to the King, Information is given by letters from Briftol, that the City of Briftol is much devided, and that they expecting the King to come into those parts, fix Aldermen being of the malignam party, before they declared themselves to be so, did subtilly pofscile themselves of a Castle, and a great part of the Armes and Ammunition in the faid City, and then began to stand as Newters, and to admit of no forces to be brought in thither, neither by the King, ner Parl. but the well affected of the faid City perceiveing that by that meanes they intended to betray them into the hands of the mercilelle Cavaliers, the Commonalty of the City gathred to ahead, and fland upon their guard, and the Parl haveing given order that two Regiments thould go out of Gloucesterthire to aide and attift them, aud sent them a Captaine that they mis

malignants to render up the Castle, and that strength which they have to the use of the Parl, for they have already made stop of provision for comeing to them.

Its certainly informed from the Citie of Chichester in Suffex that the new Sheriffe M. Ford with the aid and affiftance of the E. of Tenet hath left some small Garifons in Chichefter is marched from thence rowards Lewis, where the E. of Tenet hath a house,) with 2000. men, which puts the inhabitants of the County in great seare, for in that part of the County there are great store of very honest men which are sufe to faire worst, and most of their good Ministers are constrained to leave thair change and sly for their lives, for they endeavoured to pistol a very reverend and learned Davine in those parts, and have exceedingly abused many others, but the Towne of Lewis is well provided for with Ordnance & ammunition against they come.

confide in though there hath been no blowes ftruck, yet they are likely to force the

By Letters out of Holland it is fignified, that the P. of Orange hath left the field for this winter Quarter and retired to the Towne of Bredaw, and his Souldiers be-

taken into Garrison Townes untill the Somer.

The common fouldiers that were taken at Farnham Callle and brought up to London being in number about a bundred, were ordred to be kept in cuftody in the courtsof guard in the new Pallice and the old pallice at westminster untill further order were Taken therein, because the prisons about London are already very full, most of them doclare that they were newly forced and compeled to that fervice, and that they had not borne Armes above the space of a moneth, and do voluntarily profer to hazard their lines for the Parl saying they have betterusage now being prisoners then when they were under the command of the Cavaliers.



TOM-TELL-TROTH,

OR A FREE

DISCOVRSE

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DIRECTED TO HIS

MAJESTY,

BY

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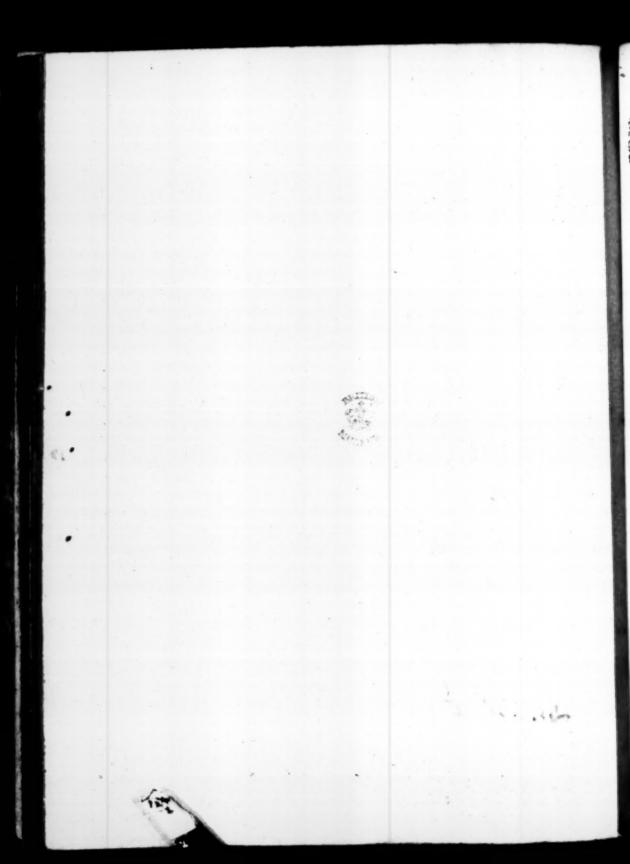
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TOM:TELL-TROTH

OR

AFREE DISCOVRSE

Touching the murmurs of the times, Directed to his Majestie, by way of Humble Advertisment.

Ince they that have the honor, to appertaine unto you.

SIR.

have neither the courage nor the conscience to acquaint you with the fearefull discontents of the times, but suffer you to loofe your peoples hearts fo flightly, as if they were not worth the keeping, I a poore unknowne Subject, who never had the happinesse to come necre your Majestie but in the throng, nor to take any other Oath in your service then that of Allegiance, have adventured upon so much forwardnesse at this time of neede, when all places are indeede voyde (which covetoufnesse and huge ambition seemes to fill) as to thrust my sale into the belt Office about you, better then either President of the Councell, or Earle Marshall of England though much mere have discontinued viz. The Noble Office of telling Truth, wherein if boldnesse makes me forfeit my discretion, my loyalty I hope will begg my pardon; and the rather, because I perswade my selfe I am not altogether without warrant for what I doe. For it was my duty not long fince to take notice of two Proclamations come out in your Majelties name against inordinate talking, wherein it is your Majesti:s gracious pleasure to make all your loving Subjects, of what condition soever Instruments of State, by giving them not a bare voluntary power, but a Subpena charge and Commission, to informe against all those they thall heare at any time to offend in that kind.

Now your Majestie shall know, that I am one of the greatest companie keepers in this Towne, and therefore cannot but be guilty of hearing many things, that I am bound to reveale in obedience to your Royall Command, which is the duty I propose to my selfe at

this time. The mifery is, I know not where to begin nor whom to accuse in particular of so generall a crime, for I vow to God and your Majestie, that I can come into no companie or meeting, but I find their predominant humours to be talking of the Warres of Christendome, the honour of their Country, and such like Treason, and would to God they would stop their mouthes there and prophane no more the things that are above them, but fuch is the rage and folly of their tongues, as they spare not your Majesties sacred person, yea (I have horror to speake it) to descant on your Royall ftile is now their common pastime. That you are our true and lawfull King, there is none fo devilibly affected as to deny, but fome there are that finde such fault with your Majesties government, as they wish Queene Elizabeth were alive againe, who (they fay) would never have suffered the Enemies of her Religion to have unballanced Christendome as they have done within these few yeares.

They make a mocke of the word great Brittaine, and offer to prove that it is a great deale lesse then little England was wont to be, lesse in reputation, lesse in strength, lesse in riches, lesse in all manner of vertues, and whatsoever else is required to make a state

great and happie.

They wonder that you will call your selfe King of France and suffer your best Subjects there to be ruined. For Ireland, they say you content your selfe with the Name, and let others receive the profits.

As for the Glorious Title (Defendor of the Faith) which was wont to be a point of controversie betweene us and Rome; they say statly, that your faithfull Subjects have more cause to question it now then the Papist, for they were never better defended in their lives, witnesse the Iudges privy Instructions, the Pursivants open Prohibitions, and the Spanish Embassadors, more then Parliament Protections.

Lastly that you are head of the Church they dare not doubt, but of what Church they would gladly know, the Triumphant they say it cannot be, because there are so many Corruptions and vexations in it, and how far it is from being the Church Militant, they call Heaven and Earth to witnesse, Therefore they conclude it must be either the Church Dormant or none, and to say truth, we are the securest sinners in the world.

These are the things that have most readily offered themselves to my remembrance, because they follow one another in a kind of order. But if I would report all the disorderly and extravagant speeches I have heard of this nature, I must be faine to racke my memory, and I feare your Majesties patience, yet rather then I will leave the least shadow of suspition vpon my plaine dealing, by seeming too curtall in the performance of so necessary

a duty, I will venture to adde these few.

They that take the affaires of your children abroad into confideration, not being able to discerne the Compassion of your bowels, but judging things by the exterior of your Actions, will hardly be perswaded that you are their father, because they see the samentable aftate whereto you suffer them to be reduced, comes neerer to destruction, then the nature of fatherly correction. They are not ignorant, that your Majestie hath made as if you would doe something for them, but they know the course you have taken hath beene more formall then affectuall, more chargeable then honorable, and are of opinion, that your Embassadors have not negotiated as they ought, or else have met with very ill Masters of Requests abroad, since they have not beene able all this while to get their petitions Answered.

The very Papilts themselves (Sir) repine at the Errorsof your government, and say that the paines and money your Majestie hath consumed of late in your unprofitable Treaties, might have beene farre better imployed in redeeming your Mothers soule out of Purgatorie, then to get the Enemy out of your childrens Country, other Engins might have beene sound a great deale more proper. In the meane time they doe not onely build, but sortifie their pernicious hopes upon your Majesties patience, for seeing how easily you have tollerated all things abroad, they doubt not ere long but they shall have

also tolleration at home.

Our godliest Preachers doe already pray against that evill day with so much carnessnesses if it were at hand, and though there be order given they shall Preach nothing but Court Divinity, yet a man may easily perceive by the very choyce of their texts and the teares in their

eyes, that if they durft they would speake their consciences.

The perpetuall walkers in Pauls, doe now despaire ever to see their materiall Church ever repaired, since the spirituall and more worthy is suffered to go to rack, and some of them not daring to meddle with matters of state because they are monied men, thinketh it their safest course to talke of nothing but Ecclesiasticall matters, wherein they all agree, that your Majestie hath pull'd downe the Church more with your proceedings, then you have edified it with your writings.

In your Majesties own Tavernes, for one health that's begun to your selfe, there be ten drunke to the Prince, your forraigne children, and when the wine is in their heads, Lord have mercy on their tongues. Even in the very gaming ordinaries where menhave scarce leasure to say grace, yet they take a time to censure your Majesties Actions, and that in their old schoole tearmes (they say) that you have lost the fairest game at Mawe that ever King had, for want of making the best advantage of the five singer, and playing your

Sive the figne out of your hand, that he you play withall, is the greatest Cheater in the world. In fine, there is no way to recover your losses and Vindicate your honour, but by fighting with him that hath Cozened you, at which honest downe-right play, you will be hard enough for him withall histricks.

I cannot forget how I have feene fome, when they have lost their mony, fall a curfing and swearing for the losse of Prague and the Pallatinate, as if all the rancor of their hearts lay their, And tell them of your Majesties Proclamation, they answer in a Chafe,

you must give loosers leave to speake.

The Marchants and Tradefmen, I nor no man els: can accuse of being sencible of any thing but what touches their owne profit, all I find in them is, they are exceedingly jealous, the Court will shortly put downe the exchange, and apprehend, because one of their own occupation is made Treasurer, that therfore all things thenceforward

must be bought and fold there.

The Lawyers seeme not so much offended that your Majesty hath removed the Garland of their profession, by putting the Great Seale into the hands of a Church-man, as that you doe not releive your poore distressed children according to the equitie of their cause, who (they say) have been wrongfully outed, and that therefore you ought to grant them a writ of forceable Reentrie, which under correction they conceive may better be executed by the Generall of

our Army, hen the Sheriffe of a County.

They that fy higher, and fix their speculations upon the Ministers of the Court, doe apparantly perceive, that the Count Gondamor have taught some of your active Ministers to juggle, and to make them passively capable of his owne Conjuring, and that by the penetrating faculty of a golden Indian Demon, he hath at his command; he is Master of your Cabbinet without a key, and knowes your secrets before the greatest part and most faithfull of your Councell, and which is worse, they say that your Majesty knowes it, and therefore suspect, your selfe is brib'd against your selfe, otherwise they doe, not thinke the Devill himselfe could so abuse the times we live in, as to make things passe in that fashion they doe, contrary to all sence of conscience, and reason of State.

Behold (fir) the second part of Yox Populi, by so much the more like it selfe then the sirst, by how much it comes short of it in wit and discretion, for although the second cogitations are alwayes held the best yet we see the common people for the most part when they give themselves to talking, proceed from bad to worse, and runCounter-tenor every time more soolishly then other, the reason is because they never thinke before they speake, but rashly vent whatsower gets into their fancies, be it true, false, or probable, good,

bad

bad, or indifferent, Neverthelesse by these overslowings of their mouthes, your Majesty may doe well to guesse at the abundance of their heart.

And my Lords of your Councell (if they please) may make use of their folly without disparaging of their owne wisdomes, which (if it be lawfull for me to conteffe, the truth) is the principall thing I ayme at. For it could never fincke into my beleife, that your Majesty was moved to publish these new kind of Proclamations onely to intrap your Subjects, and to bring them to the block of punishment, but onely out of a politique defigne to found their greifes, and to make their Complaints serve for so many directions to amendement, according to which perswasion I have thought it fufficient to fet downe the bare discourse, without troubling your Majesty with their persons; for if all that are infected with this kind of Kings-evill should be brought before you, I feare both your Majefly and your Chirargions would be quickly weary with touching them, I will rather pray Heaven to give your Majesty the vertue of curing all evills, with a fmuch eafe as your own heart defires: And though perhaps I cannot end better then with faying Amen to fo good a prayer, yet now that I have begunne to speake to my Lord the King, let him not be offended with me if I presume a little further, and offer at last a few of my owne conceptions by way of humble Remonstrance, not that I can hope (however others have sped) to come from an informer to be a Councellour, but because I beleeve there are fome things worthy your Majesties consideration, that are fitter for an honest man to present, then a great man to conceale.

The great Spectators of your Majesties wisdome, whose daily exercise is to multiple the Object, in the Artificiall glasses of fraud and flattery, are so distracted with the infinite faces of the Counterfeit, as they cannot disserne the blemishes of the true, but we that know neither the benefit nor use of such Court Prospectives, and have no other way to understand your Majesty then by your workes, doe (sto our great greise) perceive a number of defects that cover the glory of your Raigne as in a cloud, and much allay the reverence due to the other excellencies of your person. For my owne part I cannot see them, and thinke it enough to murmur as others doe, but must shew my selfe so affectionate to my Prince and Countrie, as to advise your Majestie of them, which I promise to doe with assume humility as the matter will beare.

The Generall Current of discontent that runnes with such a seditious noyse over the whole Kingdome, though (thankes be to God) it hath made no open breach upon your peoples disobedience, yet certainely hath ever weakned their affections, which have been ever held dangerous, and of so neere Neighbourhood, as commonly there is no way to prevent the one without remedying the other.

The Sources from whence it rifeth are two, disorder at home and dishonour abroad. For the first I must confesse, I am not so well read in the late booke of Pattents, as that I can make any long discourse upon that Subject, and therefore will leave it to the lower house of Parliament, which is the true Christall fountains that will not onely present to your Majesties view (as in a mirrour) all the soule spots of the Common-weale, but serve you at the same time with

water to walk them out.

But for the other which toucheth more to the quicke all generous Spirits, and so excells in matters of Complaint (as till it receive redresse) all other clamors ought to hold their peace, I dare pretend to know almuch of it as any other, and perhaps more then comes to the share of a private gentleman to know, It having beene of late I know not by what Inclination of my Genius, not onely the chosen fruit of my outward observation, but the very nourishment of my fad and folitary thoughts. If then your Majesty will give me leave to execute my Melancholly office of telling truth, and freely advertife you what this grand greivance is, that cryes fo loud for reparation in all voyces and all hearts. It is a just incensment of the decay of our Countries honour, a trade wherein we were wont to out-buy all our Neighbours and make the great Ingroffer of the West-Indies himselfe Bankrupt. But since your Majesty came to be our Soveraigne, least we should be to proud of so great an addition, it seemes the hand of Heaven hath thought good to curbe our felicitie in this point. For we have lived to see that stocke of forraigne Reputation, which that great Queene your Predecessor left us, quite vanished and brought to nothing; And for acquiring of new it is thing fo long fince growne out of ufe, as that it may very well be rancked amongst those other Inventions we have lost through the iniquitie of the times.

The old compasse of Honour is quite forgotten, and our Pylots now a dayes have no other course then that of their own fortunes, according to which they tack and vntack all publique affaires. No marvell then if we see the goodly vessell of state misguided, and shamefully exposed to all manner of dangers, sometimes by being runne a ground upon the sands of shallow and vncertaine policie, but most of all by being kept at Anchor (full as it is of leakes and rotten ribbs) in the deepe Gulse of security, where it takes in more matter of ruine and Corruption in six Monethes, then can be pumpt out againe in seven yeares. Nor can our Statesmen excuse their negligence hereaster, with saying the wind did not serve, for never did Heaven blow more favourably to our advantage then it hath done of late, had we the grace to have sitted our sayles to the fairenesse of the

occasion,

becasion, but there hath not beene knowne what Remera hath hung a long time upon this unfortunate state, and still continues of that prodigious force, as for ought I see, unlesse God of his mercy put to his helping hand, it will rather sinck us then suffer us to goe forward in any course, that tends to our prosperity. In the meane time, our adversaries have Sea-roome enough, and all is fish that comes to their nets. It seemes they have forbidden us under paine of their high displeasure to deale any more in matters of worth, and reserving to themselves the rich prizes and triumphs of the time, have thought it sufficient to sheare our sheepe, and fetch home spices to make gingerbread.

Not so much, but the very Pedlers in the Low-Countries, whom wee our selves set up for our ownerse, are now become our Masters in the East-Indies, and thinkes themselves our fellowes in any ground of

Christendome.

into most apparent curses.

These things are the more irkesome to us, by reason wee did least expect them at your Majesties hands, for who would have thought, wee should have lost, but infinitely gained by changing the more weaker. Sex into the more Noble, to bee our Commander, and having withall to boote the onely Nation in the World that could compare with us in valour to bee our fellow Souldiers; but the event shewes were are in nothing more uniterable then in that weehad so much reason to thinke our selves happy. For now we see, how contrary to our hopes all things have succeeded, and how vilely wee have suffred our brave possibilities to passe away one after another as in a dreame, our greatest comforts are changed into equall despaire, and our most reputed blessings

Of all the bloffings that discend from Heaven to Earth, there is none to bee received with more praise and thankfulnesse then that of peace; but a man may have too much of his Fathers bleffing; and I feare wee have too much cause to complaine of your Majesties unlimited peace, the excesse whereof hath long since turned vertue into vice, and health into sicknesse, as long as other Princes kept themselves within their devoire, and followed your great example, it was a thing rather to bee gloried in, then any way reproached, that your Majesty was knowne by the name of King of Peace through Christendome; but now that both our tworne Enemies and fortworne friends have taken up armes with one confent, and as it were to defame your Maichies goodnesse by enterprizing upon your necreft and dearest interest in forraigne parts. Now that there is question of Gods glory as well as your owne, and that the cause of both your Children lye equally a bleeding : Now, (I fay) to continue still the same, and still unmoved, as though you yere no King of this World, but flood already possessed of the Kingdome of Heaven, by vertue of Beati Pacifici; this certainty is such a strange peace of supererrogation, as will seeme to astonish this present age, and that to come, but deserve well of neither; It will rather bring in doubt your former merit, and make us suspect your peaceable disposition all the while, bath not proceeded so much out of Christian piety and love of Justice, as out of meere impotency and love of ease.

Pardon me, O King, if I speake unto you in a language you are not accustomed to heare; It is a part of your Supremacy not to have your darling sinne layd open, as my Lords the Bishops doe very well observe, but its now no longer time to blanch and palliate that which all the World sees, for though I seare it lyes still in your bosome, yet the blazing Starre was not more spectable in our Horizon, nor gave the people more occasion of talke; Heaven grant it may not bee the cause of more mischeise, then the other was a signe of. It is in your Maiesties power to take away our feare and danger both at once, if you will at length know but your owne strength, and take a resolution worthy of

your felfe.

There are two faire occasions that come as it were a wooing to your Maiely at this time, the least of which deserves the honour and good fortune of your Maiden-armes, to just and so religious in all humane and divine respects, as I dare say, if the noble Army of Martyrs were fent downe upon Earth to make their fortunes anew, they would choose no other quarrell to dye in, nor hope for a surer way to recover againe their Crowne of glory. The one is to re-establish your owne Children in Germany, the other to preserve Gods Children in France, both of which workes are to univertally defired, and to conformable to Christian faith and good manners, as I doubt not but they have long fince passed the presse of your conscience, though I know not by what indirect meanes they are not fuffered to come forth in publique view. I shall not need to rippe up these questions of state from the beginning, and vex your Majesty with proving to you particularly that which is best knowne to your selfe, yet because I see nothing done, I must needs lay fomewhat.

First, For the unfortunate Princes your Children, though they may perhaps have committed a fault, for which your Majesty in your singular wisedome thought good to make them drinke of affliction, either to purge them of ill Councels, or happily to quench in them betimes the dangerous thirst of ambition, which not content with Rhine and Danky, might afterwards attempt the Ocean, yet to let them drinke still, and so deepe in the cuppe of affliction, as not to bee able to stand upon their legs, but reele up and downe without hope of recovery

to the scorne and opprobry of all the Nations of the Earth! Hac ratione potes justus fortaffe videri at tam crutelis, non potes effe Pater.

But some will say, your Majesty hath oft advised them to returne to themselves, and (which is more) you sent one lately of purpose to lead them home; but alas ! in their case how vaine is all comfort without hands, and how ill have all these your promising endeavours sped? The guide you fent, (as expert as hee made himselse in the Enemies wayes,) is come short of his undertakings, and instead of giving end to the Princes mileries, hath onely lighted upon a hanfome trick to cover his owne shame, had fortune so miraculously blest his confidence, as that hee had performed this Herculian labour without a Lyons skinne, hee would have shamed all wife men for ever, who before hee went, gave him for another loft Embaffadour. It could never appeare to them in the least forme of likelyhood (faving the credit due to Gondamores complement,) that the Spanish Councell of Warre would bee at the charge of getting a Countrey by force of armes, that they meant afterwards to restore at the kissing of a hand. They are knowne to bee a people so circumspect and advised in all they doe, as they nover refolve upon the prefent, without confulring upon the future, but make the reasons of both their equall warrants. And therefore, if they have made keeping of words in matters of this nature, they would questionlesse have judged it more convenient to have taken your Majesties word for Bobemia, then given theirs for the Pallatinate, which before they could furrender, they were first obliged to conquer, and confequently undertake a new Warreto no purpose; but seeing they could not trust your Majesty in so apparent a congruity, it is not to bee wondred at, that they have deceived you; but that they had the meanes fo to doe: For not onely the Prophet Baal, but every Balams Affe might eafily forefee, that your Majesties crudelity was in the high way to predition, and could not, but bring you where the Spaniard would have you, who (how hee useththem that are at his mercy;) I amforry, your Majesty is now to learne from so curst a Schole-master as himfelfe, who will make no fcruple to whip you and your Children with 100. Iron your owne rods of Iron, though hee feighnedly promifed you to use peecesgiven them against the Turkes, and then it will bectoo late to wish you had to the King of believed Caffandra, the voyce of your loving Parliament, who heating Spaine. of it made a start out of their owne bufinesse, and could not bee at quiet till they had intreated your Majesty to consider how dangerous a guist it was, and how fit to bee revoked. But your answer was, you had paffed your word to the Spanish Embaffadour and could not breake it, se if you were the onely anfortunace Prince in the World, that was tied

to bee faithfull to your owne prejudice. Had your Ministers in the Court of Sprine farreptitiously obtained a grant of that King of like importance, his Catholique Majesty would have bene glad of so good an occasion to render it of no effect, and without standing upon such gentle points of honour; or framing to himselfe; I know not what Chimeras of jealousie betweene his owne absolute power, and his peoples humble defire, would have beene fo farre from expecting his Parliaments oppofition, as rather would have given them charge underhand to have made it, and by that meanes recalled his benefit and preserved his thankes. But if your Majesty had made use of these impediments, there might perhaps fome inconvenency have enfued, for then it is to bee feared, the Spanish Embassadour would have beene discouraged for ever asking fuch unreasonable things againe, the onely hope whereof makes him flatter the state, and tell your Majesty many a pleasant tale. Wee are not yet willing to bee undeceived, for if wee were, wee should not need to stay till wee fee the Mountaines that wee are promised out of Spaine to vanish into smoake. The poore Pallatinate shewes us sufficiently what wee are to looke for from the Spaniard, who if he were to give us shortly so much of his owne as is imagined, would never keepe from us so gripingly that which is ours. But I cry the Spaniard mercy, it is not he good man, but the revengefull Emperour who doth us this wrong, as if the Emperour without him could wrong a mouse, or durst thew himselfe refractory to the least tittle of his knowne will, we may as well suppose the Sea turbulent without wind, or the lower supeares to move without the Primi mobile. I grant we see the Spanish forces & defignes airned another way, but so as they may involve with a powerfull and secret wind the rapture of the Pallatinate and all the skirts about it, without which the Emperour would be as quiet a lump of Majefly as we could wish him, and his Commissary the Duke of Bavaria, did nothing but what became him. It is the Catholique usurper that sets them both a worke, and playes least in fight himselfe; Betweene them, they hold fast your Childrens Patrimony, and play with your Majesty, as men do with little Children at handy dandy, which hand will you have, when they are disposed to keepe any thing from them; or as two that having joyned in a theft together, he that tooke it, fayes he hath it nor, and he that hath it, faith he tooke it not, with is a mockery more infufferable then the main injury, and ought to provoke your Mary to the highest straine of indignation. For if you perfift in your obdurate patience, & take still for payment all the artifices their false dealing can coyne; we shall be temps ted, shroudly tempted, to believe the author of all lies, who to justifie the King of Spain and the other Princes of their religion, do constantly give ont, that your Mary is fure to have the Pallatinate by treaty, and that you pretend.

pretend the contrary, onely to draw money from the Parliament, cut of which opinious (if it be once suffered to take root) may grow a great deale of poyfon, and fall upon your Maiefty as a just judgement of God, who because you would wilfully trust your Enemies to your hurt, may now fee your felfe to unhappy as not to be beleeved by your own Subjects for your good. But I hope God will avert to great a disaster, and give your Maiesty the grace to discover and destroy at the same instant this malicious Invention, which may be eafily done (if without delayes and refervations) you will now really and Royally ingage your felfe in this righteons Warre, nor let the fearcity of mony any whit discomfit or discourage you; for your Maicity knowes not what a fecret Treasure lyes hid in your peoples hearts, which on so good an occasion as this', will be brought forth and layd at your Majesties feet in greater heapes then the World immagined. Your faithfull Parliament hath already made you aliberall offer of our lives and fortunes, and every good Englishman hathlong fince confirmed it in his particular devotion. It wholy depends upon your Majesties wisedome to make right use of so great a gift,

for therein confifts all the danger and difficulty.

The fundamentall Engines of War every one knowes are two, Men, and Money, and would to God your Majesties Dominions were aswell ftored with the one, as they are with the other, Then should we not profitute our selves (as we doe, to the great whore-master of Babilon, and for a few clods of his Earth give vp the honor of our Countrie, and violate the honor we owe to Religion. But his knowledge of our wants make him prefume upon our eafinoffe, and allure us to this base and impious Adultery, though I verily believe in this present, he and his Bawdes will be much deceived, for if You and your States now assembled together will tye the holy Knot of vnion, and make a. firme Covenant each with other, we shall not need to goe so neere Hell for gold as the Spanish-Mines, or if we doe, we will take a course to have it without the helpe of the Devill. We shall be able well enough to supply your Majesty for the businesse in hand out. of that wherewith Almighty God hath bleffed us, onely I must ad-. vertise your Majesty that we expect to see an Army raysed aswell. as Subfidies; For if we be at the charge of maintaining Warre, It is. reason we should partake of the honor and benefit of it, especially. how hardly we can spare mony, and how casily men. There are. many thousands of your Majesties able and proper fellowes that lye: languishing and ready to rebell for want of imployment, And I. hope none will deny that Englishmen can carne their wages at this. works afwell as any other Nation. Sure I amit is to be found in . SYCIP every good Hiltory, that forraigne Princes upon a day of Battaile, have thought it none of their worlt strattagems to clad a great part of their Souldiers in English Cassocks to make themselves more terri-

ble to the Enemy.

Count Mansfield is a gailant man, and deserves not onely to be well paid but highly rewarded for the good frivice he hath done your Maielty in that Country, where had he not arrived when he did those few all worthy Countrimen of ours, that would not goe away before they faw the last danger come, had beene miserably factificed to the Spaniards Butchery, which would have made a great part of us have worne blacke in England a great while, but nothing would have lasted blacke so long as the story of it, which when Posterity came to read, they would certainly have blurred that part of your Raigne with teares; but as he came thither by an Accident, fo for ought we know he may goe away with another. And therefore it were fit to provide more certaine Souldiers for so certaine a Warre, For as my Lord Digby did very well towards the end of his Narration, observe Court Manifields Army did not confift of such as have their wives Children and friends dwolling in the Pallatinate, but of such to whom all places are alike, so they may be set a worke, and upon whom there can be no other tye then precise pay. How much better were it then for your Maielty to fatisfie the Generall defire, and fend over an Army of good English, who you may be fure will neither change party nor spoile the Country, but stedfally adhere as much out of affection as obligation to the cause and persons of your Children. Besides, if your Maiesty will take the thing aright, we doe not contribute to this Warre so much to regaine the Pallatinate, as to redeeme the Credit of the Nation, which all the mony in the Kingdome is not able to doe without Action.

There are (as I have heard) two reasons, to oppose this resolution. The odds of the Charge, the other the difficulty of getting thither,

To the first I Answer briesly, that in matters of Warre the best is ever cheapest and the shortest the best, I meane not the shortest beginning, but the shortest ending. And for the other it is to be presumed, that when your Maiesty shall make this Warre Royall by taking it upon your selfe, you will not for your owne Greatnesse sake be seene to send any Forces, but such as shall be able to make their way, at least they may have Commissions to take up lodgings by the way for those that shall come after. And so though they come thort of their journeles end, they may happily make an end of that they goe for, the sooner. In plaine tearmes (Sir) the Pallatinate is ill seated for us to make Warre in, it being both remote from the

Sea, and surrounded on all sides with our Enemies, whom the Pope hath tyed together like Sampsons Foxes tailes; to set these our parts of Christendome on fire; for which purpose they call themselves the Catholique league, and have the Catholique King for their head, who slicks close to them in all adventures, whereas your Majesty for what crime, I know nor, hath long since beheaded the poore Protestant, vnion, and left it as a body without a soule, yet it is not so dead and buryed, but that there is hope it will rise agains at the first sound of your Majesties Trumpet, and joyfully receive from your better re-

folutions, a fecond and more durable life.

Of all the parts belonging to it, the cafieft to be refuscitated and most usefull for the present businesse, are the vnited Provinces of the Low-Countries, as being the strongest and neerest to the head, during this time of diffolution. They have bin faine to do the Office of the Breaft to give your Children Inck, but are indeed the Armes, and would ere this have carried them into their own Country, had they not had their hands full of the common Enemy at home. If then your Majestic defires the Spaniards foot out of the Pallatinate, the speediest course will be to give the Hollanders your helping hand in Flaund rs, or if your fecret Alliance with Spaine, will not beare fuch an immediate act of Holtility from your felfe, you may for Ceremonies take let the Prince your fonne in Law have an Army to dispose of as he shall see cause, alwayes provided that you Connecl! him underhand to his best advantage, so shall the Spaniard be paid in his own Coyne, and our Princes reftored to their own poffeffions, Whereas if you confine the Actions to the bare Pallatinate, and content your felfe with the Doves innocency, and that you feethe Enemy as wife as a thousand Serpents, it will never have an end, but draw it felfe into fuch a Circle of continuall trouble, as we may looke to see adozen yeares hence, two such Armies keeping one another at a Bay in the Pallatinate, as they do now in the Low-Countries, I will not show so little respect to your Majesties judgement, as to talke any longer in so cleare a Case, but will here conclude my reasons with my prayers, humbly befeeching your Majesty to do your telfe and Christendome right in these great affaires, and let it be no longer faid that the Spaniard hath more wit then the English Eye-fight, or that the King of Spaines Cofen Germaines removed, are necrer of Kin to him, then your Majefties own Children are to you.

It remaines now that I speake a word or two in the behalfe of Gods Children our Brethren in France, against whom the Firebrands of Hell have kindled a perfecution without all earthly matter, It being the Heavenly cause of Religion and no other for which they

are made to fuffer, wherein your Majeftic and the States have afmuch Interest as it is possible for a man to have when his Neighbours house is on fire indeed so much as would ill become a private man to pur you in minde of at any time but this, when it feemes a dead fleep had possessed all the land. The vigillant Parliament hath layen Sentiuel pardve and discourred the Enemies approaches but cannot be heard. The watchmen of your Pallace that fland in high places, though they connot but fee the danger, yet dare they not give the Alarum for feare of difquieting your Majelty: Lastly, and worst of all, the Churchmen who are the feers of Ifrael, and ought to diferie from the holy place the Philistims and their plots, are they that doe most of all connive at the stupidity of the time, all of them alleadging for exeuse of their weakeneffe the strong opinion that they have of your Majesties ablemesse; for (fay they) it is in vaine either to advertise or advise vour Majesty of any thing touching Government, because they are affored you know asmuch of it as morrall men can comprehend, and for my part I thinke a great deale more, otherwise it could not be, that your proceedings should to vary as they doe from the whole current of humane discourse.

I grant that all wife Princes have referved to themselves certaine cafes of state, which the politique people call Arcana Imperi, and we should be two injurious to your Majesties power and wisdome if we should grudge you the like Priviledge; But alas we that have reasonable soules and cannot but use them in so apparent a matter, do find a great deale of difference betweene your Majesty and other Princes in this point. For though they have locked up in their broufts their incommunicable purpoles, and so worke upon divers occasions, as that the effects have beene feene to come abroad before the cause could be knowne, yet at last it came to be evident, that those their fecret designes ever tended to the publique good, and the instrumentall meanes were such Hetereclises as did transcend and not overthrow common reason, whereas your Majesties Courses are not only inscrutable but Diametrically opposite to poore mens understanding, and so far from giving us any hope of good effects hereafter, as they doe fulfill the utmost of our feares, infomuch as we have no way left to put our selves out of Astonishment and preserve your Majesties wildoms blameleffe, but by ftrongly beleeving, that whereas all other Princes have liberty to gouerne themselves according to the rule of worldly policie, your Majesties hands are tyed from using such outward meanes and advantages by the correive power of feeret revelation, And to David, who was a King after Gods own heart, might not for all that build God an House or Temple, because he had his hands

in blood, fo happily your Majelly may not be fuffered to do any thing for the Church of God, because you have likewise your hands defiled with bloud; for how can they be otherwise, being clashe so firaightly as they are with them that are red with the bloud of Saints. One that knowes the sweetnesse of your Majesties nature, and hath seene with what Clemencie and mercy you have swayed the Scepter, would thinke it little leffe then blasphemy, to accuse you of any thing that is bloudy, but God judges not like man, and who can hinder the eternall from calling your Majesty to account for all the Rackage bath been done in the Church of God of late, fince you are his Liev tenant of greatest trust, and have received of his Heavenly grace both sufficient power and right to oppose such violent innovation. O the good and deepe providence of God I that hath given your Majesty, above all the Princes of the Earth, such titles and Royall Attributes, as necessarily doe infer and transfer a right of protection upon these his poore persecuted servants. For whatsoever your Majesty thinkes of it, I doeverily beloeve, as if there were a Text for it in the Apacalips, that the great Governor of the world, in his Omniscence and Omnipotent Prescience, hath so disposed of States to the benefit of his Church, as to continue upon your Majelly the Title of France, to the nd that litle flock which he hath thought good to plant amongst to many Woolnes, might have by a just pretence the Defendor of the Faith for theirs. If your Majesty, will not owne these people, neither as you are King of France, nor Defendor of the Faith, yet ought you to preserve them for your owne Englands sake, and do that for reason of State which Religion cannot obtaine. For should the Protestants of France be utterly extirpated, and that puisant Kingdome rendred as Catholique as Spaine, I hope our States-men would not thinke England the same it was, nor your Majesty behold the Monarchy without grieving at fo terrible an alteration, for my part I should them beginne to beleeve the time was come that Comines the Frenchman spake of, who being in discourse with an Englishman about the Warres our Nation had so often, and with so good successe made in France, diferently faid, That Almighty God had brought the English into France to punish them for their finnes, and when the finnes of England should be greater then theirs of France, he would likewife fend the French thither to scourge them, and how willingly that Nation would embrace fuch an imployment may easily be judged, whether we consider the old or new Causes of their hatred. The vertue of our Ancestors sticks still in their stomacks, and the true profession of the Gospell enrages their Consciences. They who beleeve they do God good fervice in cutting their own Countrimens

and Kinfmens throats because they are not Papills, would doubtleffe thinke themselves damned, if they should not doe much more to strangers and their Ancient Enemies upon the same occasion nor shall they want powerfull incitements to to holy an enterprize, his Holineffe himselfe will be their Tempter, though (thankes be to God) he is nothing to cunning at it as the Devill, For I know not by what Pontificall fury he precipitated his instigations, and suffred his malice to ouerturne the feafon. But would any, but Antichrift out of his wits, have so abused his most Christian Childe, as to put him upon the Conquelt of England, before he was Master of Rochell? I must confesse when I first saw his Apostolical Letters, I had an opinion that some crafty Hugonet had devised them to give your Majesty a more fencible interest in their cause, but having fince bin made certaine they came from Rome, and that I find them incerted in a French Catholique writer. Avec priviledge du Rey, I know not what to wonder at most, whether at them that say the Pope cannot erre at all, or at him that he should erre so much, I assure my selfe that famous Epiftle hath long fince bin presented vnto your Majesty in it's own language, Nevertheleffe I will crave leave to make you fee, how rely it the wes in English.

To our dearest Sonne in Christ Iesus, Lewis the most Christan King, Pope Gregorie the 15.

Oft deare Sonne in Christ, health and our Apostolique Bene-IVI diction. The high explots of your Royall valour have drawns upon them the eyes of all Christendome, being a great deale of comfort to our Fatherly care aswell in regard of the glory of your Army, as the hope of your Triumph. For confidering as we do with much griefe, the impiety of the Heretiques living in some places without feate or danger, and exercising on others the Lawes of a Cruell government, we now thanke the Lord of Holts that hath in fo fit an oportunity made your Majesty take up Armes to maintaine the Divinity of the Catholique Religion (a faire Apprentiship of a Royall Warfaire) and worthy of a most Christian King. What an admirable thing it is, that the Age which others out of fortneffe and idlenes use to passe away in sports and delights, your Majesty should imploy to generously, to fortunately, in appealing differences, in conducting Armies, and befeldging places of Heretiques, and all not without the speciall Conneell of God by whom Kings Raigne. most incredible, that the very first steps of your youth should carry you to fo troublefome and high an Enterprize, and the dangers and difficulties

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four to the Greatnesse of your Courage. Deare Some keepe the Renowne your name hath got, follow the God that fights for you to the nd, As you are now held the Thunderbolt of Warre and Buckler of peace, so you may hereafter be held the praise of Ifrael. and the Glory of World, from the feate of our Apoltolique Dignity whether it hath pleased God to raise vs, vnworthy of so great a Grace. We affilt your Armes with hearts and affections, and to our frequent prayers prepare the divine remedies, and though we doubt not but your own vertue will make you constant in the worke you have begun. Neverthelesse we have thought good to adde our exhortations, that the world may fee the care we have of the advancement of the true Religion, and how willing we are to give way to your glory, you being hitherto infinitely bound to God for his bounty towards you, having your mind indued with Celestiall Doctrine, and not with the bare Precepts of humane reason, do well know, that Kingdomes have their foundations upon the truth of Orthodox Faith, and indeed vnleffe God keepe the City, what Principalitie can sublift with any Assurance? It may be easily judged with what fidelity they are likely to defend the Royall Throne that have cast the very Saints themselves out of the Temple, and done asmuch as in them lay to put them out of the number of the bleffed, yes, out of Paradice it felfe, That with impious temerity condemne institutions of our forefathers, the Customes of Kings, the Decrees of Popes, and the Ceremonies of the Church. Their are Diffurbers of our Church and Common-weale, and the reproaches of France, whom the Great God hath determined to be exterminated in the first years of your Raigne. Know then that all Europe (which the vent of your Armes holds now in suspence) hope shortly to hoyst faile upon the Ocean under your Conduct, to the 'nd that place which now ferves for Sanctuary and protection to the Heretiques and Rebells, may one day ferve for a marke of your victory. We are confidently perswaded, that neither feare nor inconstancy shall ever be able to divert you from the pursuit of your Enterprize, only we would have you remember, that the Saints in Heaven affifts that Prince that takes upon him the Defence of Religion, and fights on his fide like fellow Souldiers. The fame God that heretofore hardned the waters like dry land, and turned the waters of the Sea into a wall to give fafe paffage to his Childrens Army, will certainly be as favorable to you, and then we shall have good cause to hope, that after you have established your own Kingdom, and crusht the impiety that is there, you may one day winne the Orient and the Occident, immitating ting the Glory of your Ancestors, who have borne ever as much respect to the exhortation of Popes, as to the Commandements of Saint Lewis, whose name you beare, and whose steppes you follow invites you to it, so did the first of your Race, who in desending the Apostolique Authority, and propagating Christian Religion, layd the best and surest foundation of your Royall House. Follow deare Sonne (which are the Ornaments of the World) the Commandements of Heaven, poure forth your wrath and indignation upon those people that have not knowne God, to the end the Divine Treasure of Heaven may belong to you by just acquisition, in the meane time we send you our Apostolique benediction.

Given at Rome in great S. Maries under the Seale of the Fisher, September the 4, 1628, being the first yeere of our Pontifical.

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Behold the Netts wherewith Saint Peters successor hopes to catch England, wherein your Majesty hath more to loofe then any man I know, be not therefore offended with your loving Subjects if their hearts tremble though not for feare, yet for greife to fee your Majestic neglect both your selfe and them in so considerable an occafion. The Pope needed not to have bin fo foolish as to advertise ve we should have bin so wife our selves as to understand how nearely the Protestants of France concerves England, they are indeed so many Holtages which God Almighty hath put into your Majelies hands to secure you and your Dominions from all danger of that Countrie, and to loose them were no other, in my opinion, then wilfully to tempt God to deliver vs into the hands of our Enemies. As long as God hath any Children in France, we shall be sure to have Brethren there, but they once gone, your Brother of France will shew you whose Child he is, and how incomparable the obedience he owes him, is with any good will he can beare your Majeffy; fincethen, the tye you have upon that Princes friendship is of so loose a knot, what can your Majesty do better for your selfe and yours, then to keepe him clogged with his Enemies, by cherishing and maintaining so goods party in his own Country as those of the Protestant Religion, who you may be fure will be fo far at your devotion, as to continue their publique Prayers for your prosperity. Nor have the holy motions of Gods spirit bin altogether wanting in your Majesties heart in this point (at least wife if we may believe what is unlawfull to doubt) the Protestation of your tongue. For it is true, the first time the Deputies of Rechell presented themselves before you, you received

their Remenstrances, with all shewes of compassion, and fent them a way, altonished at your good words; did not your Majesty then tell them, that though your Conscience would not suffer you to assilt your owne Children in the Warre of Bohemia, because you were not well fatisfied of the Iustice of their Quarrell, yet for them they might affure themselves you would imploy the utmost of your Forces in their defence? That you had strictly examined all that had passed betweene their King and them, and could not finde any way wherein they had offended, and that you were more ingaged in their behalfe, then perhaps they knew of. For when you renewed your Alliance with this King, after the death of his Father, you caused an expresse Article to be interted, that these of the reformed Religion (as long as they comported themselves as good Subjects) should be peaceably mainetained, and enjoy the benefit of the Edicts, in as ample manner as they had done in his Fathers life time, which being rashly and wilfully infringed, you held your felfe both in Conscience and Honour bound to take their cause in hand, and to see them righted, as you vowed to God you would, confirming this resolution with Imprecations of to high a nature (as though I doubt not but they proceeded out of zeale) yet dare I not, for the respect I owe your Majestie, remember them in this place, and that nothing may be wanting to make Innocencie incredilous, my Lord of Buckingham himfelte fell upon his knees, and belought your Majesty to take them into your Protection. Infomueh as the poore men were almost ravished with joy of their good fuccesse, and came away praising God for the favour they had found in your Majesties eyes, but by that time they returned into their Countrey (which was after some eight or nine monethes solliciting) they hung downe their heads, and faid, They would as long as they lived, call England the Land of Promise.

For notwithstanding the great Promises your Majestie had made them, they met with no man but could tell them, they would bee deceived in their expectations, which yet they would not believe, till at last they saw nothing done, because your Majestie told thom (as became a great Prince) that they were not a people you had any reason to flatter or dissemble with; for 15 you had not liked their cause, you would have told them so at the first. But alas, what are they the better for your Majesties liking of their cause? That shewes onely the goodnesse of your Judgement, but doth no way lessen the bit-

ternesse of their calamity.

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True it is, such was their humility, and discretion, as they desired your Majesty would first bee pleased to try all peaceable meanes in their favour, before you had recourse to any other, not out of any

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hope they had, it would produce any good effect, but because they knew it was a course most surable to your Majesties inclination.

Hereupon your Majesty thought good to fend my Lord of Doncafter into France, to mediate their peace, In the choise of whose person, they thought themselves asmuch gratified, as in the Embassie it selfe. For though they were but Strangers and newly arrived in your Court, yet they learned (as indeed who could not tell them) what a spotlesse and open hearted affection that Lord beares to the erne service of God and his Master; But in this imployment his well-wishes were his owne, and his instructions your Majesties: And how farre foever the one went before, he was bound to follow the other. All that he could doe voluntary was, to use his best diligence in matter of time, as I affure my felfe he did, though it was his miffortune to meet with many heavy rubbes; For being arrived at the French Kings Campe, the Canons made fuch a noise before St. Mountabon, that he could not of a long time bee heard, and when with much adoe, he had procured that favour, the Answer he received was fo unfavourie, as both himselfe and his businesse fell sicke upon it, by which occasion, more time was spent in this one Voyage, then our Anceltors were wont to spend in Conquering halfe France, and after all this, he came home pittifully complaining of the ill satisfaction hee had received. Neverthelesse, your Majesty would not take his faithfull accompt for finall payment, but thought it worthy your labour to fend him againe furnished (as the world conceived) with stronger Charms. then before, but the effects shewed all was one, for he found the young King as obstinate as ever in the perfuite of his Armes, and not to be perswaded to lay them downe upon bare intreaties; and (to speake truth) it was not to be expected at his hands: For hee had no reason to increase the obligation, his Protestant Subjects had to your Majestie, by she wing them any favour at your instance, since it is well known, a great part of the animofity he beares them, proceeds meerely out of Icalouse he hath, that they have too much dependancie already upon you. Had your Majestie used the same perswasion for them, as Edward the fourth did to Lewis the eleventh, to let him make the Duke of Brittaine alone, I doubt not but his Counfell (as herce a Warrier as he is) would have advised him for the best. But this was a point of Rhetoricke beyond this Lords Commission, and all that was lawfull for him to urge, was eafily avoyded, either by flat refufall, or vaine excufall, fo as he was forced the second time to returns out of France, without leaving behind him any figne he had been there, but what appeared heere at home by my Lord Treasurers Accompts, There having beene issued out of the Exchequer for the defraying

fraying of this fruitlesse Embassie, as much money, as would have fatisfied a great part of the poore Churches necessities, as your Majeftie came after wards to confider, though to late, when you told the Deputies, you could have withed you had given them the moneyes my Lord of Dencaster had, and would coft in this Treaty, And we doubt the one would have done them a great deale more good then the other. For, they were so farre from receiving any benefit by your Majestics intercession, as it did rather infinitely disadvantage them, then any wayes flacken or appeale the fury of their Prince, who continued his Affaults upon them every day more cruell then other, And yet it was of fach force with them, (as not to aggravate matters and forender your Majestics pious endeavours more difficulty) they imposed measure and modestie upon their Armes, and upon divers occasions chose rather to fuffer, then to imploy the extremities of warre in their defence. Befides many of their party feeing your Majestie so farre ingaged in a Treaty of peace, thought it no point of wildome to declare themselves before they law the issue of it, which could not be but a great weakning to them, fo as the very prejudice they have received at your Majesties occasion, doth sufficiently oblige you in point of Instice to doe something for them. And in the name of God what should hinder you after so many vowes and promifes made, from performing to eatin and meritorious a worke.

Perhaps some false-hearted erafty dehitophel hath buzzed into your apprehention, that if you should relieve the Protestants in France, the French King might likewise be drawne to assist the Papilts of England against your Maiesty. But (thankes be to God) we are not there yet, for though our Papilts have had more scope given them of late, then all that love their Countrey could have wished a yet they not grown to fuch a formidable height, as that illation should be thought of any confequence. The Protestants of France have Lawes made in their favour, and Townes given them for their defence and fecurity, but the Papills of England, can expect nothing from the Lawes of their Countrey but penalty, nor challenge any other affurance then what proceeds from connivance. Befides, the Tenets of the one are knowne to bee fo conformable to Civill Government, as they are, and of right oughe to be permitted to assemble themselves both in Provincial and National Synods, whereas the other are justly denied this Liberty, because both their positions and dispositions are altogether repugnant to the peace and fafety of the State. Well may they confpire by two and two, but to rebell openly, the Constable will not suffer them, if they were in cafe to shew themselves in their Colours, we should quickly have news of their friends beyond the Sea, there being a great Prince in this world

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World that openly professeth, the English Catholiques are as deare to him, as his owne proper Caftilians. It is not your Majellies example but your wisedome that must caution you from this danger, to hinder them from having any forraigne affiftance. There is no way but one to keepe them in order that they may not bee capable of it. The Church of Rome as it is, for the most part, grounded upon worldly policy, so doth it above all exceed in this, that it holds the parts lincked together, and possesses them (by I know not what fascination) with such a linck of confederacy, as they pertake alike in both fortunes, and passively espouse one anothers Interests, whereas wee (if wee pray once a weeke) more out of custome then any devotion, for the good estate of CHRISTS Church, thinke wee have performed the utmost

of Christianity.

Hence it is, that the Catholique cause makes such a noyse in the World, and carries all before it in these troublesometimes. For amongst them it is not enough to professe Religion without contributing to it. whereas wee thinke God fufficiently honoured if wee beloeve his truth. let him defend it that will, or if at any time wee bee urged to fight for our Religion, wee use onely the Spirituall sword, while our Adverfaries are victorious with the materiall, and confound more in a day with the one, then Saint Peter or Saint Paul could ever convert with the other. The Princes that have given their power to the Beaft fend Armies, but your Majelly that should fight the Battailes of the Lords Embassadours, whilst your Majesty amazes your selfe to convince an odde errour or two of theirs, they find meanes to conquer a whole Province of ours. Certainely, these Children of darknesse, are wifer in their generation, then the Children of light, and shall rife up in judgement against us at the last day, for bearing more servent affection to the Alcoran of Rome, then wee doe to the Gaspell of CHRIST.

That I may yet give your Majesty a more lively touch of these things, let it bee lawfull for mee to change the present face of Religion throughout Christendome, and see what will necessarily result, Suppose your Majesty and the body of your State were Papills, and the Reculants Protestants, the French King and the major part of that Kingdome Protestants, and the Hugoners Papills; the King of Spaine, the Emperour, and all the Tribe of Austria of the confession of Austburgh, your Children and other Princes of Germany their confederates Roman Catholiques, suppose (I say,) the difference were on all parts the same (the sides onely turned,) doth your Majesty thinke, you could have showed your selfe deafe at such crying occasions, without seeing your whole Kingdome in commotion, or that they would have fuffered you to have taken your pleasure in hunting, whilst your Children

and Brethren were made a prey to the common enemy? No afsuredly, you would have found another manner of bufinesse of it, and seene your selfe forced to preferre your fafety before your ease, Dien & Mon droit, before Beats Pacifici, you should then have seene the difference betweenea Puritan Parliament and a Popish, and wonder at your selfe for being so unequall as to feare the one, and despise the other. The Popes Buls and his feircer Beafts, would have beene continually on your back, and never left you fafe nor quiet, till they had thrult you into action, and for one Preacher of ours that chances to let a word fall from him to that purpose, you should have had all theirs treating of nothing elfe, no prevention could have prevailed to make them either filent or sparing, in a cause that so highly concernes their holy Mother the Church. What then shall the true Religion because it teaches no other Doctrine, but what agrees with the simplicity and pureneffe of the Golpell bee therefore neglected? God forbid.

They that maintaine the excommunication, depolition, and affassination of Princes, would defire no better a ground for their opinion then fuch an advantage; and it could not but anger the very Saints themselves, to see the enemies triumph over them with such unlawfull weapons. Your Majelty may fay what you will of Puritans, and by thauthority of your knowne disfavour, make that good word bee taken in an ill fence, but if my observations have not erred in some part of Christendome where I have lived, there is no Religion like theirs for a Soveraigne, that defires to make himselfe absolute; insomuch, as I wonder, that such Princes that professe Religion onely for policy sake, will fuffer any other in their Dominions, For let a Protestant King, one that I meane rules over a people of that profession, bee never so notoriously wicked in his person, nor so enormious in his government, let him stamp vice with his example, and make it current by being his, let him remove the ancient bound-markes of lawfull Soveraignty, and make every day more yoakes and new scourges for his poore people, let him take reward and punishment out of the hands of Iustice, and distribute them without right or wrong, as may make his followers doubt whether there bee a Heaven or Hell, (which desperate point of beleife) is a great helpe and preparative to Court preferrement. In short, let him so exceed in mischeife, ruine, and oppression, as Nero (compared with him,) may bee held to bee a very Father of the people, when hee hath done all that can bee imagined to procure hate, and contempt, hee shall not for all that have occasion to feare, but may boldly goe in and out to his foorts without a publique Guard or a privy Coet; and though every day of his raigne bring for ha new prodegy to greive

all that are honest, and astonish all that are wife, yet shall hee not need to take the leffe drinke when hee goes to bed, or the more thought when hee rifes, but may folace himselfe as securely in his Bedchamber. as the grand Signiour in his Seraglia, have Lords Spirituall for his Mutes, and Lords Temporall for his Eunuches, and whomhee will for his Incubus, There may hee kiffe his Minions without shame, and make his Groomes his Companions without danger, who because they are not acquainted with his fecret finnes, assumes to themselves as much power and respect, as Catholique Princes use to give their Confessours (a pack of ravenous curres) that know no difference betwixt the Common-weale, and one of their Masters forrests; but thinke all other Subjects beafts, are onely made for them to prey upon, that lick their mafters foares not whole, but fratch and tarke at every man that dares bee found circled with these sweet Beagles, hee may revell and langh when all the land mournes; and upon every foote of ground his prerogative gets, hugge his Engineers, and cry with Tiberim, O people prepared for servitude. His poore Protestant Subjects, will onely thinke, hee is given them of God for the punishment of their sinnes. and that hee ought to bee obeyed, not because hee is good, but because hee is their King, not because hee rules according to justice and equity. but because his power is the ordinance of God; year the Preachers of greatest note and credit, will hold themselves bound in duty to praise. him against their conscience, and laying aside Divinity, make the Pulpit a stage of flattery, where you shall have him endue him after a most Poeticall manner with more then all his vertues, and point him fo excellent good, as would make all that heare them happy, if they could beleeve the things of Princes, as well as those of God, in spite of their sences. Neither doe their Fatherhoods this ont of simplicity or ignorance, (for they are well read in the black booke of the Court,) but out of a politique and ambitious purpole, to sweeten the peoples minds, and keepe them from rebelling.

These are the fruits and properties of the reformed Religion, which teacheth divine providence according to divine truth, and tyes the Subjects to such wonderfull patience and obedience, as doth almost verific that bold speech of Mach vill, when hee said, Christianity made men cowards. And if it bee so advantagious to a bad Prince, how much more to a good, for though duties are and must be paid to both; yet is there a great deale of difference in the manner and proportion, no lesse then uses to bee betweene the bate workes of charity and mutuall friendship, the one receives the Subjects service and obedience as a meere almes given for Gods sake, the other as a free a benevolence, wherein men extend themselves with the more alacri-

ty, because they rather beloeve it is due to his merit, thea to his power.

The experience your Majesty hath had in your long and prosperous raigne, will better declare this truth then any discourse of mine, I will therefore digresse no further in this point, but by way of inference returne to the marke I doe ayme at, which I doubt not, but your Majesties quick apprehension will sooner hit, then I can shew: for how can your Maiesty but find it more then reasonable, to savour and affish a Religion that you see deserves so well of Princes, and all humane society, that teacheth the tumultuous Earth the Harmony of Heaven, and makes men obey Kings, as the Angels doe God, that charitably beares with the bad, and aboundantly requites the good: In short, a Religion that hates the Jesuite with a perfect hatred, because they are the Kings enemies.

How ill advised then is that young Prince, that seekes with fire and fword to drive this holy and true opinion out of his Kingdome? what can hee pretend by this his cruelty besides the pleasure of making Martyres? would hee have all his Subjects agree, that it is lawfull tokill Kings, and none left to write against confecrated Knives? would hee have all his great ones take pentions of his ambitions Neighbours, to winck at every publique prejudice that may ferve to augment their. estates and lessen his, and none left to oppose the designes of his envious superiours in the Roman Hierarchy, who have a long time thought the Crown of France too goodly a thing for him or any Frenchman to possesse, conformable to which there is a famous worke composed by a Spanish Authour who for the better mannaging of Chriflendome, his wisedome thinkes there should bee but two Monarchies, a Spirituall and a Temporall, the Pope to have the one, and his Majesty the other; But suppose little Lewis the just and his straight Allyance with Spaine, and his devote observance to Rome, may promise himselfe more assurance of his life and Empire, then Henry the Great his more worthy Father: Nevertheleffe if hee were old enough to bee wife, hee would never teach his people to dangerous a lefton, as to know their owne strength, nor move them to take up Armes upon any occasion by compelling them to defend themselves in a just cause. How fatall it hath proved to as great Princes as himselfe, both ancient and moderne examples doe sufficiently instruct, But I cease to wonder at him that hearkens to lying Prophets, and fuffers himfelfe to bee led away with the Spirit of illusion. That which most disquiets my underfranding is, that your Majesty should so much forget the part you have in those good people, as to stand neuter betweene his madnesse and their innocency.

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Hee is blind that knowes not what hee doth, but God hath opened your Majesties eyes, and by his powerfull illumination barred your conscience from all plea of ignorance, it is nothing so greivous in him to murther aud scatter Christs slock, as it is in your Majesty to looke on, who are as well his Deputy Shepheard as his Viceroy; indeed you are nothing, nor can bee considered in any capacity, function, or dignity, which doth not highly oblige you to take the cause of these poore men to heart, and employ your potent meanes for their preservation. Hitherto you have put God Almighty to doe miracles for them, who

will not fuffer them to perifh for his owne names fake.

But it is now expected both of God and Man, that you should put to your helping hand, and command that reason with your sword, which you have often in vaine desired with your penne. Your Majesty shall no sooner exceed words, and shew your selfereall in this worthy resolution, but the sootball will presently bee on your side, and then it will bee your turne to receive Embassadours as fast, as you have sent them for the mediation of peace. That which is now held too much to grant, your Majesty may then thinke too little, and have the more; for the profit cannot but answer your honour, when you shall see it in your power to sell the Warre to your Subjects, and the peace to your Enemies, at what rate you please.

A traffique farre better becomming a great Prince, then that of Ti-

thes and Offices, and such like petty commodities of Conre.

I would here willingly make an end, but there is one motive more offers it felfe to my conceipt, which I thinke fit to preferre to your Majesties consideration, and that is, that your Majesty hath ever expressed a defire worthy of your felfe, to unite the people as well as the Countries of England and Scotland, and who loever doth not contribute his endeavour to so good a worke, is unworthy to bee of either. Onely it is to bee wished, that your Majesty would thinke upon some better meanes then bath beene hithertouled, fuch as may give univerfall fatisfaction, the true and most natural Mother of union. It is not to bee done by chooling your minions alternatively out of each Nation, or by making Scots-men Lords of England, and English-men Lords of Scotland, nor yet by mixture of marriage, which though it make two persons one, cannot make two people to, nor by the more fubtle way that is now practifed, of making England as poore as Scotland. These are too weake and counterfeit Ingrediances to compound a love potion for them that were wont to thirst after one anothers bloud. It must bee fomething of more vertue that must chaine the dissonant humours of these two Nations, and make them forget whose fortune it was to bee envied, and whole to bee contemned in times past,

And if any thing one earth can dee it, it will bee their Fellowshippe at Armes in some Fortunate Warre, whose Honour and danger may be equally devided, and no Icalousse or Contention arise but of well doing. One Victory obtained by the joynt valour of the English and Scots, will more indelibly Christen your Maiesties Empire of Great Brittaine, then any Act of Parliament, or Artisice of State.

If then Your Maiestie will proceede in good earnest to the accomplishment of that your Fatherly desire, and relinquish the unwholsome and unnecessary Policie of keeping the two Nations in continual Faction, and Counterpoize for the strengthening of your Authority; what remaines then, but to bring forth your Royall Standard, and make the Conjunction of your Armes the happy Instrument of your Peoples Union. They shall no sooner behold that comon Ensigne of Honour, wherein they have both equal Interest, but all other Notes of diversity, will be thought unworthy of their Remembrances, and there the Enemie shall quickly sinde, to his Cost, that the two mighty Kingdomes

of England and Scotland, have but one Head and one Heart.

Now albeit Your Maiestie hath at this time as good choise of occasions as the Worldcan affoord, yet that of France secures most proper for this purpose; For as that Countrey was the Ancient cause of our Enmitic, so should it be made to feele the effects of our first reconcilement, were it for nothing else but to cancell the strict Allyance that had wont to be suspected and presudiciall to England, had not the Scots of olde beene our backe friends, and shewed themselves in all occasions more affectionate to the French then to us Your Majestie might happily at this day have seene your selfe King of France, and yet had not wee preferred Scotland before France, Your Majestie had never come to have beene King of England. This will feeme no Riddle to them that are never so little acquainted with the Histories of those times, And if England was able to make her party good both against Scotland and France when their league Defensive and Offensive was at the strongest, what might not England and Scotland doe in France? Where there is another manner of party then that of Burgundy to receive us. Surely we might drive all the Royallists into the Sheepfold of Berry, and make another King of Burges. But I will not labour in vaine to make Your Majesties Courage exceede your Conscience; God Almighty, I know, hath filled your heart with Dominion, and so sealed it up from ambitious thoughts, as that you can esteeme Conquests no better then splended Robberies (as you are pleased to expresse your selfe in one of Your late Workes of Divinity) nor doe I pretend to incite your Maichie to any thing, but what may stand as well with your goodnesse as your Greatnesse. Cursed be they that tell the King he may doe all he can; For my part, I shall thinke my selse blest of Heaven if I may but obtaine my humble desire, which goes no further then to what you ought. It is not spoile nor glory (the common Bellowes of Warre) that I thinke worthy to move Your Maiesty to forgoe the long contentment of your peace; nothing shall make me so hardy as to wish it, were there any other hope but in Your Mines to right the wronged, and acquit your selse of your duty to God and Nature.

Behold (Sir) as funch as I am able to present, and perhaps more then I shall have thankes for, but that is the least part of my pretence, the love to truth, and Your Maiesties service, deserves this, and a great deale more of an honest man; and he that seeks reward for weldoing, knows not the true value of a good Conscience. I shall be content to remaine unknown, so be it I may make your Majestie know, what salse and wicked men keepe from you, the mis-fortune of your, Government, and the just complaint of Your Subjects.

If I have offended your patience, Your Majestie may be pleased to consider how long it hath offended all the world, and forgive mee,

have used a few hearty words, in a Cause my soule
loves above all that is mortall, And for the
Advancement whereof, I dare suffer asmuch as they deserve that disswade you from it.



England's

Memorable Accidents.

From the 28th of Novemb. to the 5th of December, 1642.

37.

P.P. Lowdon.

London, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Popes head Alley, 1642.

MUNDAT, 28th. of Novemb.

He Parliament being carefull and watchfull to prevent all mitchiefes, dangers and inconveniences that may betall the Citie of London and the Kingdome, have prohibited the retort of all perions hither, that are not rightly affected to the Peace either of the Citie or Kingdome, and it they shall prejume to re-

Peace either of the Citie or Kingdome, and if they shall presume to repaire hither, to be attached and examined; and they have also ordained that no Officer or Souldier of the Lord Generalls Army, shall come into this City, without a true Passeport, signifying the cause of his coming; and they have likewife Ordered that no Corne, Butter, Cheefe, nor victuall or other provision of what nature or kind soever, shall ite permitted to be conveyed by Land or by Water out of the City or fubburbs without their special Licence, which is most wisely done by them to keepe the City from famishing, and to prevent the wicked plots of Malignants, who would be ready to effect the same: And they have given power to the Committee for the Militia of London, to take a speciall care of all the premises; and they have commanded, that all persons, Ships, Barques. Boates and other veffells that passe up and down the River of Thames shall be searched, and if they be found offending in any of their matters, to be seized and detained, that they may receive punishment for their facts in this behalfe.

In regard that the Inhabitants of Manchester in Lancashire, have long defended their Town at their own excessive charges, and lest through their distability to maintaine their Garrison of Souldiers any longer, they should be constrained to disband them, and so lie open to the rage and oppretsion of their enemies the Parliament hath engaged the publique Faith to all persons that shall subscribe for the defence of the same and of the County of Lancaster, and for the reducing of the Malignant party there to be repayed againe with an addition of Interest after the

rate of 8 !. per centum.

Amongst divers plots to annihilate and retard the good successe of our Armics

Armies in Ireland, and the reducing of the Rebells there to their pristine Obedience, this of late hath bin one, in permitting our Souldiers there to leave their Colours without Licence, and to returne into England for the future prevention whereof, the Parliament hath given ample power to all the Officers of the Westerne Ports of this Kingdome, to apprehend all such Souldiers as have or shall come over, and to take caution of all such Shipmasters that brought them at their own charges to transport them back againe, and to deliver them to the Officers of the Armies in Irelana, to be proceeded against according to Martiall Law, and to returne the names of such Shipmasters to the Parliament, to receive punishment for their dements.

Some of the Kings Troupers came lately to Wasford in Hartfordhire to feeke for prey, but finding the Town chained and blocked up with two Shots of Muskets from the guard there, they were forced to retreate, which attempt hath to affrighted the Inhabitants of some Townes in that County, that they are come up to London; this example if it be further permitted, will leave the Country naked and destitute of defendence.

dants, to the utter ruine thereof.

In Torkelbire Captaine Hotham and the Parliaments forces, command all over that County, and with their Horsemen make roades almost to Durisme, and the last weeke at Darlington Faire they tooke some of the Farle of Name sties Troupers and Colonell Cockeram; Sir Edward Osbarne is gone from Tarke to the Earle of Nameastle, who is expected daily in that City with his Forces, if he be not hindred. At this present there are in Torke the Earle of Cumberland, the Lord Savill, the Lord Faulconbridge, the Lord Dareies cldest Sonne. Sir William Savill. Sir Edward Ramser, Sir George Wertwork and about 20 Knights besi less Gentlemen, and for the most part all of that County which are against the Parliament, wherin like wild Beasts they are impounded to restraine their fury, or else for the slaughter, if God hath so decreed.

Captaine Hotham seizeth upon all the Arch Bishop of York rents, not only in that County, but also in Neuroghamshire, the like he doth with the rents of all the beforenamed persons which are now cooped up in

Torke.

The Citizens of London to accommodate the Lord Generall had here-tofe re at his request lent him many of their Armes, which fince have him detained and purloined by the Souldiers, but the Parliament to remedy that misseasance, hath authorized some persons to search for them and to seize the same; and they have also given power to search for all other Armes, Amunition or Horses that have bis fold, payined or imbezelled by any of the Souldiers of their Army, which without all conscience many of them have done.

Sir lobn Gell hath entrenched and fortified the Town of Darby on all fides, he hath gotten two peeces of Ordnance in thither, and expecteth three peeces more shortly, his forces are about 1200, men, the most of them Dragooneers, the Inhabitants of the County repaire daily to that

Town

Town to subscribe for Horse, money and Plate: There hath lately bin brought in thither as Delinquents, Doctor Morton and Mr. Henry Blist: In that Town are too many Malignants, who will do little or nothing for the Common-wealth, the chief of them are Mr. Bruckbouje, John Spademan and Robert Ring, into whose Houses some Souldiers are put to secure them and their estates, but Ring and Bruckbouse being weary of such Military guests, have since subscribed to lend moneys, and by that meanes are freed from those attendants.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales is fallen ficke of the Measels at Reasing in Barkeshire, and that the King is fortifying of that Towne to make it one of his winter stations, and also that the Cavaliers are intrenching of Wallingford, which lieth upon the River between Reding and Oxford, and that his Troupers are pillaging all the Countries round a-

bout for food to sustaine themselves in those Garrisons.

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Upon complaint made to the Parliament by many numbers of people that the Kings Souldiers have most barbarously plundered them, and taken all their goods from them, and sold them to others for small and triviall sums of money,; They have Ordered that all such goods, in whose possession soever they be, being found by the rightfull owners thereof, and deniall made of restitution upon sight of this Order, that they may call the Constables and other Officers and allother good people to helpe them to get the possession of them, and that they and all such as shall assist in this businesse shall be saved harmlesse by the Parliam nt.

The Farle of Linefer and the Lo: Lonnericke two of the Scottish Commissioners that reside here, are gone to the King with L tiers out of Scotland, which as it is reported, desire him to desert his ill Councellors and returne to his Parliament, otherwite for the safety of both the

Kingdomes they must come with an Army into England.

At a Conference of both the Houses on Saturday last, there was an Intercepted Letter read written (as is supposed) by Collonel Goring at the Hague in Holland, and directed to Secretary Nicholas now with the King wherein he certifi the that they expected Ships out of Ireland, which fayling the reputation of the Kings successe at Land supported their credit otherwise they should have received a dangerous blow there: that the Prince of Orange had a lyanced 60000 1. one part whereof was fent to the King another part to Neweastle, and the refidue they bring along with them; that they had fent from thence 10000. Armes for Foot, 2000 Armes for Horie, and 20 peece of Cannon, with Waggons and all accomo lation to march as soone as they arrive here; that they have advice there, that 8000 Foot and 6 Troupe of Horse are already raised for them here, and that the rest will not be long in raising when they are arrived : That from Denmarks with the Ambaffadour and Cockram are fent 10000 Armes for Foot and 1500 for Horse, with a Train of Artillery and every thing proportionable to the very Drums and Hal erds: That they have intimation there of a Treaty here, which they cannot well approve of: That many of the Kings Troupes might be tent into Kent to countenance a party to be fet on toot there, so that by sparing 500 Horse, the King might adde to his Army 5000 Foot, to be imployed upon the River on that side London: That they thought to have bin in Norsolke and Essex within three weekes, if their last weekes Letters had not bin unhappily intercepted: That their forces being once on foot, they would be able to collect all the 400000/. Subsidies: That they expect money from Denmarke and France, and that they might expect aid from France as soone as any of the Kings forces set footing in Kent, and intimate that they desire the same.

THESDAY, the 29 of November.

Sir William Waller and Colonell Vrrey a Scottish Commander, both which did good Service in the regaining of Portsmouth, as also in the Battaile at Kyneton, is sent with a 1000. Horse to Farnham in Surrey, to drive the Cavaliers out of the Castle there, which they had lately taken possession of, and guarded it with 2 or 300 of their men, and he hath also carried some Ordnance with him to force them out, if they stand upon their defence, and will not willingly surrender it.

The Inhabitants of Streeferd upon Aven in Warmel sbire, are in such feare of the Kings coming into that County, that they are sending a-

way their goods, and flying out of that Town.

The Lord Generall and the greatest part of his Army are advanced to Windsor, and he intendeth with speed to march forward towards Reday and Oxford as soone as his supplies of men and moneys shall come to him.

Because our Army standeth in great want of money, the Parliament hath desired the City of London to advance 300 o L towards their maintenance, untill they shall take a course to supply it, and to that end the Lord Major of London sent out his Warrants to the Church Wardens of every Parish, to cause an Assembly of the Parishioners to raise a proportionable sum amongst them by this day in the afternoone, which the Citizens have so readily & willingly performed that they have brought in to the Guild Hall of London at least the sum of 60000 L so carefull are they that the presence ausse (which concerneth the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom) may not fall and be deserted; to their immortall praise be it spoken, and that succeeding generations may take notice of their constant fidelity to GOD, their King the Parliament and the Common wealth.

In regard that many disaffected and Malignant persons have all this time stood Neuters, and no way advanced any thing for the desence of the Common good, the Lords and Commons have yassed an Ordinance that all such persons as have not hither occurributed, or not proportionable to their Fistates upon the Propositions of Parliament for the safety of the Kingdom shall be assessed and compelled to contribute and

pay according to their ability.

The

The Counties of Bedford, Buckingham and Hartford are drawing all their Trained Bands and Volunteers into a body to refift the Kings Army, because it is bruited that the King will either come to Theobalds, or else passe along by Baldock into Cambridgeshire or Norfolke, and Collonel ocount is sent with a 1000 Dragooners to assist them.

The Lord Generall and the maine body of his foot lie still at Windfor and thereabouts, but his Horse are sent out in partees to divers places.

Intelligence came this day out of France, that John amandes the great Cardinall and Duke of Richlien is departed this life on Friday last at Parm, which City since his death is in armes, and stands upon their guard: and it is reported, that hee hath given all his estate, to the value of 2000000 1 to the French King, intreating him to cherish his friends.

WEDNESDAY, the 30 th. of Novemb.

The Inhabitants of Brainford in the County of Middle fex, having bin most lamentably plundered by the Kings forces, on the 12. & 13 of this instant November, whereby they are bereaved of their severall and particular Estates, as money, plate, and all manner of houshold-stuffe, victualls and other necessaries, amounting to the value of neere 4000 so thave petitioned the House of Commons, that some speedy course may be thought of, and taken for their reliefe in this their great distresse, as by them should be thought meet: Whereupon the said house Ordered, that the Ministers of Middlesex, should this day, being the Fast day read in their severall Churches the relation of their sufferings and that they should excite the people to a compassionate consideration of them and of the miseries they have endured by such plundering whereunto many Parishes shewed themselves very liberall and bountsfull, and especially Steener, who contributed at the least 30 stowards their reliefe.

This day the Fast was celebrated and there preached at West minster before the House of Commons in the forenoon, Mr. Herle of Lanca-Shire,

and in the afternoon one Mr. Fines.

THURSDAY, the 1. of December.

The Prince of Orange had furnished the Queene of England with many Ships, Souldiers, Armes Powder Ordnance and money to conduct her into this Kingdom, but the States of Holland perceiving the drift have made a stay of all those preparations, and caused them to be brought on shore again (because they intend firmly to associate themselves with our Parliament, and to that end are sending hither some Agents) and will send only two or three Ships to wast the Queene over: Whereupon the Prince of Orange doubting that his plots will be discovered and that he will be rhwarted in his designes hath withdrawne himselfe from the Hagne as it is reported and is gon to Bred in Brabant a Town of his own: the Banekers also at Ansferdim, who have his meneys at use, resuse to make him payment thereof, as it is said, less hee

thould do mitchiefe therewith amongst them.

That from thenceforth no Officer Souldier of Horie or foot, or Party fent from thenceforth no Officer Souldier of Horie or foot, or Party fent from his Army, prefume to fearch for, or feize upon any money, plate, goods or houshold stuffe belonging to any of his Subjects of what condition foever, without his expresse Warrant for the same, under his signe Mannall, declaring the cause of such seizure; and if any of them shall take any such things from any of his Subjects, without giving sull satisfaction for the same; upon complaint made to the chiefe Officer of the Quarter, he is without favour, mercy or connivance to see Martiall Law executed upon such offendors; and it any chiefe Officer shall neglect or result to doe Justice upon any such offender, then the complainant is to repaire unto the King, and he will see Justice sully executed, Se.

Sir Welliam Waller and Colonell Vrrey have gotten possession of the Cafile at Farkham, and have therein taken many quarters of corne, much money and Plate, and 80. Cavaliers, whereof two are Denham the new High Sherife of Surrey, and Broadrecks the Brewer in Southnarke, and alto one Keble a Pricst, since which surprisall, the aforesaid Comman-

ders are gone to beliege the City of Chichester in Suffex.

The Earle of New off to hath imprisoned 40 p. rions there that are well affected to the Parliament, because they refuse to give him moneys, and he hath taxed them at 5000! and he plunderesh other well affected persons in that Town, and it is reported that he is coming down to Take with 7000 men, to raise the siege, and to relieve the Cayaliers there.

Colonell Browne and his Dragooners went towards Marlows, which lieth upon the Thames in Buckingham foire, and gave the alarum to the Kings forces which are quartered there, but finding them 4000 ftrong, durft not with his small number set upon them, but is retreated to sylesbury, whither 4000 of the Lord Generalls forces are gone to him, by whose helpe, together with his own men and the bands of Bucking-ham share, he intendeth to give the Cavaliers at Marlowe a Camilado. The Inhabitants also of that County, have intercepted two Waggons and one Cart laden with Plate, going to the King who is at Oxford, and hath removed the Prince being sick of the Measels from Reding thither.

It is credibly reported, that Generall King and Sir lohn Hinderson, have raised 10000 Danes in the Dutchy of Holden, which is the hither part of the King of Denmarks Dominions, and lyeth above Hamburg, and that they are daily training and exercising of them there, and that they intend shortly to Ship them over to Newcastle.

FRIDAY the z. of December. 1

Out of Lancashire the information is, that the free-holders of that Country are up in Armes at their owne charge to defend their Country, and that many Papists are gon from thence armed to Newca-file to aissift the Earle there.

Foure hundred of the Earle of Cumberlands forces issued lately out of Torke and went to Weskerby to sceke for pillage, where they were encountred by Sir Thomas Favefax and his men, who slew Captaine Anderson their Leader, and many other of them, and forced the residue to retire back into Torke.

Some Citizens of London being of good worth and quality, have preferred a Petition to the House of Commons therein desiring them that they would not any more harken to a Treaty or Accommodation, but now the opportunity being fitly put into their hands, to defeat the Cavaliers, who are grown weake with the want of all necessaries, that they would speedily and vigorously go on, and they should have all the help that the well affected in the City could possibly contribute, &c.

Sir Relph Hopeon with about 7,000 men is come out of 6 ornwall, and hath taken Taneflock in Deventhire, whereupon Captaine George 1 homoson a Londoner, who hath bin long in that County with his Troupe of Horie to guard it, defired the Inhabitants of that Shire to arme themselves and follow him for he would be their Leader, and first adventure his life in the caute: but they are so base and cowardly, that they will not stirre but rather suffer those Rebells to plunder and make their pat-

fage through that County.

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Both the Houses of Parliament have published a Declaration, wherin they have ordered, that all persons in the City of London and Subburbs of abillity, which have not contributed upon the Propolitions for railing of money, Plate. Horie, Horiemen and Armes, for defence of the King and both Houtes of Parliament, and also of such as are able men that have contributed, yet not according to their estates and abillines, shall be affested to pay such sum or sums of money according to their estates, as the assessors shall thinke he and reasonable, so as the same exceed not the twentierh part of their estates, and it they refuse to pay fuch furns affeffed, then their goods to be diffrained, and tale to be made of them, unlefte within fix dayes after the Affeilment (upon notice given them) they pay one moity, and within 12 dayes after notice the other moity into the Guild Hall of London, and it fuch money cannot to be levied, then those persons to be imprisoned, and their Families no long r to continue in London, the Suburbs and the Counties adjacent, or.

The Inhabitants of Lewes in Suffex have gotten 3 or 400 men to defend them besides the Townsmen, but they want a head and leader, and not one Gentleman of that County offereth himselfe to doe them service in that kinde. Foord the High Sheriffe plunders all, and extorts Armes, money and Horse: Mr. Herbert Morley hath bin long expected by them and Mr. Stampely stirs not at all, but the cause is their want of men whereupon many there fall off from the Parliament, and are providing upon any termes to make their peace with the King. Foord the High Sheriffe hath left a Garrison in Chrokester and is gon to Bright-kelm store upon the Sea side, where is Ordnance, and hath taken it.

Saturday,

Saturday the 3 of December.

The Parliament hath appointed Committees in all Counties, to take care for provision of Victualls for the Lord Generalis Army, as likewise for the taking up of Horses for Troupers, Dragooners and Draught-horses, and for borrowing of money or Plate to supplie the Army; and because money, Plate, Horse and provisions should not be taken by the Cavalliers the said Committees to prevent them, have authority to send for them, and to take them into their custody.

The Cavaliers at Marlow and Henly upon Thames, having notice that the Lord Generalls forces were coming upon them, durst not stand to their tackle, but fled before they came, and that in such feare and hast, that they left a great many of their Armes, and as it is reported, all their

Ordnance behinde them.

Captaine Keyitey and his Troupe have taken thirteene Carts laden with Salt Peter neere Guilford in Surrey, which were going to the King, such need have the Cavaliers of powder, that they would faine make

some, if they could but get the materialls.

Yesterday about noone, eight long Carts laden with the Cavaliers Souldiers which were taken at Farnham Castle, were brought through the City of London, some of their Leaders riding disarmed before them. The Inhabitants of the County of Kene, to prevent distractions and unquietnesse amongst them lives, have apprehended Sir William Brockbam their new High Sheriffe, and sent him up to the Parliament, because they know him to be a person exceedingly disaffected to the Parliament and to the peace of their County.

At a Common Councell holden yesterday in the Guild Hall of London, the Lord Major motioned that all the scandalous and disassected Ministers might be removed out of the City because they are the breeders of discord, and continually both in publique and in private, incite the people against the Parliament, and persuade them not to contribute any moneys. Plate. Armes or Horse for the defence of the King and Parliament; whereupon they nominated a select Committee of Common Councell men, to enquire after such Ministers, and to take the impeachments and accusations that shall be preferred against them, and to bring in their report upon Friday next, that thereupon a Petition may be framed in the name of the City to be exhibited to the Parliam int for their ejection.

By expresses from Holland it is certified, that the Queen intends to stay there this Winter, and that the Sta es will not suffer any Arms to

be conveyed from thence.

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